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W. Lang

HISTORY

—OF—

SENECA COUNTY,

—FROM THE—

CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO JULY, 1860,

EMBRACING MANY PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PIONEERS, ANECDOTES, AND
VALUABLE DESCRIPTIONS OF EVENTS PERTAINING TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY AND ITS PROGRESS.

BY W. LANG,

(of the Tollu Bar.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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1880

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Dedication:

TO THE YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN OF SENeca COUNTY,
CHILDREN AND GRAND-CHILDREN
OF THE PIONEER FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

THIS BOOK IS KINDLY ASCRIBED.

WITH THE HOPE THAT THE PERUSAL OF ITS PAGES
MAY TEND TO INSPIRE NEW LOVE AND VENERATION
FOR THAT NOBLE OLD BAND OF MEN AND WOMEN,
NOW RAPIDLY PASSING AWAY,
AND TO APPRECIATE PROPERLY THE RICH LEGACY
THEIR VALOR HAS BEQUEATHED.

By THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

SOME fifteen years ago I cherished a desire to write a history of Seneca county. Want of confidence in my ability to do justice to the subject, combined with other duties, for many years, retarded me. One year ago, at the solicitation of friends, I commenced the work in earnest and prosecuted it with such ability and industry as I had at my command.

I had collected material for this purpose many years, without regard to order. My task required close application and patient labor, but I found consolation in the thought that I was engaged in a work of gratitude and paying a debt of friendship I owed to the memories of the generous and noble men and women who, nearly fifty years ago, stretched the hand of welcome to an exiled boy in a strange land and among strangers. Thus my work became a source of pleasure, and now, that I am about presenting it to the public, I wish to add that nothing has been set down in malice. Truth requires that the shady side shall accompany the light, else the picture be deficient.

I have faithfully endeavored to avoid errors, but have no doubt some may be found, therefore claim no perfection for the work.

Having been in Seneca county from my childhood, and having taken an active part in public life, I became identified with many affairs in the history of the county, and upon the ground upon which some of the scenes named with some of the scenes I describe, the reader will please excuse the liberty I took, for if I know my own nature, there is very little probability of my being false.

I wrote in a conversational way, and with the view of presenting what I have seen and felt, rather than of writing a formal history.

My intention was to pass before the mind's eye the progress of the county and the progress of Seneca county, from the time of the first bands of "forest wild" to July, 1887; and to do justice to the memory of the men and women who figured upon the stage of her progress and development. He who reads this history will find that the result is left to himself to judge whether I have succeeded. He will, I am sure, be able to judge of the value of the work. I have no other aim.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10, 1887.

Many biographical sketches are scattered through the work—pen pictures of men and women, as they appeared to me. These may also not be perfect, but some of them will seem natural to the reader that knew the persons.

It is a source of regret to me that some people in Seneca county, who had it in their power to furnish material for this enterprise, took no interest in it, and in consequence, many valuable points may have been overlooked: but I take great pleasure in expressing gratitude to all who were so friendly as to aid me in my researches.

My especial thanks are hereby tendered to Dr. C. G. Comegys, of Cincinnati, a son-in-law, and to Miss Diathea Madison Tiffin, of Chillicothe, a daughter, of Governor Tiffin, for valuable material found in the life of the illustrious Governor: and to the gentlemanly editors of the newspapers of Tiffin: to the several county officers, who have so willingly and courteously assisted me in searching records.

To Mrs. Sally Ingham, to the Rev. Joseph Bever, Mr. Charles W. Foster, Elder Lewis Seitz, Dr. B. Williams, Esquire Kelley, Dr. J. W. Crawford, Dr. J. C. Myers, Hon. James Purdy, of Mansfield, Mr. Luther A. Hall, Mr. N. L. Brewer, Mr. D. V. Flummerfelt, Mr. Mark A. Harris, Judge Hugh Welsh, Mrs. T. Stanley, Mrs. R. R. McMeens, J. H. Pittenger, Esq., Father Evrard, Father Healey, Rev. J. H. Good, D. D., Mrs. Geo. Strausbaugh, Dr. A. A. Rawson, of Iowa, Judge Pillars, Governor Charles Foster, and to many others, I tender my sincere thanks.

Proper credit has been given to the authorities I consulted, but if any omissions have occurred, I desire to make the proper apology here.

Conscious of having pursued and prosecuted this labor with none other than the best of motives, to preserve from the tooth of time, for a while, scenes and events that helped to make up the history of this good old county of ours: regretting that some abler pen did not take up the task: knowing full well also that my shortcomings will pass through the usual ordeal of criticism, I can only fall back upon my old motto that has guided my life, and I fear, may at times, have given unintentional offence:

"Purity of motive and nobility of mind
 Shall rarely condescend
 To prove its rights and prate of wrongs to others
 And it shall to small care
 Be the abused and false conscience
 Which guides us, others, and condemns us
 To a small, but sure, and large

LEES, O., JULY 1, 1881.

W. LANG

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INTRODUCTORY.

THE great and bloody struggle of the Colonies, through a long seven years' war, being over, the British Lion retreated growling to his den and, following the Revolutionary War at the Treaty of Paris in 1783, peace was made with England, in which the Independence of these Colonies was recognized.

For the first time in the history of the human race, the intelligent world saw a young government start on its career with the conscious knowledge and proud proclamation of man's capacity for self-government.

Then the genius of Freedom
Her banner unfurled,
And inspired with hope
The whole civilized world.

But as the waves of the ocean continue to lash the shore long after the storm has ceased, so the agitation of the frontier, between the settlers and the Indians, continued for many years.

The intense passions and mutual hatred engendered by the conflict were not allayed by the Treaty of Paris. When the British forces withdrew to the Canadas or across the Atlantic, the Indians, who, long before and during the Revolutionary struggle, were a source of constant annoyance to the frontier settlers, still remained.

While the settlers were determined to get possession of the lands of the Indians, the Indians were equally determined not to relinquish their ancient hunting grounds. The life and property of the frontiersman were constantly in danger, and often at the mercy of the savages—the general government having neither the means nor military to afford protection; thus the frontier settler was left to his fate as before. Since then a century has rolled off into the ocean of time, and while still “Westward the course of Empire takes its way,” the Indian atrocities upon the frontier settlements continue as of yore, and the question calls into requisition the wisest of statesmanship and the best and most vigorous policy of the government to meet it. The indications now are that the Indians must either give up their nationality and savage life, and become citizens of the United States, or be exterminated.

During the Revolutionary War and for some time thereafter, the military post of the British at Detroit supplied the savages, throughout the Northwest, with munitions of war, and encouraged and supported them in their villainous depredations upon the frontier.

The hot-bed of the councils of the savages was the Wyandot towns along

the banks of the Sandusky river, of which Upper Sandusky was the leading one. There was a constant intercommunication kept up between these Indian towns and Detroit. This state of things continued for a long time after the Treaty of Paris, and until the British evacuated Detroit, when the Indians were finally thrown upon their own resources and compelled to come to terms.

Even in the late war with Great Britain, after Hull's surrender and with the British in possession of Detroit, the same policy was inaugurated under General Barlow, and the Indians were again made the allies of the British as we shall hereafter see.

Expeditions were sent on foot against the British at Detroit and the Indians on the Sandusky, during the war, by the Continental Congress and afterwards by the government of the States. Fort Pitt was a small garrison in the charge of General Irvine. Here all the early expeditions were organized. Congress being fully aware of the fact that all the terrible atrocities along the frontier were directed and supported from Detroit, and in order to bring peace to the border, ordered General Laughlin McIntosh, from the regular army, to move upon Detroit. He descended the Ohio river with a force of regulars and militia to the mouth of Beaver river in October, 1778, where he established the first military post of the United States beyond the frontier settlements. Congress, however, reluctantly suspended the expedition against Detroit for want of means to prosecute it, and ordered General McIntosh to proceed upon and destroy the Indian towns in the vicinity that, in his opinion, would most effectually tend to chastise the savages. He thereupon undertook to move upon Sandusky and destroy the Wyandot towns. He started with one thousand men, and on reaching the Muskingum in the present county of Tuscarawas, he built a fort and called it Fort Lawrence, in honor of the President of Congress. Leaving Colonel John Gibson in charge of this post with fifty men, he returned with the rest of his army to Fort Pitt. Fort Lawrence was the first military post established on Ohio soil. In August following, Fort Lawrence was evacuated. This ended the first expedition. Fort McIntosh was also abandoned.

An expedition for the same purpose, under Col. Broadhead, was also a failure.

Another expedition was organized under the command of Col. Crawford

CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION.

The lamentable expedition of Col. Crawford falling into this period and being a part of the Revolutionary struggle occurring before the Treaty of Paris, and the sad terrible condition which took place soon after the ending of Seneca country, a contrast of the same will not be out of place in these pages.

The British had succeeded in collecting into their service all the savage warriors north-west of the Ohio river, and protected them with all the resources of their war.

Decreed from treaties under Washington, aimed at the complete separation from the Colonies, united with the savages to make the most cruel attacks against the frontier as expressed in the language of Lord Cornwallis: "Letting loose the horrible hell-hounds of savage war."

The British directed the operations against the frontier from their military post at Detroit, where Henry Hamilton, a vulgar ruffian, was in command.

The Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnees were the principal tribes enlisted in this murderous warfare. Nearly all the smaller tribes were made allies of these. The Delawares were the peaceable nation amongst them that had not joined in the war upon the frontier, and even these eventually became enemies.

These elements, thus combined—British, savages, Tories and desperadoes, were turned loose upon peaceable settlers, upon unarmed men, upon helpless women and children. They extended their atrocities all along the western frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The effect upon the frontier people can better be imagined than described. Their patient endurance became exhausted. It became now a war to the knife. To kill an Indian was a source of pleasure, and at the same time a signal for attack upon the settlement.

In a letter from General Washington to General Irvine at Fort Pitt, instructions were given to the latter in these words: "Still continue to keep yourself informed as to the situation at Detroit, and the strength of the enemy at that place." The subject of another expedition against Sandusky became quite popular, but Irvine hesitated, and at first rather opposed the project, but finally yielded to the popular demand, and even assisted in the enterprise.

The people became so clamorous in urging on the organization as to demand of General Irvine that he should himself lead.

This he declined to do for want of authority to leave his post.

The expedition was thoroughly considered and supported by the best of men along the frontier. No one doubted its propriety. Everybody saw the necessity. Sandusky was the infernal den from whence came all their trouble. Volunteers flocked in from every side. Then the place for rendezvous was fixed at Logan-town-at-Mingo, (Mingo Bottom,) now in Steubenville township, Jefferson county, Ohio. On the 24th of May, 1782, they met. There were four hundred and eighty in all. William Crawford was elected Colonel, and David Williamson, David Gaddis, John McClelland and one Brinton were elected Field-Marsbals.

Early in the morning of the 25th day of May, the army, under Crawford, began its march from Mingo Bottom, in four columns. It was to lead in the straightest direction through the woods to Sandusky, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. The route lay through what now constitutes the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Ashland, Holmes, Richland, Crawford and near to the center of Wyandot. The whole distance was through a dense, unbroken forest, except where they reached the plains.

Nothing of any particular interest occurred except that on the second day out two Indians were discovered. They were shot at, but being missed, escaped. Fearing that they were scouts, Crawford pressed forward with greater speed.

On the third day they reached the Sandusky river at a point immediately East of where Lees Hill, in Crawford county, now stands, and near the present village of Leesport, a few miles above Afton, Ohio.

The Sandusky river crosses Springfield township, Richland county, at the

"Palmer Spring," so-called. Taking a southwesterly course, and receiving several small tributaries, it enters Wyandot county about two miles north of the southeast corner, and pursues that course generally through Wyandot, Seneca and Sandusky to the bay, a distance of eighty miles from its source, along the stream. Its principal tributaries from the right bank are the Broken Sword and Sycamore, and from the left the Little Sandusky and Tymochtee, in Crawford and Wyandot counties.

The army was now approaching the enemy's headquarters. Slover, the guide, who had been amongst the Wyandots, said to Crawford that they were near the plains. These they reached on the next day, near the mouth of a small stream entering the Olentangy, or Whetstone.

To most of the volunteers the sight of the prairie, or plains, was a novelty. The islands of timber, the tall, coarse grass, prairie hens, wild geese, ducks, prairie owls, etc., attracted their attention. Little they thought and less they knew of the sad fate that awaited them.

How happily has a kind Providence drawn a curtain between man and his future!

The Olentangy is on the eastern boundary of Wyandot county. The Tymochtee is on the west. On the south these prairies form the north part of Marion county. Their extreme length, east and west, is forty miles; their extreme breadth, twenty miles; the average elevation above lake Erie, three hundred feet.

These were the favored hunting grounds of the savages, and to which they clung with a tenacity that bordered on desperation. The army camped about ten miles from their place of destination.

The next morning, the 4th of June, they started on their march, with great precaution, in a northwesterly direction, and reached the mouth of the Little Sandusky, where they found Indian trails leading in every direction. They crossed the river and followed a trail, but discovered no Indians. Slover, the guide, told Crawford that a Wyandot town was close by. A little further on they came upon the town but found it deserted. Crawford ordered a halt for consultation. The soldiers dismounted and refreshed themselves and their horses at the spring.

This forsaken town was on the east bank of the Sandusky, and about three miles south of the present town of Upper Sandusky.

The Sandusky of the Wyandots, as known to Slover and Zane, the guides, was eight miles below, where the Kilbourn road crosses the river. Here was the residence of Pomoacan—Half-King—as he was called.

Of all the Indian allies of Great Britain, the Wyandots were the most powerful, because they were the most intelligent, caused by their association with the French and British. In their treatment of prisoners they seldom, if ever, resorted to torture, which was common with the other tribes.

Arentz De Peyster, the commander at Detroit, had sent Butler's rangers to assist the Indians. The night preceding the battle, these camped in the limits of Seneca county, near the river in Pleasant township. They were mounted troops, and had two field-pieces and a mortar.

The Indians who had watched the progress of Crawford from Mingo Bottom to the Sandusky, had marshaled their host and were ready for action. Their combined forces greatly outnumbered those of Crawford.

The squaws and children had been sent to a ravine on the Tymochtee.

Simon Girty was with the Wyandots. He was an Irish tory and an adopted son of the Senecas, who had captured him when young, and is described as a fierce, cruel and beastly creature. His Indian name was Katepocomen, which, if it means anything, ought to mean *devil*. He had been liberated, and having returned to the settlements became the friend of Crawford, aspired to office in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, failed, voluntarily returned to savage life and became the most savage of the savages. His name was a terror along the Ohio river and throughout the northwest. Yet when Simon Kenton was brought to Mac-a-chack town as a captive, under sentence of death, Girty got him released, and Kenton being taken to Detroit as a prisoner made his escape. But to return. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon. Crawford determined to pursue the trail to the other town, where he expected to find the enemy. At a point about one mile south of the present Upper Sandusky, Crawford called a council of war. Rose, the Surgeon, whom General Irvine had sent along with the expedition, and Zane, advised and urged an immediate return, because they feared that the Indians had too many warriors for them. Crawford then acquiesced, but they finally determined to pursue their march that afternoon only and then return. Immediately scouts came hurrying up announcing the discovery of the enemy. This news was received with evident satisfaction, and rapidly everything was put in readiness, and an advance ordered to meet the enemy.

The Indians came on a run to meet the troops. The Americans drove the savages from a grove they had in possession, and from that sheltered position fired upon them until night-fall. This grove is known by the name of "Battle Island," situated three miles north and one-half mile east of the court house in Upper Sandusky. When, in the Summer of 1834, I visited the battle ground, the oak trees were still bearing the marks of the bullets and of the tomahawks the Indians had used to cut out the bails.

When night set in the army built their camp fires and collected as best they could their dead and wounded. There were five killed and nineteen wounded.

On the morning of the fifth the battle was renewed at long range and with but little effect. The Americans still occupied the island of timber. During this day the Americans lost but four wounded. Plans were now discussed as to the manner of attack on the next day, when suddenly the scene changed. The appearance of Butler's rangers in the rear of the Wyandots struck dismay into the hearts of the army. Crawford abandoned all ideas of an attack and prepared for defense, when about two hundred Shawnees were discovered supporting the Delawares on the south. "They kept pouring in from all sides" are the words of Rose. At nine o'clock that night a retreat was resolved upon. The killed were buried and fires burnt over their graves to prevent discovery. Stretchers were made to carry the wounded. Just as the army was about to start, an attack was made on the troops, which threw them into great confusion, and two wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. They did not pursue the troops very far, however, not knowing that a retreat had been resolved upon. McClelland was reported killed. Williamson took command. Crawford, his son and son-in-law Hart, were among the missing. The retreating army was compelled to

cut its way through mounted Indians and British cavalry, but reached the edge of the prairie at two o'clock of the afternoon of the second day, south of Bismarck. They were brought to a stand near Orlentanga creek, called Kien-hong-shue-ou-se-pung, by the Döllwagors.

Here a vast number of the enemy overtook the retreating army, but after a short engagement they were repulsed.

A rain storm now swept the plains in great fury. The men were drenched to the skin. The air became chilly. The march was continued while the enemy, following, kept up a constant fire upon them. By midnight the army reached Fossilifer, forty miles from the battleground on Battle Island, where they encamped, leaving the enemy a mile in the rear. The army repelled Mingo Bottom on the 14th of June and were discharged on the next day. The total number of killed and missing did not exceed seventy.

afoot; the rest on horseback. When the party were just east of Leesville, three Indians jumped up, and Dr. Knight took aim at one, but Crawford called to him not to fire. One of the Indians ran up to Crawford and took him by the hand. The other walked up to Knight and called him doctor, took him by the hand and said he had seen him before. The party had fallen into an ambuscade of Delawares, whose chief was Wingenund, (pronounced Win-ge-noond) at camp only half-mile away. Capt. Biggs fired, but hit no one. An Indian told Knight to call his people up or they would all be killed, but the other four got away for that time. Crawford and Knight were captives. The warriors returned to camp with their prisoners and captured horses. There was great joy upon their coming into camp among the savages.

The Delawares lived among the Wyandots by mere permission. The burning of prisoners was kept up among the Delawares when the Wyandots had abandoned it. Their chiefs, "The Pipe" and "Wingenund," therefore were under the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Wyandot chief before they could burn a captive. This consent was secured by a stratagem.

It was now three o'clock Friday afternoon, June seventh. On Sunday following the savages brought in the scalps and horses of Ashley and Biggs. The others again escaped. The Delawares had nine other prisoners besides Crawford and Knight. Some of the converted Delawares, who had gone back to heathenism, also brought in scalps of borderers. The chiefs soon knew that Crawford was the "Big Captain." Several of the savages were known to both Crawford and Knight.

On Monday, the 10th of June, the prisoners were ordered to march to Sandusky, the "Half King's" town, thirty-three miles away. Crawford hoped for help by Girty. Meeting him at Sandusky, he offered him one thousand dollars if he would save his life. Girty promised, but without any intention to keep his word. Crawford saw that "The Pipe" was very much enraged against the prisoners.

On Tuesday, June 11, "The Pipe" painted all the faces of the prisoners black, and told Knight to go to the Shawnees town and see his friends. This chief knew Crawford before his tribe joined the enemy, and told him that he would have him shayed, *i. e.*, adopted, but at the same time painted him black also. Then the whole party started for the Wyandot town, eight miles below. A short distance on their way they saw four of their comrades lying near the trail, scalped. At the spring where Upper Sandusky now stands, to their dismay, another trail was taken northwestward to the Delaware town on the Tymochtee.

All ideas of hope for life had now vanished. When they reached Little Tymochtee creek, in what is now Salem township, in Wyandot county, the Indians made the prisoners sit down. Knight was put in the charge of an Indian, to be taken to the Shawnees town.

The squaws and boys now tomahawked the other five prisoners. An old squaw cut off the head of McKinley and kicked it about on the ground. The young Indians then dashed the bloody scalps into the faces of Crawford and Knight, screaming.

As the party started and were surrounded by Simon Girty and his savages on the plain, the scene was a most horrible one.

Wingendum and The Pipe were the prime movers in alienating the Delawares from their frontier friends and in making them enemies. They were so bitter in their hatred of the Americans that their cruelties knew no bounds. Having now full authority over their prisoners, the only ground for hesitation to commence the process of torture seemed to be to resolve upon how to perform it in the most hellish manner. As the party moved along towards Tymochtee, every Indian they met struck the prisoners. Girty said: "Is that doctor Knight?" Knight said yes, and offered Girty his hand, which he refused, and said: "Begone; you are a damned rascal!" They now reached Tymochtee creek, and were about three-quarters of a mile from the village, which was further down the creek.

I am now about to record the manner of Crawford's death. The scenes the poor captives had to pass through so far, are of themselves sickening, and calculated to rouse the sympathies of a heart of stone. The task creates a chill, and the pen moves reluctantly to describe an act so fiendish, brutal and repulsive.

"Man's inhumanity to man," it should be remembered, is not an attribute that characterizes exclusively the North American savage. Has not Europe, has not Asia, has not America equal cause to blush when tracing histories of white races? Thousands upon thousands fell beneath the sword of Mohammed for refusing to take the Koran. Europe, dressed in Christian attire, with her churches, her domes, her institutions of learning and refinement, burnt her martyrs at the stake. Her inquisitions, her "bridges of sighs," her blocks and guillotines glotted the pages of her history with the blood of her religious and political victims, while our own dear America burnt her witches and hung Quakers on Boston Common. Is the difference amongst savages found only in color or race?

About four o'clock in the afternoon on the eleventh day of June, the savages platted a stake in the ground near the right bank of Tymochtee creek, to which Crawford was tied. The Indian men then shot powder into Crawford's naked body, from his heels to his head until he was black all over. Not less than seventy shots were fired upon him. They cut off both of his ears, and when occasionally the firing stopped, Crawford would answer Dr. Knight to get sight of him, the blood was running down both sides of his head. They built a ring of fire around the stake, and within six or seven yards of it. It was made of small Indian poles and when four or five were through in the middle, leaving the ends about five feet long, three or four Indians at a time would each take one of these burning sticks and hold the burning part to the naked body of Crawford, already black with powder. They paired themselves on each side of him so that whenever a man or a woman ran around the post, they met him with these burning fagots. Some of the squaws took broad pieces of chips and bark, with which they threw quantities of hot coals and embers on him, so that in a short time he had to walk over a bed of coals and hot ashes.

In the midst of this extreme torture, Crawford was told to get up and begged at Girty's foot steps. He could not speak, and he could not move. Girty laughed, and said that he had killed him, and would not let him live. He then turned and left him, and the rest of the party went on with the scene.

Girty walked up to Dr. Knight and told him to prepare for death also; that he was not to die at that place, but was to be burnt at a Shawnees town.

With a most fearful oath he added that he (the doctor) need not expect to escape death, but that he would suffer it in all its extremities.

He asked Knight whether he had any hopes of escaping it, but the doctor was too much absorbed with the terrible agonies Colonel Crawford was undergoing before his eyes and his own immediate fate harrowing up his soul, that he made Girty no answer.

Crawford bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. Several times he was heard to call on the Almighty to have mercy on his soul. Thus he continued in all these extremities of pain for more than two hours, as near as Knight could judge, when he laid down on his stomach. The savages then scalped him and repeatedly threw the bloody scalp into poor Knight's face, telling him that was the "Big Captain."

An old squaw, who to Knight looked more like Satan than a human being, took a board and shoveled coals and ashes on Crawford's back and scalped head. The wretched man then raised himself on his feet again and began to walk around the post.

They next held burning sticks to his body as before, and Knight was taken away from the scene.

The Indians had a tradition amongst them that Crawford breathed his last as the sun was going down.

On the next morning when Knight was started off for the Shawnees town and while he was passing the fire place, he saw the remains of Crawford almost burnt to ashes. Then the Indians told Knight that was his fate and gave the "scalp halloo."

The tradition runs that after Crawford died, the fagots were heaped together, his body placed upon them and that the savages danced around the remains for several hours longer.

The Shawnees had great rejoicing when the news reached them, and the poor frontier settlers were filled with gloom and dismay. Crawford was mourned by all who knew him. We will throw the mantle of forgetfulness over the lonely cabin that contained the widow of the Colonel when the sad news reached her ear.

The language used by General Washington on this occasion, shows the deep feeling of his noble heart.

It was the great sorrow of his heart that I have learned the melancholy tidings of General's death. He was so strong in his belief of immortality and prudence. I have been so much affected by his death, that I have been sick and I have this day spent the greater part of the day in weeping.

On the 31st of August he writes to General Irvine, thus: "I lament the failure of the expedition against Sandusky and am particularly affected with the disastrous death of Colonel Crawford."

The same narratives of the place of execution and burning of Colonel Crawford were so conflicting, for a time after the white man began his settlements, that the hope once that the best light tradition could throw on the subject, of the place where now a monument is erected to the memory of the brave and noble soldier.

The monument stands on the farm once owned by Daniel Hodge in Crawford township, Wyandot county, near Crawfordsville, and a short distance from Carey on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad. Colonel William Crawford was born in the year 1732 in Orange county, Virginia of Scotch-Irish parents.

When General Washington was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey the large tracts of lands in what is the west of Virginia, the young surveyor often stopped at the house of Crawford's parents, when he made the acquaintance of William Crawford.

They became warm friends and their attachment lasted through life. They were both about the same age.

Crawford learned from Washington the art of surveying. Both served under Blacklock at Fort Duquesne. They were then in the prime of life and vigor. Crawford was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware at Trenton and Princeton in 1777. He was sent by Washington to take charge of Fort Pitt under instructions from Congress. From thence forward his services were devoted to the frontier, where he displayed the highest qualities of military genius. The expedition against Sandusky was a costly scheme with time and was to have been the crowning achievement of his life, after having served in the war of the revolution six full years.

We will close this part of our work by simply relating in a short way the wonderful escape of Slavery, the guide, and of doctor Knight.

DOCTOR KNIGHT.

On the morning of the 12th of June, the doctor was again painted black, and put on the dress of a Delaware savage, a rough looking mess by the name of Tutu. Then they started for the Shawanese town, some forty miles away. Tutu on horse back, bringing the doctor before him. The doctor tried to make the Indian believe that he felt cheerful, and spoke of living with him in the same house, etc., which succeeded to please the savage. They traveled about twenty five miles that day and camped. In the morning Tutu fixed up the fire. The doctor asked Tutu to fix up a fire behind him, back of the mosquitoes away. When the savage turned his back the doctor struck him with a stick on the head and the Indian fell forward with both hands outstretched. He soon recovered and ran off howling. Knight seized the Indian's gun, but pulling back the cock, broke the main spring. This compelled the Savage to travel in the county a short distance down the river to Kenton. Knight then took the Indian, and with a pair of new muskets, some powder, ball and gun, and started him on foot eastward to them. Shortly before sundown he reached the plains. Here he hid himself until nightfall when he proceeded on and reached the woods on the next morning. He also hid the truck taken by the army, as well as his rifle, as possible. On the second day of his escape he reached a settlement in Richland county where "Swing Mills" are situated about noon. At this evening he began to feel very tired. During this six days of his escape he had no ideas of what was to be. He had three days of the gloom of seas and fogs, and was compelled to live on green gooseberries and herbs. The blow he had received with the Indian's stick on the head had become serious. He crossed the Mississippi on the night of the capture, and reached the river at

Tuscarawas county. He reached fort Pitt on the morning of the fourth day of July in safety. He afterwards became the surgeon of the Seventh Virginia regiment. He was married on the 14th day of October, 1784, and died on the 12th day of March, 1838, the father of ten children. Dr. Knight is entitled to the credit of furnishing to history the most truthful relation of this sad expedition.

SLOVER.

Slover and his two fellow captives were taken to a Shawnees town. The inhabitants came out and beat and abused the prisoners greatly. They seized the oldest one of Slover's companions, stripped him naked, and painted him black with coal and water.

They sent a messenger to Wapatomica to get ready for the frolic, as they were coming, and when they approached the town the savages came out with clubs, guns and tomahawks. They told the prisoners they must run to the Council House, about three hundred yards away. The man painted black was the principal object of their sport. They struck him and shot powder into his flesh; women and children all engaged in the frolic, shouting and beating their drums. Arriving at the door the man was cut very badly and the blood was streaming from the wounds inflicted by the tomahawks and rifle wads. He laid hold of the door, but was pulled back. Slover saw him carried away, and the Indians slowly killing him. He saw his dead body near the Council House, cruelly mangled. Then they cut off the head and limbs and stuck them on poles outside of town. The same evening he saw the bodies of three others mangled to about the same condition. One of these was William Harrison, the son-in-law, and the other William Crawford, the nephew, of the Colonel. The Indians also had their horses.

On the next day a large council was held. Slover was examined as to his knowledge of the frontier. He could speak the language of the Miamis, Delawares and Shawnees. Captain Elliott and James Girty also came and assured the savages that Slover had lied, that Cornwallis was not taken, etc. Hitherto Slover had been treated kindly. Now they began to abuse him also. This council lasted fifteen days. About one hundred warriors were present.

See the humanity of the British commander at Detroit, De Peyster! At the close of this council a dispatch was brought in from that dignity by a warrior who had just arrived. It was in these words:

My friends, I have just returned. When prisoners are brought in, we are obliged to treat them as we can. We have no pity for our captives. When they are taken to the council house, they are treated as they deserve. They should have been killed at once. I am glad to hear that you are all well. I am your friend.

The Council of Captives, Wapadotus, Mingoos, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, etc. etc. etc. participated in this council. They laid plans for the execution of the captives. The captives were then to be put to death. They put a rope around Slover, stripped him naked and blacked him, took him to a tree and beat him with a tree trunk and beat him. They then took him about two miles further to Mac-a-chuck, near West Liberty, in the State of Ohio. Slover was tied with a rope around his neck to a post and a

fire built around him. A rain coming up put out the fire, and the burning was postponed until next day. They danced around him until late into the night, striking and wounding him. They then took him to a black house, and tied him. Three Indians watched him. Near morning the Indians were all asleep, and Slover, succeeding in unfastening his rope, ran away into a corn field. He found a horse close by, used his rope for a halter and put on. On the third day out the horse gave out and was abandoned. Slover traveled on foot and in his naked condition reached the Ohio near Wheeling. He returned to Fort Pitt on the 11th of July. The last straggler had returned.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1788. SETTLEMENTS IN OHIO. FRANKLIN'S SPEECH
TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION. CLARK'S CAMPAIGN.

Although the treaty of Paris was signed in September, 1783, the news did not reach the United States for more than one month later, and it was nearly two months later before it reached the western frontier. Meanwhile the conflict in the west was kept up with all its terror. Settlements were attacked along the Ohio river and abandoned. Expeditions were organized, prosecuted and abandoned, often in disaster. The struggle to conquer the Indians and possess the west seemed almost hopeless.

Now came the tidings of peace and a new life seemed to spread over the land like the dawn of day following a night of storm.

A Mr. Dalton was government agent on the Wabash. He called a council of the chiefs and announced to them the fact that peace was declared in the following words :

Mr. Dalton presented the chief with a belt of blue and white wampum. There were several tribes represented on the occasion, but Pankeshaw was recognized as the head chief of the most powerful tribe. He accepted the emblem of peace, and then with much dignity of manner, replied:

people. He has sent us so much snow and cold weather as to kill your horses with our own. We are a poor people. We hope that God will help us, and that the Long Knife will have compassion on our women and children. Your people who are with us are well. We shall collect them when they come in from hunting. We love them and send our young women, some of our people, and our guns. Others tell us they can make rum out of corn. They are now the same as we. In one moon after this we will take them back to their friends in Kentucky.

My Father! This being the day of joy to the Wabash Indians, we beg a little drop of your milk-rum to let our warriors see that it came from your breast. We were born and raised in the woods. We could never learn to make rum. God has made the white man master of the world."

Having finished his speech, Piankeshaw presented Mr. Dalton with three strings of wampum as a pledge of peace. Every reader must be impressed with the tone of despondency that pervades this address and the melancholy spirit that asks for rum.

In all the various treaties and intercourses for peace with the Indians, the reader is frequently met by the term "Long Knife." By this expression, of course, is meant the "white man," or the "general government." The way the term came to be used, is said to have occurred in this wise: A Colonel Gibson, while stationed at Fort Pitt, in a certain attack with his troops upon a company of Indians, and getting into a hand to hand fight, cut off the head of an Indian with his sword, in one stroke. This struck terror into the hearts of the other Indians, who fled, and reported to their chiefs that a pale face had cut off the head of an Indian with a "Long Knife."

The British traders in Canada kept up their business with the Indians as before, and, in direct violation of the treaty, replenished the fuel that was still burning in the hearts of the savages throughout the northwest against the white people.

The vast territory lying north of the Ohio river and extending far west to the Mississippi, was claimed, by charters from the King of England, by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia. Each of these states now consented to relinquish its claim to the general government with the exception of reservations by Connecticut and Virginia. These two states, embarrassed by the war, retained each a portion of the territory for the purpose of paying its debt to the revolutionary soldiers.

The region thus ceded to Connecticut, lying north of the 41st degree north latitude, and extending from the west line of Pennsylvania to the west line of what is now Huron county, was called the "Western Reserve"

"Firelands." It extends from the lake, south, to what is now known as the "base line," fifty miles wide and one hundred and twenty miles long from east to west.

Virginia retained the lands lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami, which was called the "Virginia Military District."

By these cessions the general government became possessed of the vast region of uninhabited territory extending to the lakes of the north and west to the Mississippi river, now forming the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. By the celebrated ordinance of 1787, no less than three nor more than five states were to be organized in this vast

realm as soon as the number of white inhabitants would warrant. The Federal Government now established a territorial government over the same.

Let us not forget before leaving this part of our subject one beautiful feature in that great ordinance, engrained upon it by slave owners, and which teaches a lesson for meditation, when the passions of party strife will admit of sober reflection, and give the better part of our nature nobler impulses and a larger field:

"No man shall be arrested for his mode of worship or his religious sentiments. The utmost good faith shall be observed toward the Indians; that their lands shall never be taken from them without their consent, unless in just and lawful war.

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory, although there are the powers therein given to the people of the territory to introduce slavery or to exclude it," etc.

Now companies began to be organized in the Atlantic States for the purpose of establishing colonies in this territory. The Ohio Company, formed of officers of the army and soldiers of the revolution, located between the Muskingum and the Hockhocking rivers. The government owed many of these large sums of money and had nothing to pay them with but land. They took their lands at one dollar per acre, and paid for it in *supplies of the soldiers of the line and officers of the army*. The purchase included about one and a half millions of acres.

John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, purchased 34,000 acres between the Little Miami and the Great Miami for sixty cents an acre.

General Rufus Putnam, with his party, settled near the mouth of the Muskingum on the 7th day of April, 1788. One remarkable feature in all these early settlements is the fact that the colonists were generally men of culture, refinement and high moral worth. They framed simple codes of laws and published them by nailing them against trees.

The ordinance which organized the government was placed in the hands of a governor and three judges. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor, and immediately proceeded to organize his council. The whole country north of the Ohio river, between the Muskingum and Hockhocking, was designated as the county of Washington, with Marietta of course as the county seat. Marietta was named in honor of Marie Antoinette, the unhappy queen of Louis XVI., and in token of gratitude for the aid furnished by France in the revolution. Here the first civil court was held for the territory, *in banc*, on the 24th of September, 1788.

Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, purchased a section of land and a tract proper for which he paid one shilling per acre. He had a town laid out and called it Cosmopolis, which was afterwards changed into Cincinnati. How the price of land has increased in that section!

HER COMMERCE

The commerce of Cincinnati for the year ending January 1, 1876, amounted to about one million imported and exported to \$4,000,000. For the present year, with the general activity and business of all kinds, the great manufacturing, agricultural and mining districts, the increase of manufactures and the higher values of staples, it is easy to see that they will aggregate fully one million or

the sum for last year, \$185,000,000 were for exports, and \$223,000,000 imports. Among the former may be mentioned pork and hog products at a value of over \$10,000,000; groceries, \$5,000,000; cotton \$10,000,000; whisky, \$18,000,000; malt liquors, \$2,000,000; boots and shoes, \$5,500,000; butter, \$1,250,000; coffee, \$5,000,000; furniture, \$5,000,000; hardware, \$5,000,000; oil, \$3,000,000; tobacco, \$15,000,000. In imports there were cattle valued at \$8,000,000; coal, \$3,000,000; coffee, \$5,500,000; cotton, \$10,000,000; flour, \$3,000,000; boots and shoes, \$3,500,000; hardware, \$5,500,000; hogs valued at \$12,000,000; sugar, \$6,500,000; tobacco, \$10,000,000; whisky, \$7,000,000; wheat \$4,000,000.

Vincennes, near the western line of Indiana, was also made the county seat of another county, bounded on the south by the Ohio river, on the east by the Great Miami, and on the west by the Wabash, larger than several states of the Union. St. Clair proceeded to the Mississippi where a few huts on the left bank formed another settlement. Here he established the county of St. Clair, embracing nearly the whole of Illinois.

It would be a source of great pleasure to record here some of the very many incidents, of a most thrilling nature, connected with the early settlements along the Ohio river and along the mouths of the Miami and Muskingum.

But, admonished by the fact that too many of our pages are being taken possession of by these reminiscences, I will only describe a few of the expeditions that were organized from time to time to subdue the savages, because all or nearly all of these had a tendency to rescue the valley of the Sandusky and northwestern Ohio from the owners, who by force of circumstances and without paper title, were the monarchs of the soil. These expeditions are given in the abstract without regard to chronological nicety. For detail, the kind reader will of course peruse more general and extended history.

General Clark was a military leader of Kentucky, stationed at the falls. He was a man of great force of character and considerable military ability.

When he heard of the disastrous battle at Blue Licks, he resolved to pursue and punish the Indians. He formed a junction with Colonels Floyd and Logan, which gave him a force of about one thousand men. Colonel Boon joined the army as a volunteer. They crossed the Ohio on the 30th of September, 1782, and commenced their march up the Little Miami. They reached the old town of Chillicothe, where they chastised the Indians terribly and destroyed their town, their goods and their crops, and returned victoriously.

Again, in the fall of 1786, General Logan organized another great campaign against the savages in Ohio, in which many prominent men from Kentucky took part. It was the intention of the General to make this expedition the finishing stroke in the war against the savages. Colonel Floyd and General Logan with their troops again marched on the Indian villages on the Scioto, and laid them waste, killing many savages. Simon Kenton accompanied this expedition. All the villages were burnt, and nearly all the inhabitants were slain or taken captives. A region of forty miles wide and one hundred miles in length, was laid utterly desolate. The company, under the command of Simon Kenton, took no prisoners. It was

their object to wreak such terrible vengeance upon the savages that they would never again make raids upon the settlements.

The party with General Clark was less successful. His provisions became exhausted and a large number of his men deserted him to keep from starvation. Without accomplishing anything, he with his indistinct men returned to the falls of Ohio, covered with shame and confusion at the unmitigated disgrace of their arms. The unfortunate General never recovered from the blow. He sunk into profound melancholy, in which at length he died, aged and poor. The failure of Clark excited the vindictive Shawnees on the Wabash, and urged them on to further outrages. The winter following, the depredations of the savages were extended all along the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia, a distance of over three hundred miles.

It is estimated that between 1783 and 1790, the Indians killed, wounded and took captive, fifteen hundred men, women and children, and destroyed property worth fifty thousand dollars, which sum at that time was considered immense. There were no millionaires in those days. Fortunes were not made and lost in one stroke. Men were not made rich or ruined by the sale or purchase of railroad stocks, and there were no "bulls" nor "bears" in Wall street; hence there was no Black Friday in that struggle for life. Fortunes made and lost in a day, speculations in railroad, steamboat and mining stocks, Black Fridays in gold, and the making of millionaires in a day, are the things of a faster age. For better or for worse?

GENERAL HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

In the fall of 1790, Gen. Harmar, at the head of three hundred regular troops, and about one thousand militia, was ordered to march upon the Indian towns along the lake and chastise them to such a degree as to arrest all future depredations.

On the 21st of September this expedition rendezvoused at Fort Washington, and on the following day commenced their march upon the Miami villages. It took them seventeen days' hard marching over a rough and swampy country before they came into the vicinity of the enemy. Meantime, parties of Shawnees arrived. The General found himself under the necessity of sweeping the forest with numerous small detachments, and as the woods swarmed with Indians, most of these parties were cut off.

At length the expedition, thus greatly reduced, came within a few miles of an Indian town. Here Captain Armstrong was ordered, at the head of fifty regulars and Col. Hardin, of Kentucky, with one hundred and fifty militia, to advance and reconnoitre. In the execution of this order they suddenly found themselves surrounded by a large number of Indians who immediately opened fire upon them.

The regulars were ordered to charge, but they could not do so until they had first killed the Indians who were aiming at the officers. The Indians then surrounded the troops. The command "halt!" was obeyed, and the regulars, with the militia, were ordered to kneel upon the ground, and to hold up their hands in supplication, and to make no resistance. The Indians then commenced to plunder.

Notwithstanding this heavy blow, Gen. Harmar advanced upon the

villages, which he found deserted and in flames, the Indians themselves having fired their houses. He also found here several hundred acres of corn, which he destroyed. Marching on to the other villages he found them destroyed in the same manner, and he also destroyed the corn near there. Then the army commenced its retreat from the Indian country, supposing the Indians to be sufficiently punished.

After a march of about ten miles on the homeward route, the General received news which led him to suppose that the Indians had returned to their burning villages, and he immediately detached eighty regular troops, with nearly all of the militia, the former under the command of Major Wyllys, and the latter under Col. Hardin, with orders to return to the villages and destroy such of the enemy as presented themselves. The detachment countermarched with all possible speed to the appointed spot, fearful only that the enemy might have noticed their return and escaped again before they could reach them. The militia, in loose order, took the advance. The regulars brought up the rear. Just as the troops were nearing the town, a number of Indians were observed, and a sharp action immediately ensued. Shortly the savages fled and were hotly pursued by the militia, who in the ardor of the chase were drawn into the woods, quite a distance from the regulars.

Suddenly several hundred Indians appeared from the opposite quarter, rushing with loud yells upon the regulars, thus unsupported by the militia. Major Wyllys, a brave and experienced officer, formed his men into a square and endeavored to gain a more favorable spot, but was prevented by the impetuous attack of the Indians. In spite of the heavy fire poured in upon them, they rushed upon the bayonets and hurled their tomahawks with fatal accuracy. Putting the bayonets aside with their hands, or clogging them with their bodies, they were quickly mingled with the troops, where they used their knives with such terrible effect, that in two minutes the bloody struggle was over. Major Wyllys fell, one lieutenant and seventy-three privates. One captain, one ensign and seven privates, three of whom were wounded, were the sole survivors of this short but desperate encounter. The loss of the Indians was about equal. The attack was as finely conceived as it was boldly executed. When the militia returned from the pursuit of the flying party it was too late for help. They soon effected their retreat to the main body, with a loss of one hundred and eight killed and twenty-eight wounded. This dreadful slaughter so reduced Gen. Harmar's army, that he was happy to return to Fort Washington with the fraction he had left, having utterly failed in his mission.

This disaster was followed by a loud demand for a greater force to form a new expedition, which was also accomplished, as we shall presently see.

ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION.

By an act of Congress of 1781, Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the north-western territory, was also appointed Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces.

An army of two thousand men assembled at Fort Washington. An expedition was organized against the Indians on the Maumee. A blockhouse was erected twenty miles north of Cincinnati, and called Fort Hamilton.

Twenty miles further north they erected and garrisoned another fort and called it St. Clair. Still another further on was called Fort Jefferson. Five or six weeks were employed at these works. Provisions became scarce, and they kept about ninety miles from Fort Washington, sixty Kentuckians, disgusted with the proceedings, shouldered their muskets, and in defiance of authority, commenced their march homeward. Gen. St. Clair was daily expecting fresh supplies, and fearing that the deserters might secure them, sent into a force to protect the provisions. This left him only about 1,400 men. November had come with its storms and rains. They were compelled to cut their way through a dense forest, over wet soil, and the movement of the artillery was attended with great difficulty.

Gen. St. Clair was aged, worn and suffering greatly with gonorrhea. Some blame was certainly to be laid on his undertaking a campaign in this season under these circumstances, and the sequel will show that they were not generated from Indian treachery. On the third of November they reached a position one hundred and twenty-five miles north of Fort Washington, and still fifty miles south of the Indian towns on the Maumee, which they were on the march to destroy. It was a dismal day; the ground was covered with snow, and the feet of the soldiers were soaked with water. Cutting their way through a pathless forest they reached a creek, a confluent of the Wabash. Here they camped for the night. The militia were sent across the creek, and arranged in two parallel lines, with a space of about two hundred feet between them. Soon they had a roaring fire in this intermediate space, illuminating the forest far and wide. No scouts were sent out, for all were nearly perishing with cold and fatigue, and there were no signs of any foe. But two shrewd savages were watching every movement, and having assembled around the camp in great numbers, each selected his position behind a tree where he could be protected and remain unseen. St. Clair's men were jammed closely together, without any protection, hovering around the fire. On the other side of the creek the regulars were stationed around the camp, the militia revealed to the savages. The troops could not withdraw to a better, often more exposed position. The night passed away rapidly. Meanwhile the savages were preparing for the slaughter. The day had dawned, and the militia were preparing their breakfast in thoughtless confusion, when the yell of a thousand savages and the discharge of musketry fell upon their ears. Every Indian had a soldier for a target; scarcely one missed his aim. The slaughter was terrible. The militia became panic-stricken, and fled with utmost haste, many of them without their arms. The plundered people thronged the creek and through the first trees of the forest, and stopped at a mountainous hill as a mass at the second.

At this was the end of the first encounter.

Now the other arm of the section a thousand men were crowded together in terror-stricken confusion, and exposed to a deadly fire from every direction. No foe to be seen, except when a savage would make an exchange of trees. There was no room for bravery, except to meet death without a tremor. There was no room for heroism, because the enemy was invisible.

At this crisis the commander in the second division, General Harrison, rode forward to the confusion. He moved forward, and, as he advanced, the troops were ordered to fire. He was shot in the back, and fell. The

rapidly striking down his men. As Drake drew back his position, the Indians closed in like the waves of the sea. It seems that a large body of sharpshooters had been detailed especially to attack the artillerymen. In a short time every man at the guns was shot down. Within one hour from the commencement of the attack, one-half of St. Clair's men were either killed or wounded, and nearly every horse was shot. The Indians killed over nine hundred of St. Clair's army, took seven field-pieces, two hundred oxen, a great many horses, but no prisoners. The wounded were tomahawked and scalped on the spot. The Indians lost but sixty-six warriors. For the Governor's official account of this disaster, see Abb. History of Ohio, page 324.

The Governor was himself not wanting of bravery. He did all he could under the circumstances. Eight bullets passed through his clothes and hat. He had three horses killed under him. The men who tried to bring up the fourth horse fell dead with the animal, and the invalid Governor was compelled to retreat on foot, which he did with wonderful alacrity.

An old, worn-out horse was overtaken and the Governor put upon that, and but for that timely aid he would have been left upon the field to fall into the hands of the savages. Greatly would they have rejoiced at the opportunity to apply the torture of Crawford to another "Big Captain."

We are compelled, for want of space, to omit recording any of the very many thrilling scenes connected with this sad page of frontier history, and will only mention the remarkable fact that amongst the camp followers there were no less than two hundred and fifty women—they, with a great many of the men in the ranks, taking it for granted that there would be no fighting; that the Indians would sue for peace; that garrisons would be established, under whose protection they and their husbands might find new homes. Fifty-six of these were killed, and tortured even more brutally than the men. Some accounts state that even two hundred of these women fell victims to savage barbarity. Some time after this disaster an old squaw was heard to say that "her arm got very tired that day scalping white men." The troops never stopped in their retreat until Fort Jefferson was reached, thirty miles away.

On reaching the fort and finding the provisions exhausted there, it was thought best to proceed on and meet the wagons loaded with provisions that were expected every day, and could not be more than one or two days' marches away. So the army, exhausted and terrified as it was, pressed on at ten o'clock that night and met the wagons the next morning. A part of the flour was immediately distributed, and the balance sent on to the fort. The main body now proceeded to Cincinnati and reported at Fort Washington.

Three distinguished Indian chiefs led the battle—Blue Jacket, Buckongahelas and Little Turtle. These were men of remarkable ability. Little Turtle, especially, took great interest in bringing his tribe to adopt civilization. He inquired of Gen. Harrison respecting the organization of the "proposed government." He met Kosciusko in Philadelphia, in 1812, and put a warm friendship sprung up between them. Little Turtle lived seven years after the late war, and was esteemed for his wisdom, courage and valor. He died in 1819, at Fort Warren.

The most simple explanation of the defeat of St. Clair is, that he was out-generated by chiefs who were his superiors in Indian warfare.

And shall we ask the question why such humane chiefs would allow these horrible atrocities to be perpetrated before their own eyes?

Let us take the Yankee way by asking a question to answer another. Were not the inquisitions, the crucifixes, the burnings at stake carried on under the preaching of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, preaching for love to God and your fellow-man, scenes of atrocity equal to these in all their horror?

GENERAL WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

St. Clair's defeat raised a fearful storm of indignation against him. He was a man greatly esteemed for many manly traits of character. He was sincerely devoted to the public welfare. He was born in 1734. He received a liberal education, studied medicine, joined the army and was with Gen. Wolf at the storming of Quebec, in 1763. In the revolutionary war he was appointed Major-General and stationed at Ticonderoga. Before he was appointed Governor of the northwestern territory, he was a member of the Continental Congress, and succeeded Hancock as chairman. He continued in office as Governor until he was removed in 1802, by Thomas Jefferson. He died on the 31st day of August, 1818, poor in means, at the age of eighty-four.

The sad fate of St. Clair's army spread grief and mourning amongst the frontier settlements.

Those in the Miami country were abandoned. Many of the pioneers went with the army across the Ohio river. The Indians crowded their ravages upon the settlements, and became so bold as to appear in the streets of Cincinnati to spy out a plan for an attack upon Fort Washington.

It was nearly a year before Congress took any action in the matter. Depredations on the frontier were constantly going on.

Gen. Scott, soon after the St. Clair disaster, achieved a complete victory over the Indians, near the river, but statistics of the same are not very accessible, and particulars are wanting.

New troops were gathered at the lakes of the Ohio for another expedition under the leadership of Anthony Wayne, whose impetuosity gave him the nickname of "Mad Anthony."

Wayne was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 18th Dec. 1745, and died in 1796. He was a soldier in the 20th Congress during the 1770's, and a successful regiment of volunteers in the army of 1780. He became a Brigadier-General, and was at Brandywine. He led the capture of Stony Point. In 1791 Gen. Washington appointed him as successor of St. Clair in command over the army of the northwest.

In September, of 1794, Gen. Wayne had so far organized his army as to be ready to move into the Indian country. He reached Fort Jefferson by rapid marches. This fort was situated about twenty-five miles southwest of Sidney, the country about Sagoyewung. He found the Indians, composed of Shawanese, Delaware, and other tribes, gathered in great numbers at the place. He sent commissioners to conclude a peace, inasmuch as the Indians demanded that all the white settlements should be abandoned, and that the Indians should be free to roam

belong exclusively to the Indians. This meant resistance. Both sides prepared for war. On the 17th day of October, 1793, Lieutenant Lowry and ensign Boyd, with ninety men, while escorting to camp Greenville a train of twenty wagons loaded with grain and stores, were attacked by the Indians, under the leadership of Little Turtle. The Americans were totally routed, losing both officers, fifteen men, seventy horses and all their wagons.

On the 24th day of August, the Governor of Kentucky had furnished Wayne with sixteen hundred mounted volunteers, under the command of Gen. Scott. In December, Wayne moved upon the place where St. Clair was routed, built a fort and called it Fort Recovery. The place is now in Mercer county, and within one mile of the Indiana state line. It was on Christmas day when they pitched their tents on the old battle ground. Before the men could make their beds they had to carry away the bones, which they buried the next day. Amongst these were six hundred skulls. In many cases the sinews still held the bones together. Here one company of artillery and one of riflemen were left. The rest returned to Fort Greenville.

General Wayne then advanced up the Auglaize to the Maumee. Here in the very heart of the enemy's country, he constructed a fort and called it "Fort Defiance," a very appropriate name. He put up two block houses directly between the junction of the two great streams. Stout palisades enclosed nearly two acres of ground. A wall of earth outside of the pickets was faced with logs. Beyond that a ditch was dug fifteen feet wide, eight feet deep, filled by water from the Auglaize.

The Indians in this region were far advanced in civilization, by their intercourse with the French, and the country around was well cultivated. More than a thousand acres were in corn. Apple and peach orchards had been started. General Wayne returned to Greenville, leaving the fort garrisoned. The troops under his command now numbered about three thousand. As far as could well be ascertained, the Indians numbered about two thousand. Many British officers and Canadian troops were associated with them, still encouraging the savages to resistance.

General Wayne was under full instructions from General Washington as to the manner of procedure.

The Indians watched all these works closely and resolved to make a desperate effort to capture the forts. On the 20th of June, 1794, some fifteen hundred Indians with several companies of Canadians, with faces blackened and in Indian costumes, led by British officers in full uniform, made a furious attack on Fort Recovery. Major McMahon was encamped just outside of the works with one hundred and fifty troops. The enemy rushed upon the detachment and assailed the fort from every side, but were repulsed and compelled to abandon the field, where on the 4th day of November, 1791, they had gained so great a victory. Major McMahon, lieutenant Drake and twenty other officers were killed and thirty wounded. The loss of the enemy, up to that day, the exact number was never ascertained until it was disclosed at the treaty of Greenville.

Gen. Wayne obeyed very closely the instructions of General Washington even to the minute rules of laying off a camp. Fort Defiance was one hundred and eighty rods from Greenville. Now Wayne pressed forward

and down the Maumee to the rapids, some forty-five miles, and within seven miles of the old English Fort Miami, erected Fort Deposit. The army that assembled here numbered two thousand regulars and eleven hundred Indians, commanded by Gen. Scott. Scouts now ranged through the forest, one of whom, William Wells, was captured, and who had been raised by the Indians and deserted them, joining his own people. He was the adopted son of Little Turtle.

On the 14th day of August, Gen. Wayne issued a very interesting proclamation to the Indian chiefs, requesting them to meet him in general council, for the purpose of agreeing upon terms of peace. His proposition was rejected in substance. They sent back to Wayne a message, saying, "If Gen. Wayne will remain where he is for ten days, and then send Miller to us, we will treat with him; but if he advances we will give him battle."

Gen. Wayne had already sent his army on the march and met the messengers on their return, near Fort Meigs. They stated that the Indians were dressed and painted for war.

At six o'clock of the morning of the 20th day of August, Wayne advanced from Fort Deposit and took position at Presque Isle. Here they met and routed the savages and British forces from Detroit. The victory was complete, and amongst the dead enemies were many whites, armed with British muskets and bayonets. The Americans encamped for three days within sight of the British fort. Messages were passed between Gen. Wayne and the commander of the fort, as to the right of the British to its occupation. Major Campbell refused to give up the fort, and when Gen. Wayne eventually inspected the works. The British had only hundred and thirteen men and ten pieces of artillery. It was decided not to attack the fort. Gen. Harrison afterwards President of the United States, was due to Gen. Wayne in this campaign. Now Gen. Wayne sent out his cavalry, who had waste the whole valley of the Maumee for fifty miles. Winter approached, and the Indians were destitute of homes and provisions. In September another fort, forty-seven miles from Fort Delaware, was erected, and named after the General, Fort Wayne. Leaving a garrison here, Gen. Wayne returned to Greenville on the 20th day of November.

The Indians, thus left in utter destitution, were also anxious for peace.

Accordingly, in July following, a general council was called to meet near Greenville, represented on the part of the Indians by the chiefs east of the Mississippi river. Negotiations continued for six weeks. On the 24 day of August the treaty was signed. Gen. Wayne signed in behalf of the United States. The following tribes were represented, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miamis, Le Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Potteshkas and Kaskaskias.

The treaty of Greenville ended for a time the war with the savages east of the Mississippi. This was in reality the end of the war of the revolution.

Gen. Wayne never received the honors that were due him in this country for the great services he had rendered. At the close of the year 1796, returning from Detroit to the eastern states, he was taken sick in a log cabin at Piquette, between Erie, Penn., and Ohio. He died at this place, a small hamlet in the wilderness. After a short illness he died, and at his request was buried under the flag of the fort.

western territory. Forty miles above Chillicothe there were three or four cabins near the right bank of the Scioto, at Franklinton, now incorporated within the city of Columbus. A few vagabond whites, who had given up civilization for barbarism, were scattered amongst the Indians, and as the settlements of the pioneers were extended along the trails of the Indians, the savages, both white and red, retreated further into the interior. New counties began to be organized in proportion as new settlements sprang up in every direction.

For eight years Cincinnati had been the centre of military preparations, and the sounds of the bugle, the life and drum reverberated through her streets and along the hills that fringed the beautiful stream.

Now all was peace and order, and the hum of busy life took the place of war and preparations for war. Cincinnati started on her great mission of commercial greatness.

The strongest tide of emigration flowed into the valley of the Scioto, so famous for its fertility, its level plains and rich bottom lands. The Governor organized a new county, called Ross, of which Chillicothe was the seat of justice. There were then but three cabins between this town and the Hocking river. The country about Lancaster belonged to the Wyandots, where they had a town of bark huts, containing a population of about five hundred, who gradually withdrew to their brethren at Upper Sandusky.

This year, 1798, as shown by the census taken at this time, the population of the territory amounted to five thousand free white males. The people were therefore entitled, by the ordinance of 1787, to what was called a second grade of territorial government. Gov. St. Clair accordingly issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held in the several counties on the third Monday of December, following, to elect twenty representatives to serve as a Lower House of the Territorial Legislature.

The men elected were gentlemen of the first order of intelligence and patriotism, and were unsurpassed by any legislative body that has met in Ohio at any time hitherto. They met at Cincinnati on the first Monday in February, 1799. Edward Tiffin was one of them. He was afterwards elected Governor, as we shall presently see. This Territorial Legislature nominated ten men to the President of the United States to serve as a Legislative Council.

The first regular session of the Legislature was to be held at Cincinnati on the 16th, but did not organize until the 20th of September, and continued for nearly three months. It is said that the address of the Governor was remarkable for its polished diction. Capt. William H. Harrison, subsequently President of the United States, was elected first delegate to Congress.

Congress, in order to prevent large bodies of land from falling into the hands of speculators who would check emigration by greatly advancing the price, devised a mode of survey and sale, by which the public lands were to be held off into small tracts and held open for sale to any individual.

In 1800 Pennsylvania county was organized in the Western Reserve, and an immense population flowed in from Pennsylvania. In 1801 the state of Connecticut ceded to the United States a large portion of the Western Reserve, and received a title in fee simple of the soil from the United States.

In 1802 Congress divided the western territory into

two parts. The eastern portion, which contained seven county units, embraced the regions of Ohio and Mississippi. This was still called the northwestern territory. The territory called the Indian Territory comprised all the country from the Great Miami to the Mississippi and from the Ohio river on the north to Lake Superior, and the sources of the Mississippi on the south, containing 180,000 square miles, now embraced by the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

ORGANIZATION OF OHIO AS A STATE GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of his awful defeat, Gov. St. Clair became very unpopular, as shown by the first election of Governor. The census of 1800 showed a population over which he presided of 42,000, a number large enough to entitle the territory to admission into the Union as a state. Petitions were presented to congress for that purpose.

On the 30th day of April, 1802, an act was passed by Congress authorizing the call of a convention to form a state constitution, for a state to be called the State of Ohio.

The convention assembled at Chillicothe on the 1st day of November, and on the 20th of the same month a constitution was ratified and signed by the members. It became the fundamental law of the state without being put to a vote by the people, and remained such for nearly fifty years thereafter.

The constitution created three departments of government, executive, legislative and judicial. The legislature was composed of a senate and house of representatives. The judiciary department was vested in the supreme court, circuit courts, and justices of the peace. The judges were elected by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, for a period of seven years. The justices of the peace were elected by the people of each township for three years, as now. St. Clair, as a candidate for Governor, received but few votes. Edward Tiffin was almost the unanimous choice. The boundaries of the state were fixed as they now are.

By act of congress the sixteenth section in each township was set apart for the use of schools. The salt springs were reserved to the state, and three per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands was to be used for the construction of roads.

The first legislature organized seven new counties. There were now fifteen. The whole northwestern part, being more than one half of the state, was in the possession of Indians.

The first court in George county was held in a log cabin. Gen. Benjamin Whitmore was the presiding judge. He had a friend by the name of Davis who had become a runaway. While the court was in session Davis and another man, whom Davis had accused of stealing his hog, had a fight, and Davis whipped him. With his hair and clothes badly disheveled and bruises on his face, he came into court, and approaching the table where the judge sat, addressed him in almost these words: "Ben, I have whipped that cussed fellow for me. What's the difference? What's to pay? There's my purse. Take what's right." He put down his purse and shaking his fist at the judge, continued: "Ben, I could feed my hog I'll be hanged if I wouldn't do for you too." Eight dollars paid fine and costs.

There is also a good story told that occurred some time afterwards while

Judge Tappan was on the bench in some county in the Miami valley. The court was held in a log cabin and a stable close by was used as a jail. A trial had just been closed and the judge was charging the jury. The defendant in the case was a man who had an enemy in the crowd. This man spoke out occasionally and approvingly of what the judge said. He was an old friend of Judge Tappan and felt perfectly at liberty in speaking to the judge at any time, as he pleased. Judge Tappan was near-sighted, and when this man in the crowd would repeat his interruptions by saying, "That's right! give it to him judge," "Give it to him old gimlet eye," etc., the judge stopped in his charge to the jury, and asked: "Who is that man making this disturbance?" The man spoke up and said: "It's this old horse, judge!" Judge Tappan then spoke up quickly and said: "Sheriff! take that old horse to the stable and feed him on bread and water twenty-four hours!" The order was promptly executed and the court proceeded.

There was neither a pleasure carriage nor a bridge in the state at this time. Men wore homespun and buckskin clothes. Women wore linsey woolsey; and flax, hemp and wool were all the materials from which clothing was constructed for Sunday wear, spun by the family and woven by the family or at the loom of some neighbor. Settlers were compelled to keep dogs for the protection of their calves, sheep, hogs and poultry.

As a general rule the rifle was used to keep the family in meat from the game in the forest.

Ohio was now a state and a member of the Federal Union, starting on her proud career.

The first legislature met at Chillicothe on the first day of March, 1803. The territorial laws were, so far as was thought practicable, embraced in the new state laws. Judges were elected, courts organized, the practice regulated and provisions made for the election of justices of the peace. A secretary, an auditor and a treasurer of state were appointed and their duties prescribed. Laws were passed for leasing school lands and salt reservations. Senators were elected to Congress and laws passed for the election of members to the House of Representatives.

While this legislature was in session the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana was concluded with France under President Jefferson.

The second General Assembly met in Chillicothe in December, 1803. At this session laws were passed enabling aliens to hold title to lands; to make appropriations of the three per cent. fund for roads, to improve the revenue system, to regulate the duties of justices and constables, to regulate the common law and chancery practice of the state. In 1809-10 the laws were revised. Gen. Lewis Cass was the first person admitted to practice law in the northern territory.

About this time the Indians, who had behaved well from the time of the treaty at Greenville, began to resist the tide of emigration, setting in westward. The celebrated Tecumseh, aided and encouraged by British influence and supported by his brother, "The Prophet," soon made it evident that the west was again about to experience a repetition of savage warfare. In 1811 Gen. Harrison, Governor of the Indian Territory, residing at Vincennes, marched against the town of "The Prophet," upon the Wabash,

and arrived at Tippecanoe on the 6th of November. This was their principal town. Here he was met by Indian messengers with whom an agreement was made that hostilities should not take place before the next morning and that then an amicable conference should be held. Just before day break, however, the savages, in violation of their engagement, made a sudden and furious attack upon the troops in their encampment. Notwithstanding the precaution of sleeping in order of battle on their arms, saved the troops from a total defeat. Nineteen two-thirds of Gen. Harrison's men had never been in any battle, but they behaved in excellent manner like veterans. Gen. Harrison had only about seven hundred men. The Indians were nearly a thousand strong. The Americans lost thirty seven killed and one hundred and thirty nine wounded. The Indians lost thirty killed. The number of wounded was unknown. The little town of The Prophet was laid in ashes. The Indians were ordered to hold hostages against the government. Harrison returned to Vincennes.

The Indian name of Tecumseh means "Crouching Panther." The name of "The Prophet" was "Ollumehica." They were twin brothers of the Shawnee tribe. "The Prophet" was an orator of great power and a religious teacher. Tecumseh, from his attitudes as a warrior and statesman, would have attained prominence in any nation of the globe. They were born near Columbus, Ind.

summoned Hull to surrender. This being refused, they commenced to bombard and storm the fort. The British force consisted of seven hundred regulars and six hundred savages.

The Americans, except their commander, were anxious and ready for battle. Their numbers exceeded that of the enemy by two to one. When every soldier in the fort was waiting for the order to fire, they were ordered to lay down their arms, which they reluctantly obeyed and a white flag was raised on the fort.

"Without shedding a drop of blood," says Atwater, without firing a single gun, the fort with all its cannons, taken with Burgoin at Saratoga from the British, with a vast amount of powder, lead, cannon balls and all munitions of war, all, all were unconditionally surrendered to the enemy. Let us see: 2,500 men with all their arms; 25 pieces of iron cannon, and 8 brass ones; 40 barrels of powder—all were surrendered to about 1,000 militia and a few Indians. Cass and McArthur were amongst the prisoners.

The whole of Michigan fell into the hands of the British.

Two years thereafter Gen. Hull was tried before a court martial and sentenced to be shot for cowardice, but President Madison remitted the sentence.

After the disaster of Gen. Winchester, Gen. Harrison withdrew his forces from the Maumee to the Sandusky. Early in February he returned to the Maumee, however, and established his extreme advance post at the left bank and built Fort Meigs.

He had a force of 2,000 men. In early spring Proctor moved upon this fort with 3,200 men, 1,800 of whom were Indians under Tecumseh. Proctor was certain of success and promised Tecumseh to deliver Gen. Harrison over to him as a captive. After four days' firing from his batteries, Proctor demanded the surrender of the fort. This was refused. Harrison having anticipated the attack had sent messengers to the Governors of Ohio and Kentucky for aid. The call was promptly responded to, and troops were sent forward immediately. By this time the Indians had completely invested the fort. Twelve hundred Kentuckians were now nearing the fort and received orders from Gen. Harrison to land on the opposite side of the river, and spike the guns of the British battery. Gen. Clay landed his Kentuckians as ordered. Col. Dudley led the attack on the batteries and drove the British from the guns and spiked them. Had Gen. Harrison's orders been promptly obeyed and had the Kentuckians returned to the fort as they were ordered, all would have been well; but the troops were so determined to finish the work, that instead of returning, they disobeyed and followed a band of Indians who led them into an ambush. Gen. Harrison and his officers shouted to them from the fort, to return, but they persisted in their pursuit when, on a sudden, twice their number of Indians rose up and cut off their retreat. They opened a severe fire upon the troops and those that were not slaughtered were taken captives, and made to run the gauntlet. As soon as Tecumseh heard of this butchery, he ran up and stopped the carriage.

In the night following, the savages were cooking their meal in a large kettle over the fire, close by their camp. They had strings tied to each ration. On some of these strings was the flesh of Americans they had slain.

Gen. H. H. Arnold.
Before noon on 17

The entire American force
prepared to move out at dawn.
The loss of the

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Proclamation, a serious
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The closing scene unfolded
at Fort Sumter, with the
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THE
JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
FIRST CLASS, POSTAL DEPT. 1007

WEDNESDAY
MAY 11, 1910

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 11, 1910

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and report to Fort Seneca. But the messengers got lost in the woods, and did not reach Fort Stevenson until 11 o'clock next day.

Major Croghan, being of opinion that he could not retreat, sent back the following answer:

"SIR—I have just received yours of yesterday, 10 o'clock p. m., ordering me to destroy this place and make good my retreat. It came too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and, by Heavens, we can!"

Gen. Harrison immediately sent Colonels Wells and Ball, supported by a corps of dragoons, with a very severe reprimand to Major Croghan, and relieving him of duty, putting Col. Wells in command. Major Croghan returned to Fort Seneca with the dragoons as a prisoner.

Gen. Harrison was fully satisfied with the major's explanation and immediately restored him to his command, with instructions. Soon the scouts reported the advance of the British, while the Indians began to show themselves on the opposite side of the river. The British gunboats came in sight and landed troops one mile below the fort. The Indians, four thousand strong, displayed themselves in all directions. The British placed in position a five and a half-inch howitzer to open fire upon the fort. Gen. Proctor sent Major Chambers with a flag to summon a surrender. Major Croghan dispatched ensign Shipp out of the gates to meet him. After the usual ceremonies, Major Chambers said:

"General Proctor demands the surrender of the fort, as he is anxious to spare the effusion of blood," etc.

To this, ensign Shipp replied that the commander would defend the fort to the last extremity, etc., and that if the fort should be taken there would be none left to massacre.

The enemy then opened fire with their six-pounders from the boats, and the howitzer on shore, which was continued through the night with very little effect. Maj. Croghan reserved his fire. He, however, occasionally fired his gun from different points to make it appear as if he had several pieces at his command.

The fort was surrounded by a dry ditch, nine feet wide and six feet deep. On the middle of the north line of the fort there was a block house from which this ditch could be raked in either direction, by artillery. Here the piece was placed, loaded with slugs and grape shot. Now, the artillery of the British was placed on the shore about two hundred and fifty yards from the fort.

Commodore Barclay, who had lost an arm at Trafalgar, now lost the other also, and received a severe wound in the hip beside. The loss on the American ships in all, killed and wounded, was one hundred and twenty-four. The loss of the British was over two hundred, killed and wounded, and six hundred were taken prisoners. Every British vessel was taken. Commodore Perry sent word to Gen. Harrison, at Fort Meigs, saying: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The next day the funeral obsequies of the fallen officers, on both sides, took place near the margin of the bay, in an appropriate manner. The crews from both fleets united in the ceremony. What a lesson! Yesterday both parties were engaged in deadly strife; to-day they join their sympathies, associate as brothers to pay the last tribute of respect to their fallen companions.

On the 29th of September Gen. Harrison took possession of Detroit, there being no force there to resist him, and again the whole peninsula was thus restored to the United States.

Gen. Proctor, with his army and disheartened Indians, was on a rapid retreat into the heart of Canada. The river Thames, which empties into lake St. Clair, then ran through a wild, unbroken forest. Proctor was pressing his retreat along its valley.

Gen. Harrison left Detroit on the 2d day of October, to pursue the foe, with a force of over 3,000 men. The mounted infantry were commanded by Col. Johnson, of Kentucky. Proctor was overtaken on the 5th, at a point where the Thames protected one flank of his army, and a great marsh the other. The Indians were stationed in the forest beyond the swamp. This spot was about eighty miles northeast of the mouth of the river. Proctor had under his command one thousand British regulars and eighteen hundred Indians, under the command of Tecumseh.

The British were routed and ran away. Gen. Harrison then turned upon the Indians, routing and killing them. Proctor's loss was sixty-nine, killed and wounded, and six hundred prisoners. The Indians left one hundred and fifty dead upon the battle-field, Tecumseh amongst them.

This Col. Johnson here mentioned was Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who afterwards, in 1836, was elected Vice President of the United States. The reader, who remembers the wonderful presidential campaign of 1840, will also remember how hard the Democrats tried to make out Col. Johnson to be a "Fugate" and how hard the Whigs tried to prove that it was not true. The question is still a moot one. Mr. A. B. Johnson, a son of Col. Johnson, writes:

CHAPTER II.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION ON PUT-IN-BAY—ORGANIZATION OF A MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION—CELEBRATION OF PERRY'S VICTORY—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE—SPEECH OF ELUTHERUS COOK—SPEECH OF DR. PARSONS AND THE OTHER THREE SURVIVORS OF PERRY'S FLEET.

RECURRING again to the incidents of the battle of lake Erie, the author hopes that a description of subsequent events, inaugurated to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Commodore Perry and his braves, on Put-in-Bay, may not be considered out of place here. Fearing that the occurrences I am about to describe may become lost to history, and conscious of the fact that the reader will find, in the addresses of the Hon. Elutherus Cook and Dr. Parsons, the best description of that eventful scene, I have no apology for giving them a place in these pages, and especially because certain citizens from Seneca county took a very active part in the movement.

An effort was put on foot amongst very many distinguished and patriotic men, in a number of counties bordering on lake Erie, to erect a monument on Gibraltar rock, Put-in-Bay, to the memory of Commodore Perry.

In the year 1882, five companies of the Ohio volunteer militia decided to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence by marching with their arms and equipment on the 4th of July, and landing at Put-in-Bay.

There were twenty well equipped and disciplined companies assembled on that summer morning of July 3, 1882.

Bay City Guards, Capt. R. R. McMeens, of Sandusky.
Sandusky Yeagers, Capt. Louis Traub, of Sandusky.
Sandusky Artillery, Capt. L. A. Silva, of Sandusky.
Washington Guards, Capt. William Lang, of Tiffin.
Tiffin Artillery, Capt. T. H. Bagley, of Tiffin.

Capt. McMeens was chosen commander for the occasion. The weather was delightful. The green and rocky fringe around the bay; the blue of the lake; the presence of a host of happy men, women and children, in the long martial appearance and strict discipline of the soldiers, all combined to make a scene of unusual interest and beauty.

and Judge Bennett, of Cincinnati, were appointed vice presidents. My lamented friend Dr. R. R. McMeens was secretary, and took a very active part in the movement. Some funds were collected, and so the matter rested until 1858, when the executive committee, consisting of E. Cook, Wm. S. Person, F. S. Thorpe, J. A. Camp and R. R. McMeens issued a card dated Sandusky, Ohio, September 1, 1858, calling a mass meeting for the 10th of September, 1858, to renew the proceedings instituted on the 4th of July, 1852. "This was the most glorious and thrilling spectacle witnessed on lake Erie since the day of Perry's victory. The cities and towns along the shores of the lake poured out large delegations of people. The bay itself presented a most grand and glorious pageant, crowded with a fleet of magnificent steamers, sail vessels and yachts, all decorated with gaily colored banners, streamers and pendants, while a battery of fourteen brass cannon waked the echoes of old Erie with a welcome that made the old rocks of Gibraltar tremble with their reverberation," says Dr. McMeens.

Some of Perry's old veterans were there, old men who had heard the firing during the battle, statesmen, soldiers, women, children—all animated and inspired with the soul-stirring scene.

Eight thousand people gathered in groups about the shore.

association, who on friendship's shelter stood, and then the stormy sea
 tossed away. A "looming" of the "top of the dome" in the
 Group XXVIII.

THE ISLANDS OF ERIE

BY F. L. M. MILES, M. A.

The Islands of Erie are often tall oaks
 From the lake stone with strange, so calm
 As gorges and docks of freight and trade, the sea
 In the soft meadows of the stormy tide.
 No more brilliant gems, though, and they lie
 Ever gleamed 'mid the groups of the old type, at sea.
 They circle the storm-brother of the west
 To soothe the "mad spirit" of Erie to rest,
 And bend their slight forms to the rage of the sea,
 To shelter the storm-tossed, to save the sea,
 One like sentries, seem to be pointing the way
 To the harboring arms of head-land Bay.

When the winds breathless sweep from their caves of power,
 How sylph-like they sit on the lake's lucid face,
 Or mirrored in beauty on crimson-dyed wave,
 When the sun's lent and slow of gold tipped quiver,
 And the purple horizon depends as a shroud,
 Of a tapestried mantle, in folds of rich cloud,
 The deep ooze, so dark, so deep the gold green
 So soft and sad sea, so soft and so true,
 When the night stars are of fading twilight,
 More golden than the light, more true than the light.

Oh! Islands of Erie, how many a scene
 Of beauty and grandeur, of power and peace,
 Has made you a part of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 You stand as a part of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 And the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 And the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 Remember the world's great life, the world's great life.

Oh! Islands of Erie, how many a scene
 Of beauty and grandeur, of power and peace,
 Has made you a part of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 You stand as a part of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 When the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 And the sun's light is of the world's great life,
 Remember the world's great life, the world's great life.

Governor Chase, the chairman, opened the meeting with a few brief remarks of welcome. Thereupon, Mr. W. S. Pierson, chairman of the committee, reported the following list of permanent officers of the association:

President: Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. Isaac Toney, of Connecticut; Dr. Usher Parsons, of Rhode Island; Sidney Brooks, of Rhode Island; Thomas Brownell, U. S. N.; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; Wm. Wetmore, Esq., Rhode Island; Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts; Hon. W. H. Seward, New York; August Belmont, Esq., New York; Hon. Millard Fillmore, New York; Capt. Stephen Champlin, New York; Gov. W. F. Packer, Pennsylvania; Wm. G. Moorehead, Esq., Pennsylvania; Gov. S. P. Chase, Ohio; S. Starkweather, Cleveland, Ohio; Elutherus Cook, Sandusky, Ohio; T. Collins, Toledo, Ohio; Ross Wilkins, Detroit, Michigan; John Owen, Detroit, Michigan; Col. Todd, Kentucky; Col. John O'Hallon, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Y. Scummer, Esq., Chicago, Illinois; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois; Capt. J. P. McKinstry, U. S. N.; Commodore Jos. Lannan, U. S. N.; Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

On motion, Wm. S. Pierson, of Sandusky, was chosen treasurer, and Dr. R. R. McMeens, of Sandusky, corresponding secretary.

A committee of management was then also appointed. The following letters were then read by Mr. Pierson:

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to me, to form one of the numerous assemblage which will meet at Put-in-Bay on the 10th inst., has just been received, and, while I thank you for remembering me in connection with that interesting occasion, I regret that it will be out of my power to avail myself of your kindness, as I shall be necessarily detained here by my public duties. But though absent, I shall not the less participate in the feelings of gratitude and exultation which the event, you propose to commemorate, is so well calculated to inspire in every American breast. The victory of Perry upon Lake Erie, not far from the place of your convocation, on the 10th of September, 1813, was one of the most glorious, as well as one of the most important achievements recorded in our military annals.

I was with the army, then encamped in your region of country, during that trying night battle, where we were all awaiting, with anxious solicitude, the operations of the fleets, as the command of the lake was essential to our momentary and now, after the elapse of almost half a century, it would never be forgotten that many officers to recall and to count the glories of that memorable day, in the scenes where they were gained, and which they will ever revere. It is good for the American people to assemble together in the time of their strength to commemorate the deeds of patriotism and valor which, in the time of their weakness, enabled our country to pass

10-11-68

sately, through the Chicago
departed without the ability
to express their feelings.
With regard to the date of

Dr. R. R. McMillen

Dear Sam: I am writing
to discuss the situation
of some of the sons
R. L., Dan, & Bill. I am
convinced that the
children are being
treated inhumanely.

R. R. McMillen, M.D.

My Dear Sam: I have been
requesting to provide appropriate
placed in a mental hospital
of our glorious nation, and I am
sorry.

As one of the sons of a man who has
contributed to the preservation of
and support of his country.

I regret that present
conditions are not
satisfactory and I believe that the

R. R. McMillen, M.D.

Dr. N. A. C.

Dear Dr. McMillen:

My Dear Dr. McMillen:

My name is Sam
and I am
a son of
Dr. R. R. McMillen.

I am writing to you
because I am
a son of Dr. R. R. McMillen.

I am writing to you

because I am

a son of Dr. R. R. McMillen.

May the blessing of Heaven guide and preserve all who attend the celebration, truly and sincerely is my prayer.

Most sincerely your friend,

W. T. TALIOFERRO.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1858.

MR. F. T. BARNEY, SANDUSKY CITY, O.:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 21st ult., on the subject of the erection of a monument on the little Island of Gibraltar, I have to say: That if said monument be to the memory of Commodore Perry, as I suppose it is, I will be too happy to contribute to it, not only by the free gift of the land requisite, but by procuring subscriptions in New York and one or two other places, which I think I can do. I accordingly hereby confer upon you and my friend, Simon Fox, power to grant a sufficient part of said Island of Gibraltar, in perpetuity, for the erection of said monument, with such reservation as you may deem necessary to prevent any sort of injury to my property in the group of islands. It would please me if I and my successors after me were appointed keepers of the ground ceded, and of the monument.

Respectfully yours,

RIVERA ST. JAGO.

After the reading of these letters, Gov. Chase introduced Hon. L. Cooke, of Sandusky, who spoke as follows:

Ladies, Gentlemen, Fellow-Countrymen:

I rise as the organ of the executive committee to bid you welcome to these classic shores, immortalized by American valor and rich in the associations of a nation's glory. But how can I find language suitably to express my congratulations of the assembled thousands who surround me, and whose presence this day gives the lie to the reproach that "Republics know not how to be grateful?" If I could hope to be heard by an audience so immense, I would thank you in the name of our common country for having come up in such vast numbers from the beautiful cities of the lake and the interior, to this patriotic consecration. But with a voice impaired by the wasting power of many years, I hope to say but little else than to offer up my fervent thanksgiving to Almighty God for those evidences of enthusiastic gratitude and patriotic devotion which the occasion has inspired, and which your presence this day proclaims.

We have met to commemorate one of those rare and signal events, which, considering the vast interest it involved, the glory it achieved and the benefits conferred, has few parallels in history. We shall find it difficult, however, justly to appreciate the importance of Perry's victory, without calling to mind, for a moment, the peculiar condition of our country which preceded and followed its achievements. A sanguinary war had for more than a year been raging between Great Britain and the United States. How it was sustained on the land and on the ocean, history has recorded. It must be admitted, however, that its commencement on the Niagara and in the north-west was characterized by defeat, disaster and disgrace. Whether the inglorious surrender of the fortress of Detroit and the consequent uncontrolled possession of the vast north-western territory by the enemy, were chargeable to treachery or cowardice, it is not now necessary to inquire,

on the other hand, that of the British was fully armed--furnished with men who had encountered many conflicts on the ocean, and commanded by the experienced and veteran Commander Barclay, who had won rich laurels under Nelson, at the immortal battle of Trafalgar.

Such was the tremendous contrast between the opposing forces. Shut now the volume that records the event, and tell me, thou man of naval and military science, upon what principle of human probability can the triumph of our arms, in a conflict so unequal, be predicted?

The contrast was great, but to the dauntless Perry by no means appalling. After the line of battle had been set and all was made ready, an hour--a silent hour--was occupied in advancing to the conflict; an hour in which the lives of the squadron, the fate of the north-west and the honor of the nation were suspended upon the talents and collected valor of one man. How appalling the responsibility! How terrible the probation! How vast the interest involved! How intense the gaze of millions upon the issue! At such a moment, men of the present generation, picture to yourselves the solemn spectacle, the sublime pageantry of two hostile armies watching the movements from the opposite shores of the lake; of defenceless thousands throughout the unprotected region of the north-west, whose lives and homes were at stake; yea, of millions of two great nations, whose final triumph hung upon the issue--all, all awaiting with breathless anxiety, the result of the conflict, and tell me if it was not an hour in which the stoutest heart of the hero, charged with such a battle, might have justly trembled. Yet the heroic Perry remained unagitated, unshaken and invincible. He had no fear but for the safety and honor of his country; no ambition but to conquer or die in her defence.

A quarter before 12 o'clock the solemn suspense was broken and the conflict began. At 3 o'clock the battle ended. Its thunders were hushed. Their echoes had died away upon the distant shore of the lake, and the deep "silence of nature" succeeded, broken only by the cries of the wounded and the dying. As the smoke of battle rolled away, it revealed a victory, which shed undying glory upon the Republic, and gave immortal renown to the victors; a victory which wiped from our escutcheon the disgrace of Hull's surrender, avenged the insulted honor of our flag, and dissolved forever the spell of boasted British maritime invincibility. THE PUPIL OF NELSON had struck to the youthful Perry, and the country rang with acclamations of joy.

In estimating the immediate and momentous results of this victory, it should not be forgotten that it at once opened a pathway for Gen. Harrison, to the subjugation of Malden, to the reconquest of Detroit, to the restoration of peace and safety of our whole extended frontier; and to the crowning glory of his campaign, by the capture of the entire British army, at the battle of the Thames. It changed at once the entire theatre of the war in this region, and transferred it, with all its dread pageantry of death and devastation, from our own soil to that of the bewildered, astonished and panic-stricken foe. And, it is no exaggeration to assert, that from the moment of this victory, the ambitious schemes of the enemy upon our western borders were forever blasted, and that the last vestige of British

domination in the north-west, particularly as opposed to the south-west (see also the last edition, where this does indeed play a role in Table 1.3).

the rich reward of their labor and perils, in the affections and benedictions of their countrymen; and four of these have kindly yielded to the earnest invitation of the committee, and are now present, to receive an expression of the gratitude of the country, for which they put their lives at hazard, and to which they devoted the flower of their youth.

Fortunate should we esteem ourselves that we have been permitted to behold this spectacle; a spectacle, the like of which in thrilling interest and imposing grandeur, was never before vouchsafed to the present generation. Happy indeed that God has granted us the sight of these veteran survivors under circumstances so novel and affecting. Soon, alas, too soon, shall we seek in vain for one survivor, and the last of the heroic band will be seen on earth no more forever. Let us then bring fresh honors, this day, to those who still remain to link the living with the dead, ere the grave shall have closed upon them forever.

Gallant and venerable men! with grateful hearts we bid you welcome, thrice welcome to these island shores, and to these bright scenes of your early glory. We thank the God of mercy for having prolonged your lives that we might thus greet you, and that you might behold this deeply earnest demonstration of your grateful countrymen.

On revisiting the memorable spot where you linked forever your own fame with the glory of your country, after the absence of nearly half a century, it is not strange that the stirring incidents of the victory in which you so honorably shared, should come down upon your memory like an avalanche from the past, and agitate you with conflicting emotions.

How changed the scene since last your eyes beheld these lovely shores! True, the same lake which you then saw wreathed in smoke of battle and en crimsoned with the blood of your companions, still continues its ceaseless funeral wail over the slumbers of the buried brave, or chants its loud anthems to the praise of your gallant deeds. The same sun, which then looked down from its mid-day throne and fired your young hearts to deeds of glorious daring, still smiles upon your return to this renowned theater of your youthful courage and patriotism. But in other respects how great the change! The haughty foe is gone—the din of war is hushed, and instead of the thunders of hostile cannon, and the shrieks of your dying comrades, you have heard to-day the shouts of a new generation, who have come out from all the borders of the lovely land you defended, to greet you with the loud acclam of an overflowing and universal gratitude.

Forever, hereafter, the 10th of September, 1813, shall be sacred to our hearts, as it has long been glorious to our country. It was your good fortune, most honorably, to participate in the dangers of that day. Imminent were the perils you encountered; glorious the deeds you performed, and great the sacrifices you made for your country. I will not attempt their eulogy. They have already found their place with those of your departed compatriots, among the solemn archives of our country, where they can never die; and the history which records them is but an imperishable transcript of your claims upon our gratitude.

You have come to most of the thousands before you as from a distance, to revive recollections and recount incidents around which the mist of tradition have begun to cluster, and you find yourselves to-day in the midst

of a generation now in the full vigor and method in strategy of man-
 wife had not seen the light of heaven when our fathers' ships were torn
 to the shreds of death in defence of the right and freedom of our ship.

patriotism and bravery at the battle of lake Erie. The old hero was too much affected to say one word, but amidst a storm of applause acknowledged the kindness shown him by a modest bow and a flow of tears.

Thomas Brownell, of Newport, R. I., was then next introduced. He commanded the schooner Ariel in the battle. He was greeted with rousing cheers, and responded by thanking the crowd for the flattering and cordial expression of feeling, and assured them that it was all gratefully appreciated by him.

Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., the surgeon of the flag ship Lawrence at the time of the battle, was then introduced, and gave a detailed and thrilling account of the engagement. His address was listened to with the most intense interest, and was frequently interrupted with cheers that made the welkin ring. Dr. Parsons said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND CITIZENS OF THE LAKE SHORE:

The survivors of the battle of Lake Erie here present have listened with intense interest to the eloquent address just delivered, and thank you most sincerely for the cordial reception you have given to its friendly and complimentary allusion to our services on the day we are now assembled to commemorate.

Forty-five years ago we were here as spectators and participants in the battle, and now, in advanced years, are invited to join a vast number of patriotic citizens, gathered from the beautiful and flourishing cities bordering this lake, to celebrate the victory then gained by our squadron.

We have come hither, my friends, to honor the memory of those who fell in that glorious conflict, and are sleeping under the soil near where we are now gathered. We have come, also, to pay a grateful tribute of respect to the memory of Commodore Perry, and his associates in the battle, who have since passed away in the ordinary course of human life. And you, citizens of the lake shore, have sought out and invited here a little remnant of survivors to bless our eyes with evidences of your prosperity and happiness, and to warm our hearts with tokens of assurance that our toil and peril of life on that eventful day are not forgotten. Would to God that more had been spared to participate with us in these generous demonstrations of gratitude and respect. But they have passed away, and in a very brief period of time no spectator will be left to tell the story of "Perry's Victory."

That victory derives a general interest from the fact that it was the first encounter of our infant navy, in fleet or squadron. Its contests with single ships we had humbled the pride of Great Britain. The Guerrier, Java and Macedon had surrendered to our stars and stripes. But here, on yonder waves, that nation was taught the unexpected lesson that we could conquer them in squadron. But this battle derives a particular interest from its bearing on the war of 1812, and from the relief it brought to your shores. In conquering the tomahawk and scalping knife from savage hands, shodding a frontier of three hundred miles from the assaults and conflagrations of a combined British and savage force, opening the gates of Malden to Gen.

It was like the stillness that precedes the hurricane. The fleet moved on steadily till a quarter before twelve o'clock, when the awful suspense was relieved by a shot aimed at us from the *Detroit*, about one mile distant. Perry made more sail, and coming within canister distance, opened a rapid and destructive fire on the *Detroit*. The *Caledonia*, Capt. Turler, followed the *Lawrence* in gallant style; and the *Ariel*, Lieut. Packet, and the *Scorpion*, Capt. Champlin, fought nobly and effectively.

The *Niagara* failing to grapple with the *Queen*, the latter vessel shot ahead to fire upon the *Lawrence*, and with the *Detroit* aimed their broadsides exclusively upon her, hoping and intending to sink her. At last they made her a complete wreck; but, fortunately, the *Commodore* escaped without injury, and stepping into a boat with his fighting flag thrown over his shoulders, he pushed off for the *Niagara* amid a shower of cannon and musket balls, and reached that vessel unscathed.

He found her a fresh vessel, with only two, or at most three, persons injured, and immediately sent her commander to hasten up the small vessels. Perry boarded the *Niagara* when she was abreast of the *Lawrence*, and further from her than the *Detroit* was on her right. The *Lawrence* now dropped astern and hauled down her flag. Perry turned the *Niagara's* course towards the enemy, and crossing the bow of the *Lawrence* bore down headforemost upon the enemy's line, determined to break through it and take a raking position. The *Detroit* attempted to turn, so as to keep her broadside to the *Niagara*, and avoid being raked; but in doing this, she fell against the *Queen*, and got entangled in her rigging, which left the enemy no alternative but to strike both ships. Perry now shot further ahead, near the *Lady Provoost*, which, from being crippled in her rudder, had drifted out out of her place to leeward, and was pressing forward towards the head of the British line to support the two ships. One broadside from the *Niagara* silenced her battery. The *Hunter* next struck, and the two smaller vessels, in attempting to escape, were overhauled by the *Scorpion*, Capt. Champlin, and the *Trip*, Mr. Holdup; and thus ended the action, after 3 o'clock.

Let us now advert for a moment to the scenes exhibited in the flag-ship *Lawrence*, of which I can speak as an eye-witness. The wounded began to come down before she opened her battery, and for one, I felt impatient of the delay. In proper time, however, as it proved, the dogs of war were let loose from their leash, and it seemed as though heaven and earth were at loggerheads. For more than two hours little could be heard but the deafening thunder of our broadsides, the crash of the balls dashing through our timbers, and the shrieks of the wounded. These were brought down faster than I could attend to them, farther than to stay the bleeding, or support a shattered limb with splints, and pass them forward upon the berth-deck.

When the battle had raged an hour and a half, I heard a call for me at the small sky light, and stepping towards it, I saw the *Commodore*, whose countenance was as calm and placid as if on ordinary duty. "Doctor," said he, "send me one of your men," meaning one of the six stationed with me to assist in moving the wounded. In five minutes the call was repeated and obeyed, and at the seventh call I told him he had all my men. He asked if there were any sick or wounded who could pull a rope, when two or three crawled up on deck to lend a helping, but feeble, hand in pulling at the last

Lynch and Clark; and three British officers—Captain Finis, and Lieutenant Stokes, of the Queen, and Lieutenant Garland, of the Detroit. Equal respect was shown to the slain of both nations, and the crews of both fleets united in the ceremony. The procession of boats, with two bands of music; the slow and regular motion of the oars, striking in exact time with the solemn notes of the dirge; the mournful waving of flags, and sound of minute guns from the ships, presented a striking contrast to the scenes of two days before, when both the living and the dead, now forming this solemn and fraternal train, were engaged in fierce and bloody strife, hurling at each other the thunderbolts of war.

On the eighth day after the action, the Lawrence was dispatched to Erie with the wounded, where we received a cordial welcome and kind hospitality.

The remainder of the vessels conveyed Harrison's army to Malden, where they found the public stores in flames, and Proctor, with his army, in hasty retreat. Perry joined Harrison as a volunteer aid, who, with our troops, chiefly from Ohio and Kentucky, overtook and captured the army. Perry then accompanied Harrison and Commodore Barclay to Erie, where they landed amid peals of cannon and shouts of the multitude, and from thence proceeded to Rhode Island.

Commodore Perry served two years as commander of the Java, taking with him most of the survivors of the Lawrence. He after this commanded a squadron in the West Indies, where he died, in 1819.

Possessed of high-toned morals, he was above the low dissipation and sensuality too prevalent with some officers of this day, and in his domestic character was a model of every domestic virtue and grace. His literary acquirements were respectable, and his taste refined. He united the graces of a manly beauty to a lion heart, a sound mind, a safe judgment, and a firmness of purpose which nothing could shake.

But this intelligent audience already know and appreciate his noble virtues and honor his glorious achievements. The maps of your shores and inland towns and counties are inscribed with his name; and the noble State of Ohio, and the United States are about to decorate the walls of their respective capitols with splendid representations of the battle we are this day commemorating.

My friends, in the name and behalf of the citizens of Rhode Island, I tender you their grateful acknowledgements for the honor done that little State on this interesting occasion. She sent hither the commander of the squadron, and a majority of the officers and men. She glories in the victory gained, and regards the name and fame of her gallant son as one of her choicest jewels, and will ever cherish grateful sentiments towards those who respect and honor his memory. You have come hither, my friends, for this holy purpose from all the cities of the lake shore, and are about to lay the corner stone of a monument to perpetuate his memory and fame. Though his name will outlive structures of marble, or of bronze, yet rest assured that the citizens of Rhode Island will hail with delight the report of his soldier's transactions, and in their future western pilgrimages will linger about this spot and invoke Heaven's choicest blessings on you in return for your generous magnanimity.

Old companions in the conflict, I rejoice to see you and once more take

You by the hand, and a more fitting occasion than the present, and hardly seem or be conceived of. In the days of our youth we came to the shores of this lake, and to assist in restoring peace to the frontier. A will of Providence has lengthened out our days beyond man's allotted period of existence, and now, after a lapse of nearly half a century, permits us to revisit the place where important scenes transpired of our early career, and to unite in celebrating the victory achieved by our noble leader, our commander. We joyfully survey the wonderful changes and improvements that have occurred since the war of 1812. Battle was there, a populous village soon after a heap of ashes. Here contained but a score of dwellings. Cleveland was a cluster of log cabins, Sandusky the same. Tocon was nowhere, and Detroit possesses not of the name, and not a single American vessel was left on the lakes on which to hoist our stars and stripes.

Old friends, we part to day, probably to meet no more. Our memories of the past, and the happy experiences of this celebration, fill our hearts with grateful and tender emotions, and will serve to gild the evening twilight of our days. I bid you all affectionate farewell.

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until it ceased. Their ears were not used to that kind of thunder."

The author took a very active part in this celebration, and must be excused for referring to it here, because it always seemed to him very wrong that the plan of the association was not carried out. After all these patriotic effusions of eloquence in prose and song, and these thousands of people, with one voice, agreeing to erect the monument on Gibraltar rock, as then and theretofore contemplated—that all this should be set at defiance, and the plan frustrated by a few selfish men, can not be successfully apologized for. There is certainly no more appropriate spot on earth for a monument to Perry and his braves than right at the spot where the corner stone was laid at Gibraltar rock in 1858. If the present generation should fail to carry out the plan then inaugurated in such glorious style, and with such high hopes of success, may not a Mr. Jay Cooke, with his acknowledged patriotism and his wonderful recuperative powers, yet erect such a monument upon that corner stone that shall be worthy of the day and deed? While in the zenith of his fame Mr. Cooke built a palatial mansion near the corner stone, where it was laid more than 21 years ago. In this mansion many ministers of the gospel throughout the land, for several years, found and enjoyed Mr. Cooke's hospitality, and made the acquaintance of the superintendent, Mrs. McMeens, the distinguished Tiffinite, the widow of my late and lamented friend, Dr. McMeens, the efficient secretary of that "monumental association," and who preserved the proceedings of the 10th day of September, 1858.

Whatever became of the funds, I do not know, and would not have anybody believe that improper use was ever made of them; but one thing I do know: That soon after that glorious inauguration, efforts were made to build a monument to Perry in the public square at Cleveland; that succeeded. I can never look at it, or think about it, but feelings of sadness pervade my whole being. If there is, in fact, no wrong connected with it, it is certainly away from home. Why did not the people of Sandusky, and of the islands, protest against the robbery? Why did Toledo and Detroit stand by and see this thing done? Such a shame!

Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Potawatomes, Ottawas and Chippewas were represented in behalf of all the northwestern Indians. A treaty was then and there concluded by which all the lands of the Indians within the State of Ohio were ceded to the United States forever. At that time no white man had settled in Seneca county.

At this treaty the United States granted to the Senecas a tract of land containing thirty thousand acres, lying upon the east side of, and adjoining, the Sandusky river, mostly within the boundaries of what now constitutes Seneca county. The chiefs of the Senecas, to whom this cession was made, were Takawmadoaw, Captain Harris, Isahow-masaw, Joseph, Tawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffeehouse, Running-about and Wipingstick.

At another treaty, held about one year thereafter by the same commissioners in behalf of the United States and these Indians, at the same place, ten thousand acres more were added to the Seneca reservation, adjoining the other tract on the south, thus making the whole reserve to contain forty thousand acres.

To the Wyandots was ceded a tract twelve miles square, now in Wyandot county, and the southwest corner of Big Spring township, in Seneca county, about twelve square miles.

For further information concerning this Indian reservation on Big Spring, see the documents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1880.

W. LANG, Esq., Tiffin, Ohio. *Sir:* I am in receipt, by reference from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of your letter, dated 7th of January, last, in which you state that you have been informed that there was an Indian reservation of about twelve square miles in the southwest corner of Seneca county, Ohio; and, as you are writing a history of said county, you desire to be informed as to whom it was made. You expressed the opinion that it belonged to the Delawares.

In reply, I have to state that the second clause of the second article of the Wyandot treaty of September 17, 1818, (7 stat., p. 179), contains the following stipulation, to-wit:

"That there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomons-town, and on Blanchard's fork, in addition to the reservation before made, sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchard's fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay."

This reservation was known as the Big Spring Indian reservation, and was located in township 1 N. and 1 S., range 12; and 1 N. and 1 S., range 13, in Ohio.

It appears from an examination of a map that about two-thirds of the reservation was situated in the south-west corner of Section 36 and the remainder south and west thereof.

By the provisions of the first article of the Wyandot treaty of March 10th 1832, 7 stat. p. 364, the reservation was ceded to the United States.

Very respectfully,

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

Upon the receipt of this notice and letter you were obliged to put the law ceding this Big Spring reservation to the United States, and to add here as a sort of note. My old friend, Dr. G. W. Simpson, who is still living, was one of the witnesses.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CONVICTION

Made and concluded at M. C.
must not do it January, 1832,
parties appointed Commissioners to
and the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the
... .. at St.
... ..

With this, the said
 that what is the

 and crowding around them, they can not prosper and be happy, and the minds of many of the people will be
 more vitiated, and understanding that the government of the United States is willing to purchase the reservation
 reside
 as special commissioner to treat for the cession of the same.

Therefore, To effect the aforesaid objects, the said Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors, and the said James B. Gardiner, have this day entered into

Article 1. The said
 the county of
 and relinquish to the United States the reservation of 16,000 acres of land granted to them by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary
 would
 resulting
 of land, to be laid off in a square form, on the head of Blanchard's

ARTICLE II. The United States stipulate with the said band of Wyandots, that as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the aforesaid tract of 16,000 acres shall be surveyed into sections and put into market and sold in the ordinary manner of selling the public lands of the United States; and when the same shall be sold, or as soon as any part thereof shall be disposed of, (be the price received therefor, more or less,) there shall be paid to the chiefs, headmen and warriors, signing this treaty, for the benefit of all the said band of Wyandots, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre so sold, or for sale. The said price shall be paid in silver, and in current coin of the United States.

ARTICLE III. For the improvements now made upon said reservation, the United States agree to pay a fair valuation in money, according to the appraisement of Joseph McCutcheon, Esq., (or such person as the Secretary of War may depute for that purpose,) and an appraiser to be chosen by the band of Wyandots. And in case the said appraisers shall not be able to agree upon any of their valuations, they shall call to their assistance some competent citizen of the county of Crawford.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be reserved for Roemus, one of the oldest chiefs of said band, one-half-section, to contain 320 acres, and to include the improvements where he now lives.

ARTICLE V. It is expressly understood between the present contracting parties, that the said band of Wyandots may, as they think proper, remove to Canada, or to the river Huron, in Michigan, where they own a reservation of land, or to any place they may obtain a right or privilege from other Indians to go.

ARTICLE VI. It was expressly agreed before the sitting of this treaty that that part of the fifth article relating to the granting to the said band of Wyandots' lands west of the Mississippi, and every other article in relation thereto is wholly null and void, and of no effect.

ARTICLE VII. Inasmuch as the band of Wyandots herein treating have separated themselves from the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky and on the Sandusky plains, they ask of the general government that there be a person appointed to act as interpreter for them who they remain in the State of Ohio, and they respectfully recommend Joseph McCutcheon, Esq., of the county of Crawford, as a fit and proper person to be so employed, and to be paid for his services, to employ such interpreter as he may think proper in his intercourse with said band.

The foregoing articles of agreement shall be mutually binding upon

the present contracting parties, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

ROBINSON,	W. L. GORDON,
BEAR SKIN,	MATTHEW GREYER,
SUCKER,	ISAAC DRIFFEL,
TROUT,	JOHN DUFF,
COCK MUD,	ANDREW GORDON,

1. *Not a member of the family*

people of Upper Sandusky have not kept it in repair as a land-mark of the historic past! The roof has fallen in, and there is nothing left of it but the stone walls.

Sum-mun-de-wat, another christian chief, was brutally murdered by some miscreant white men, who enjoyed his hospitality. I speak of him, especially, because this chief was very well known and respected by the early settlers of Seneca county. He was a special friend of our lamented townsman, Dr. Kuhn.

At a treaty held at Washington City, on the 29th day of February, 1831, the United States were represented by Mr. James B. Gardiner, and the Senecas by Coonstick, Seneca Steel, Captain Good-hunter, Hard-hickory and Small-cloud-Spicer, their chiefs. George Herrin acted as interpreter. Gen. Henry C. Bresh was sub-agent. At this treaty the Senecas sold their whole reservation to the United States, with full authority to sell the same. The proceeds were to be placed in funded stock at five per cent. interest, which was to be paid to the Senecas as an annuity, after deducting the cost of building for the latter a saw mill and a grist mill near Green Springs. They were to have, also, 70,000 acres northwest of the State of Arkansas, on the Neosho and Cowskin rivers, and ninety miles from Fort Gibson.

The Wyandots ceded their reservation to the United States in 1842. At this cession the last foot of soil in Ohio passed away from the red man to the race that conquers the world—the Caucasian.

Emigrants who crossed the mountains and descended and settled in the Ohio valley, usually brought with them their household goods, and their flocks of sheep, their horses and cattle. They crossed the mountains in large wagons, and drove their flocks before them. On reaching the Ohio river they put all on board of flat-boats and descended the river to their places of destination. But when emigration began to set in for northwestern Ohio, the emigrants had to find their way through a dense forest, as best they could. There were no roads open, and no bridges across any of the numerous creeks and rivers with which this northwestern part of Ohio abounds. There were immense swamps on both sides of the Sandusky, and along all its tributaries. Farther west and north the country was almost one continuous, immense swamp as far north as the Maumee, and west to Indiana, and far into that state. The soil was very rich, it must be admitted, and the farmer well knew that as soon as the water and the forest were conquered, the soil would eventually reward him for his toil. But to subdue these and become master of the situation required almost super-human power, the most patient fortitude, heroic courage, untiring

saw, iron wedges, some carpenter tools, a gun, some ammunition, and, best of all—a will. A few poles leaned against a large tree, and brushes thrown upon the poles, soon made a roof and a shelter. Two forks driven into the ground about five feet apart, and a pole laid upon the forks, would be sufficient to suspend a small iron kettle in which the meal could be cooked. Life in the woods had commenced.

Very few people had come as far as the Sandusky river before the land sales, as the sales of the government lands were called. The Senecas, as has already been stated, owned 40,000 acres, mostly in the present limits of Seneca county, and the Wyandots twelve miles square immediately south of the Senecas, which tracts, of course, were not in market. Some men left their families in the settlements and came to the Sandusky valley on foot or on horseback, on a sort of an exploring expedition, prospecting and looking up tracts that suited them, then return and bring the family, or go to Delaware, make an entry, and then return and start with the family. Before the land sales, however, and up to the year 1820, a very few families had located between these reservations. Those who settled along the banks of the Sandusky, will all be named, and as near as possible described in these pages.

The Wyandot Indians had a tradition as to the history of their tribe that located their ancestors north of the St. Lawrence, where their wigwams were spread along the Utiwas down to Coon lake, and to the mouth of the gulf. They were then known as the Hurons, and their country they called Cu-nine-tat-tia. The Senecas, who were also a large tribe, occupied a large tract of country south of the St. Lawrence. How it came that the Hurons changed their name to Wyandot is not known—nor is it material.

Nor is it worth investigating why a Greek name—Seneca—was ever given to a tribe of American savages.

A legend about a war between these two tribes, preserved by tradition, of course, may not be out of place here, for the dwellers of the valley of Sandusky river occupy the last hunting grounds of these tribes east of the Mississippi river.

A man of the Hurons—as the story goes—wanted a certain squaw for his wife, but she objected, and said that her wooer had never taken her a scalp. He then, in revenge, for she was the daughter of a chief, he raised a small war-party, and in their hunt for scalps, fell upon a party of Senecas and killed and scalped some of them.

This caused a war between the two tribes that lasted more than a century, and which they supposed was fully a hundred winters before the French came to Quebec. Both tribes were greatly wasted in the

the dance until near the break of day, and being tired, laid down and soon fell asleep. Then the Wyandots fell upon their sleeping foes and killed all of them. Not one was left to tell the tale of destruction. This ended the war for many years.

Now the French supplied the Wyandots with guns, also. At length another war broke out between these tribes. Both parties met in their canoes, on lake Erie, and the Senecas lost every man engaged. The Wyandots themselves were so badly exhausted that they allowed the canoes of the Senecas to float on the water, while they hastened to the shore. Thus ended this war, and the last trouble between the two tribes.

After that the Wyandots came with their canoes to the mouth of the Sandusky river, and took possession of its entire valley. They built their towns along its banks and tributaries, and up into the plains. There is neither history nor tradition of any note about them until the outbreak of the revolutionary war, when they perpetrated their infamous depredations along the back counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia—particularly those of Washington, Yougiogheny and Westmoreland.

It was the depredations of the Wyandots that caused the various expeditions against western Indians, and especially that of Crawford. Nearly all these failed, and the savages were never properly chastised until Gen. Wayne came down upon them. From the peace at Greenville until the war of 1812, there was no trouble with the Indians on the frontier. During this war the Wyandots, Shawnees and Senecas remained friendly to the United States. The deaths of Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet, and their defeat on the Thames destroyed their power in the northwest forever.

Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, as commissioners of the United States, on the one part, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Potawatomes, Ottawas and Chippewas, on the other part, held at the foot of the rapids of the Miami, of lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, 1817, a treaty, wherein all the lands of these Indians in Ohio passed over to the United States. At this time there was not a single white settler within the present limits of Seneca county.

At this treaty the United States granted to Takawmadoaw, Captain Harris, Iskwawasaw, Josiah, Lawgon, Carter, Smith, Cedarhooker, Ketchikan, and Wagoner, each of the Senecas, a certain number of acres adjoining the Sandusky river, on the east side, mostly within the present limits of Seneca county. At this time the present limits of Seneca

"He, left, of all my tribe,
Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth;
No, not the dog that watched my household hearth
Escaped that night of blood upon our plains,
All perished. I alone am left on earth!
To whom not relative nor blood remains --
No, not a kindred drop that runs in human veins."

The fate of Logan was a very sad one. His last years were melancholy in the extreme. Homeless, childless, friendless—he wandered about, from tribe to tribe, with never a smile, and apparently without a joy. His friends were all dead, his tribe dwindled away, and, in his great dejection, he resorted to the fatal stimulus of strong drink. He was at last murdered by an Indian. Logan was sitting by the camp fire, silently musing, with his blanket over his head, his elbows upon his knees and his head upon his hands. An Indian, influenced by some unknown motive of revenge, stealthily approached him from behind and buried his tomahawk in his brain. Thus fell this unfortunate chieftain—the last of his race.



FORT SENECA IN 1813.

THE
CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK: NEW YORK
BOOK CONCERN, 1854.
NATHANIEL C. BROWN,
AUTHOR OF "THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES,"
JAMES T. WORTHINGTON

A
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES

BY
JAMES T. WORTHINGTON,
OF THE NEW YORK BAR,
AND
NATHANIEL C. BROWN,
OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

NEW YORK: NEW YORK

BOOK CONCERN, 1854.

NATHANIEL C. BROWN,

AUTHOR OF "THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES,"

JAMES T. WORTHINGTON

forehead, black hair, short neck and of very dark complexion. He was gentlemanly and kind.

The winter was spent at one time when a company of gentlemen met at the old American house, in Columbus, and heard Gov. Wood tell a story about Mr. Corwin in this presence. Gov. Wood said: "A few years ago, 1810, winter, while Mr. Corwin was in Columbus attending to business in the United States District Court, the mulattoes in Columbus had a dance, and had given notice that none but pure mulattoes would be admitted. One of Mr. Corwin's friends offered a small bet that he (Mr. Corwin) could not get in to see the dance because he was too dark for a mulatto. Mr. Corwin accepted the bet, and, dressing himself in the best manner he could to deceive the door keeper, put a hat with a very wide rim on his head, and the party started for the ball. Mr. Corwin presented his ticket, and the mulatto door keeper, looking up the rim of Mr. Corwin's hat, and saying 'Can't get in here, Miss Corwin, you slide too dark!' and Mr. Corwin lost the bet."

The Senecas took possession of their lands soon after the treaty, and began to build cabins and open little clearings around them. By virtue of the treaty, the United States were obliged to establish an agency near the reservation, to provide for their wants, and in every way to assist in carrying into effect the conditions of the treaty. The Rev. James Montgomery was appointed agent for the Senecas. On the 19th day of November, 1819, he moved with his family into the old block house on the fort, and immediately took charge of the site.

Mr. Montgomery was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1776. He finished his education at Pittsburgh, and when he was sixteen years old, moved with his wife and mother to the state of Kentucky. His father died in the revolutionary war in Johnstown, New Jersey, of camp fever. The widow and her children were taken into the house of a captain from York county in Kentucky, and which, as a matter of course, became involved in litigation, which was carried on for some time. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Keiser, Rogers, of the same county, Ohio, and a brother of the latter, were appointed trustees of the estate. He spent part of the early part of his life in Kentucky, and then he moved to the state of Ohio. He was a member of the family of his father, and he was appointed by Governor Ross, in 1819, as agent for the Seneca Indians. The family lived in the town of Springfield, Ohio, and he was appointed by Governor Ross, in 1819, as agent for the Seneca Indians. He was a member of the family of his father, and he was appointed by Governor Ross, in 1819, as agent for the Seneca Indians.

APPENDIX V

SPEECH OF ISAAC L. DUMOND BEFORE THE SENECA PIONEER ASSOCIATION
AT THE CROWTHERS CONTRIBUTION, THE DOG DANCE SOW DOWS KEY

LYONS AND GUNNING: My father moved with his family to what was called "The New Purchase," on the Sandusky river, in 1821, and the following year, 1822, he died.

1858-59. The regiment numbered about 400 men, under Gen. Rumley (Capt. J. B. Cooper), who gathered them over the country between Cold Spring and the river, mainly having to camp out in order to reach the fort in time.

Y. 1811. 1816. After his capture, between the southern portion of the "Middle" and southern "Lower" of 1812, and Lower Sandusky and Sandusky. From the border with their bacon and whisky, and returned with a number of horses, which were sold at Urbana, Springfield and Dayton. The Indians lived in the time of the first settlement by the whites. Some Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks and Onondias. The Senecas, the most numerous, and Cayugas occupied the lower part, and the Oneidas and Mohawks occupied the reservation, which was nine miles north and south, and six miles east and west, on the east side of the Sandusky river. The land was held in joint stock, and each had the privilege of making improvements, as he wished.

They numbered several hundred, and were not bad in general character, but friendly and kind when well treated and not maddened by whisky, for *ayé* had a strong passion. I have known them to offer two or three deer and a lot of goods for a quart of whisky; and, when intoxicated, would go on selling the goods they possessed for it.

They depended largely upon hunting for subsistence, in which, when seasonably abundant, they were aided by shooting fish and small game with the bow.

extended eastward, and composed of the seats, most of which were about two distances apart from each other.

Another kind of sport was a race, open to all, and of the greatest distance, snow snakes made of hickory wood, about five feet long, one and one-half inches wide, one half thick, turned up at the front like a snake's head, and painted black.

The Melwaks and Ojibwas had some few well educated people, and most of the natives could read and write. These last religious services were usually in the form of the Church of England, but had a mixture of their own time. They were eye-balls singers, and often attracted the whites to the singing and exercises which pleased them very highly.

The Selkws and Cashlaks were more inclined to adhere to the pastimes of their forefathers. They seldom experience many gatherings. The green corn dance was prominent among them, but that most worthy of note was the dog dance. This was the great dance, which took place about mid winter, and lasted three days, at the close of which they burnt their dogs.

Great preparations were made for this festival. Provisions in great abundance were collected to constitute a common store, from which all were fed. The two dogs were selected, often months in advance, well fed and made fat. They were as near white as possible, and white, with yellow spots. When the time for the festival arrived the dogs were washed, and on what food they were fed, washed clean as possible, trimmed with pink ribbons and yellow ones, and great quantities of fat. After the dogs were thus dressed, they were carefully smoothed and rubbed, so as to bring out the color to the full, and then dressed in their best, and put in their quarters, and fed to the full.

The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles. At the close of the dance, the dogs were fed to the full, and then killed, and the meat was eaten.

The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles.

The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles. The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles. The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles.

At the close of the dance, the dogs were fed to the full, and then killed, and the meat was eaten. The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles. The dance was a circle, and the music was made by the use of about twenty tom-toms, and a few rattles, and a few drums, and a few whistles, and a few rattles.

At meal time all were seated with wooden bowls and knives, when they

were served by those appointed, until all were satisfied. Then all were asked to withdraw. The next scene. Soon a rumbling noise was heard at the door, a couple of the neisee. This startled the squaws and children, who then ran to the other end of the house. Then the door flew open, and an Indian came in, dressed in bear skin, and skins of some other animals. He wore a knife, and carrying a dry turtle shell filled with stones, he would throw that about. This, added to his low, growling voice, and menacing ways with his head, made a frightful object. Almost immediately thereafter the door at the other end of the house would open and a similar character enter, and soon another drop from the roof, who, striking his hands, proceeded to throw live coals and embers in every direction among the rushing crowd. After this performance these demons, as they were represented to be, contested in a foot race. At the end of the third day they burnt the dogs.

Although much mirth was indulged in, there was a sort of solemnity maintained throughout the entire services.

Scene, Mr. Dumond. Although Mr. Dumond had not the advantages of a vacation, having spent his boyhood days on a farm, and in the town, it is to be admitted that his recollections of early days are set forth in a most interesting style.

The people of Seneca county will, in all human probability, never have an opportunity to witness scenes of a like character, and the country being quiet after the savages, a further relation of incidents connected with their stay on the reservation will not be deemed out of place here. The following is taken from Butterfield's history, who was among the Seneca Indians.

More than half of the present township of Adams, and so much of Pleasant township as lies east of the Sandusky river, together with a portion of Canton and Seneca townships, formerly belonged to the Seneca Indians. But a few years ago, a geographical description of most of what was then Seneca county, was given in a five minute account, that gave, and yet did not overburden, an interesting and valuable history of the following portion of Seneca County, of the river Seneca, which was published in the Seneca Democrat. It contains some interesting facts relative to the Seneca Indians, and their various tribes, and their various and their

The Senecas who roamed these wilds

Were of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,

And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,

And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,
And of the Seneca nation,

7. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1977; 237: 1000.

Journal of Management Inquiry

And, as in the case of the *Chrysomelidae*, the *Curculionidae* are

than defined, by which instinctively, as it were, we find in the bosom of another a response to our own feelings. So, in the present case, this noble Indian soon discovered in the late Obed Dickinson, a merchant of Lower Sandusky, a generous, confiding and elevated mind, whose honorable vibrations beat in unison with his own.

[This Mr. Dickinson was the brother of the Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson, and one of the present Judge Dickinson, of Fremont.]

To Mr. Dickinson, therefore, he made known the time when they would celebrate their festival, by sacrificing their dogs, etc., and cordially invited him to attend as a guest, and, if so disposed, to bring a friend with him.

Correctly supposing that I never had an opportunity of witnessing this religious rite, Mr. D. kindly requested me to accompany him to their council house, on Green creek, in that part of this county included in the present township of Green Creek. On giving me the invitation, Mr. D. remarked that by taking a present in our hand, we should probably be made the more welcome; in accordance, therefore, with this suggestion, we took with us a quantity of loaf sugar and tobacco.

It was some time in the afternoon when we arrived, and immediately thereafter we were ushered into the council house, with demonstrations of public joy and marked respect.

As soon as seated, we gave our presents to Hard Hickory, who, rising, held one of them up, and pointing to Mr. D., addressed the Indians in an audible voice, in their own tongue; then holding up the other, he pointed to me, repeating to them what he had before said. This done, he turned to us and said: "You stay here as long as you want; nobody hurt you." Confiding in the assurance of this chief, I hung up my valise, in which were some important papers, for I was then on my way further east, attending to my duties as *Shoon-ee* of this county, and felt perfectly at home.

To the inhabitants of this section of Ohio a minute description of the council house would be deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that its dimensions were about sixty by twenty five feet; a fire-place in the center, and a corresponding aperture was left in the roof for the smoke to ascend.

On either side of the fire-place were two upright posts, to which a board of tanned deer-skins broad was firmly fastened, and over this board the hunters were stretched very tight. On a seat near by this board sat a young Indian, a general of his band, in which were braves one and all. With this he beat time for the dancers. Such was the musician, and such the drum.

The chief then commenced proceedings to our arrival, and was continued, day after day, for several successive days and nights. An effort to interrupt the solemnity of dancing would be fruitless. I have seen many of the dances of the aboriginal cities of the East, among the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and others, but nothing like this. I must therefore leave the reader to conjecture, as he is so often obliged to, some of the objects to which the ceremony was directed, and the intended honor, but I am inclined to think that the object was, with variety, to secure much of the same result, as the dances of the Cayugas, Onondagas, and others, entered

occupied. Shortly after our arrival at the house of this chief, Mr. D. retired. Not so with our friendly host and myself. While sitting near a clean brick hearth, before a cheerful fire, Hard Hickory unbosomed himself to me unreservedly. Mr. D. was asleep, and the chief and I were then the only persons in the house.

Hard Hickory, among other things, told me it was owing chiefly to him that this feast was now celebrated; that it was in part to appease the anger of the Good Spirit, in consequence of a dream he lately had, and as an explanation, he gave me the following narration:

"He dreamed he was fleeing from an enemy; it was, he supposed, something supernatural—perhaps an evil spirit; that after it had pursued him a long time, and for a great distance, and every effort to escape from it seemed impossible, as it was now at his heels, and he almost exhausted. At this perilous time he saw a large water, to which he made with all his remaining strength, and at the very instant, when he expected every bound to be his last, he beheld, to his joy, a canoe near the shore; this appeared as his last hope; breathless, and faint, he threw himself into it, and that moment, of its own accord, quick as an arrow from the bow, it shot from the shore, leaving his pursuer behind."

While relating this circumstance to me, which he did with earnestness, trepidation and alarm strongly expressed in his countenance, he took from his bosom something neatly and carefully enclosed in several distinct folds of buckskin. This he began to unroll, laying each piece by itself, and on opening the last there was enclosed therein a miniature canoe.

On handing it to me to look at, he remarked that no other person, save myself and he, had ever seen it, and that as a memento, he would wear it in his bosom as long as he lived.

It was a piece of light wood, resembling cork, about six inches long; and, as it was intended, so it was, a perfect model of a canoe.

The night now being far advanced, he pointed to the bed and told me to sleep there—but that he must go to the council house to the dance, for his people would not like it if he would stay away—and wishing me good-night, he withdrew.

So far, Mr. Crowell. Another eye witness of this last sacred ritual passed on, and to the remainder of that night's proceedings at the council house, I withdrew.

The first object which arrested our attention was a pair of dogs, male and female, suspended on a cross—one on each side. These animals had been strangled, and a bone was broken; nor could a disarranged hair be seen. The fur was of a beautiful cream color, except a few dark spots on one side of the neck; large stalls were put on the other, artificially, by the device. The Indians are very partial in the selection of dogs entirely white, and are very anxious to get such, and for which they will give almost any price.

Now for part of the decorations, and a description of one will do for both: For the nose a small yellow, artistically tied, just above the nose, and near the ear, a piece of cotton around the neck was a white ribbon, to which were attached some bulbs, concealed in another white ribbon; this was placed

error in this paper, I must have made a mistake in the way I have used the word "admission" in the first sentence. Of course, the word "admission" will only be correct if \mathcal{M} is a model of \mathcal{L} .

The same is true for the second sentence. I have not said that \mathcal{M} is a model of \mathcal{L} .

So, the first sentence should be replaced by

"Since \mathcal{M} is a model of \mathcal{L} , $\mathcal{M} \models \mathcal{L}$."

And the second sentence should be replaced by

"Since \mathcal{M} is a model of \mathcal{L} , $\mathcal{M} \models \mathcal{L}$."

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1, p. 295, the word "water" is given "Sa un dus tee," or, "water within water pools."

The historians of Ohio seem to be satisfied with the meaning of the word "Sandusky" "cold water," but Mr. Butterfield, in his *Crawford*, p. 147, says that Sandusky is the old "San-dus-quet" of the old French traders and voyagers: "Sah un dus-kee," "clear water," or, "San-dloos-tee," "at the cold water." * * * * * Or, it may have been derived from "Sa un dus tee," "water within water pools."

They will stick in the Frenchman, any way. But no matter about the origin. It is not very likely that any better light will ever be thrown upon the origin of the word.

While on this subject, it should also be remembered that the terms, "Miami of the Lake," or "Miami of Lake Erie," wherever they occur, should not be confounded with the "Great" and "Little Miami," which are tributaries of the Ohio. The former terms simply mean and signify the Maumee river. "Mad Spirit" is the Indian signification of "Lake."

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SETTLERS. STATEMENT OF MRS. STANLEY. THE HARRIS FAMILY. ROBBERY OF SPIRIT. THE FRUSTRATED PETER PORK. A GO-KNISELY AND CROW GOING TO MILL. KILLING WITCHES. WOLVES. THE FIRST HORSE-RACE.

NEW YORK, 1890. 6 pp.

THOWAS LANG, Esq., Being one of the oldest settlers of Seneca and Tioga Counties, and remembering a great many incidents connected with the early settlement of the country along the Sandusky river. I will comply with your invitation and hereby send you a short statement, which, I deem, is of a kind appropriate. Respectfully,

FALLING STANLEY.

My grandfather came from England, a young man, and single. His name was Samuel Harris. My grandmother's name was Betsey Betton, and she was a native of Ireland. They were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, long before the revolutionary war, and settled in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, where my father, William Harris, was born, in 1766.

After the war, he married Mary Mead, whose father came from Wales. My father enlisted as a soldier in the revolutionary war when he was but a mere boy, only fourteen years old, as a private, and served during the war to the close. He never received a pension for his services in the war, and after he moved to Seneca county, when Mr. Abel Rawson, one of the pioneer lawyers of Tiffin, procured it for him.

My parents raised ten children. Betsey, my oldest sister, was married to David Roberts. Before she was married to Moses Hunt, brother Augustus was married to Amelia Clark. Nancy was married to Chambers Mead; Polly married James Laton; brother Samuel died in 1804 at his now Town and town, Seneca county, Ontario, in 1826, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and unmarried. John married Betsey Hays. Maria married Benjamin Barker. Father, myself, married Benjamin Oliver in 1808, in Indiana, the youngest of our children married Ann Grace. Mother and father and myself were among the first settlers that were here, and the few first settlers that were among the first settlers that located here.

My father came from Harrisburgh into Tioga county, and then to the state of New York, and was one of the first settlers in Seneca county, where we moved before Peter Mead came from Meadstown, Crawford county. Here he married Nancy, and moved to Chenango. Mother, she died at Meadville, where we all lived in Seneca county, New York, and moved to Pennsylvania, where some of my brothers and sisters were married, and stayed there. Father and

R. Crow lived further up, opposite my father's, joining the Spicer section at the 1000 ft.

For a short time he stood in a place near what is now Sandusky street in TROY, N. Y., called Mr. BOWE's, and a very fine residence opposite the old residence of Dr. John A. Hall, Esq. This residence is now occupied by Daniel Augustus LEWIS. Into this cabin a gentleman from Auburn, New York, arrived in that year. His name was Mr. Childs. There was but himself and his wife. They were well dressed, and both very handsome. Mr. Childs had been in the mercantile business in the state of New York. He was then about twenty-five years old, when he took sick and died in the cabin. Soon after his death Mrs. Childs was delivered of a child, and the neighbors took her and the babe to Judge Ingraham's, who then lived near neighbors to Mr. BOWE, where, after suffering about nine days, she also died. The widow ORR, a sister of the Barneys, took the child to raise and kept it one year, when a sister of Mrs. Childs came out here, and took it back to Auburn with her. Somebody had named the child Nancy. Childs and his wife were both buried in the old grave yard, near the B. & O. depot."

He would not have been able to do this if he had not been in possession of the information which he had obtained from the two men who had been with him at the time of the attack. He would not have been able to do this if he had not been in possession of the information which he had obtained from the two men who had been with him at the time of the attack. He would not have been able to do this if he had not been in possession of the information which he had obtained from the two men who had been with him at the time of the attack.

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The wolves used to make a fearful howling noise, which they sometimes kept up all night. No one can now imagine what terrible feelings the howling of the wolves would create, on a dark, wintry night, when we were in bed: the wolves howling on the one side, and the Indians keeping up their everlasting tum, tum, tum, on the other, dancing all night.

MOUND BUILDERS.

There were several mounds on the Culver place, and we often plowed up bones and ancient crockery. In 1850 we opened one of these mounds, and found a very large skeleton, with a well shaped skull, and a stone pitcher near the head. The pitcher seemed to have been made of sand and clay. Small vessels of the same material, filled with clam-shells, were placed inside of the elbows. Some of these pitchers would hold half a gallon. We gave them to Gen. Brish. These things were as wonderful to the Indians as to us.

HORSE RACE.

Some time after Doctor Dresbach came to Tiffin, he and Mr. Josiah Hedges and their riders came to the Spicer place to have a horse-race. They had a straight track made through Spicer's corn fields. Dresbach had a small gray mare. Hedges' horse was a bay belonging to a friend of his by the name of Connell. McNeal's clerk rode the Dresbach mare, and Albert Hedges rode the Connell mare. Hedges' bay won.

The same day the Connell horse ran against some body's else horse, on the same track. At the outcome the bay stopped short and threw Albert Hedges clear over the fence, and he had his ankle dislocated. They came down here to have the race, because they could find no other place so free from stumps. The track was straight from the bank of the river to the hill where Mr. Toomb's house now stands. This was the first horse-race in Seneca county.

11-11-11 11:11:11

THE SENECA CHIEF REPRESENTS THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. HE HAS
TWO SCALPS TAKEN FROM THE ALGONQUIN INDIAN. THE SCALP OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKEN BY HIMSELF. THE OTHER SCALP OF AN
REV. JAMES OF PENNA. TAKEN BY JOHN NICHOLSON. AKA. THE
CAPT. SHERWOOD. SKI. HOG. MRS. NICHOLSON. 1813. 1814. 1815.

The relations of Great Britain with the western savages, and the unwearied exertions of the western frontier, is clearly shown in the following. Dr. Franklin published the *Albion Remembrancer*, an article in which nobody will dispute.

The British government had sent its agents to all the Indian tribes to enlist the savages against the colonists. The Americans sent Benjamin Franklin to Paris to secure, if possible, the aid of France in favor of his countrymen. Dr. Franklin wrote an article for the *Albion Remembrancer*, which, in that day, exerted a very powerful influence in both Europe and America. It purported to be a letter from a British officer to the Governor of Canada, accompanying a present of eight packages of scalps of the colonists, which he had received from the chief of the Senecas. As a very important part of the history of the times, the letter should be recorded. It was as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"At the request of the Seneca chief, I hereby send to your Excellency, under the care of James Hoyt, eight packages of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the triumphal marks, of which the following is the invoice and explanation:

"No. 1. Containing forty-three scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes. These are stretched on black hoops, four inches in diameter. The inside of the skin is painted red, with a small black spot, to denote their being killed with bullets; the hoops painted red; the skin painted brown and marked with a hoe; a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night; and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying them being killed with that weapon.

"No. 2. Containing the scalps of ninety-eight farmers, killed in their houses; hoops red, figure of a hoe, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in day time; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defense, and died fighting for their lives and families.

"No. 3. Containing thirty-seven, of farmers, hoops green, to show that they were killed in the fields; a large, white circle, with a little round mark in the center, to show it was in the day time; a black bullet mark on some, a hatchet mark on others.

"No. 4. Containing one hundred and two, farmers; mixture of several of the marks of the former, and one marked with a little yellow flame, to denote they were surprised in the night; a small yellow being scalped, then a yard pulled out, and the scalp stuck to the hooped circle; one of these latter being supposed to be a woman.

"A number of human skulls being used to the purpose of scalps. Most of the skulls are painted red, and colored being only one or two, and some of the skulls are painted with the heads of the Senecas, and some of the skulls are painted with the heads of the Senecas.

"No. 5. Containing eight scalps of women, half of which are painted in the following manner, to show they were mothers, hoops, blue, skin, yellow ground, and a little painted poles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears

The belief in witches was a part of their faith, and whenever anything occurred that troubled them, they were sure that some witch was at the bottom of the mischief. Their vengeance then generally fell upon some poor old squaw, who was then almost certain of being killed.

An old squaw, the wife of an Indian by the name of George Washington, appeared during the revolutionary war, and then an old man, was charged with being a witch, and the whole tribe was prejudiced against her. She was soon condemned to die, and even her husband consented to her death.

For good reason squaw was at the hominy block, pounding hominy when the Indians came into her hut. Without any further ceremony, and without asking any questions, Shame struck her on the head with a tomahawk, and she fell. Shame then called another Indian to come and finish her, which he did very promptly. The husband of the squaw stood by and permitted the outrage, without the least interference.

When my father heard of this, he sent for some of the chiefs and told them that if any circumstance like it was ever permitted to occur again, he would have the matter investigated, and the murderers punished under the laws of the white people. This seemed to have the desired effect, and for some time afterwards nothing further was heard of killing witches on the reserve.

The Senecas had their annual green-corn-dance, which was a sort of thanksgiving frolic, and differed very much from the performances of the dog-dance, which seemed to be a proceeding and ceremony of a more sacred character. The dog-dance was the grand dance, and generally lasted nine days. It always took place about the time of our Christmas. They would then dress in their best style, and observe every rule with great punctuality. The dance commenced by one Indian shooting off his gun through the smoke hole in the roof. The Indians then, all armed to the teeth, would one by one enter the dance, one chief leading, whooping and yelling, drums beating, chains rattling, etc. They danced up and down, and the old chiefs, in a guttural sound, which approximated a roaring, indicated the time with their "Yah Ho Wah!" The squaws never danced with the men, but formed a ring by themselves. The squaws danced to their own music, which was a sort of whine on a high note, and seemed to come from a great distance.

They feasted on the best that the forest and their little corn patches could afford.

At a certain part of the dance one Indian would appear, dressed in a bear skin, and with a grizzly bear's head on a deer skin, with polished brass for the eyes of the animal, and the grizzly bear's eyes look fearful. Thus fixed up, they ran around the square dance. He was supposed to drive away the evil spirits. They had a quantity of the little round apples after supper.

After the dance was over, in the corner house, where, and where the women were supposed to keep the white people from selling whiskey, the Indians gathered together, to hear about their dances, to see what they could say, and to hear the women's prattling and interested conversation. These are the dances to which the white people are invited, and which are the only dances to which they are invited. They are the only dances to which they are invited. They are the only dances to which they are invited.

At the same occasion, at the battle of Fort Stephenson, on the 21st day of August, 1813, Mr. Elbridge G. Cook delivered his oration from that perch to the assembled thousands, when Mrs. Ingham sat by a window inside of the house, and the writer stood near the porch, listening to the oration—more than forty years ago. Mrs. Ingham was an old Whig, and therefore enjoyed the speech, which was more of a political than historic character, and therefore out of place, while the writer did not like the very many bitter remarks hurled at the Democratic party, which he then thought were ill-timed, and thinks so still.]

Mr. Hullbirt opened a store in Lower Sandusky. He was afterwards elected a member of the House of Representatives, in the legislature of Ohio, from Sandusky county. He died of consumption, December 25, 1850.

Caleb Rice was the nearest neighbor we had. He was a millwright by trade, an excellent mechanic, and a very intelligent man. He built the mill for the Senecas at Green creek, about one-half mile below the springs. He was constantly involved in law-suits, occasioned by his general disposition to evade his promises. He was a bad financier, and outside of his intelligence and mechanical skill, of very little account.

Benjamin Culver, another neighbor, was a Canadian by birth, and possessed of considerable wealth. He bought the best farms on the river bottom. He was about forty-eight years old when he was married to Miss Harris, who was then a beautiful young girl. Miss Harris was the only white girl at my brother's funeral, who died at the fort in 1820. Mr. Culver was a man of excellent heart, a true friend and a good neighbor. The only fault in his life was his love for strong drink. He died in 1840, when he was about sixty years old.

was nicely braided. Very proud of his education and French training, he often put on great airs, and said, "This is the way the French officers do." His overbearing disposition often got him into trouble with other Indians, all of whom he regarded as vastly his inferiors, and very frequently father was called upon to settle his troubles for him.

A man by the name of Keeler lived near the river bank. He had a family of six children; he came from the state of New York, and bought forty acres of land. The family suffered greatly with sickness. I don't remember what became of them.

Alexander McNutt and his brother, Daniel McNutt, were also here in 1819. Daniel had a family, and Alexander married a sister of Isaac L. Dumond. My father solemnized their marriage.

William Montgomery started a store in 1833, in a log cabin, in the village that is now called Fort Seneca.

Eliphalet Rogers bought a farm near Wolf creek. He married Hannah Jackson, who had lived at Mr. Bowe's a long time. Rogers was an honest, home-spun sort of a man. His farm became afterwards known as the Snook farm.

Almon Rollins married Mary Sherwood, and Lorenzo Abbott married her sister Jeanette. The two couple were married at the same time. Jeanette was then only fourteen years old.

Old Mr. Sherwood was captain of a militia company, and very proud of his station. He was a great talker, and somewhat boastful. He did not live to be very old.

Mr. William Harris, the gunsmith, was a man about five feet ten inches high, stout and well built. He was poor, but a man of considerable refinement, and strictly honest. He drank some, but not to excess. He came over with his family after the Barneys, but before the Dumonds, and was amongst the first that settled near the fort.

The Poles and the Chaney's lived on the Spicer place when we came to the fort.

There were three of these Tuguanias. One was the head chief, another was the Joseph, and the third was the Armstrong Tuguania, the son of the one-eyed and the woman.

MISS SARAH INGHAM.

Miss Sarah Ingham was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1821. She is the fifth child of the Rev. James Montgomery, and was thirteen years old when the family moved into Seneca county, to the old Sandusky. She grew up from childhood into womanhood in the village of the old Sandusky, among the Senecas on one side, and the Senecas on the other side, of the

Senecas. She was educated at the Seneca Female Seminary, and at the Seneca Female Seminary. She was educated at the Seneca Female Seminary, and at the Seneca Female Seminary. She was educated at the Seneca Female Seminary, and at the Seneca Female Seminary.

to Ralph Gates, and died in 1877; Justin, who died in 1863, as a prisoner of war in a rebel hospital in Danville, Virginia.

The writer, in gratitude for her many narratives of men and things pertaining to early life in Seneca county, can only wish her many more years of life in the enjoyment of her happy nature, in health, comfort and contentment.

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EXECUTION OF SENECA JOHN.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEATH OF COMSTOCK. SENECA STEEL. DEATH OF SENECA JOHN. COONSTICK TRIAL AND DISCHARGE OF COONSTICK. JUDGE HIGGINS' DECISION. JUDGE BIRCHARD'S STATEMENT. BENJAMIN F. WARNER. HARD HICKORY AND HIS DEATH. IMMIGRATION OF THE SENECAS TO THE NEOSHO AND COWSKIN RIVERS. CHARLIEU. THE GIRTYYS. THE DEATH OF DRAKE.

GENERAL Henry C. Brish, who succeeded Mr. Montgomery in the command of the Seneca reserve, the following quotation illustrative of the superstition of the Seneca Indians, and of the compulsion with which their warriors would fight to death, if their strength had dwindled down to about four hundred souls:

About the year 1825, three of the prominent chiefs, Coonstick, Steel, and Cracked Hoof, went on an excursion to seek a new home and hunting grounds for their people. They returned after an absence of nearly three years. Coonstick and Steel were brothers. They had left behind them an older brother, Comstock, who was chief of the tribe, and a younger brother, John, Senece John.

The two brothers who had gone west, finding on their return that their older brother, Comstock, was dead, and that their younger brother, John, was chief in his stead, charged John with having caused the death of Comstock by withholding. He denied the charge, and said:

"I loved my brother Comstock more than I love the green earth I stand upon. I would have sacrificed my limbs, with no more, to save him, and would have given my blood drop by drop, to avenge his death."

But, as the charge was unproven, and the charge was denied, the case was dropped. The brother, Cracked Hoof, who was the third brother, and the youngest, was not present, and did not take any part in the proceedings.

I am warranted to say that the charge was not proved, and that the charge was denied. I am warranted to say that the charge was not proved, and that the charge was denied. I am warranted to say that the charge was not proved, and that the charge was denied.

There are three other legends, Comstock's, Steel's, and Cracked Hoof's, which have come to the attention of the people of the Seneca reserve. The first of these legends is the legend of the death of Comstock. The legend is told thus, to Gen. Brish. He said that the legend was told to him by the people of the Seneca reserve. He said that the legend was told to him by the people of the Seneca reserve. He said that the legend was told to him by the people of the Seneca reserve.

shoulders. The doomed chief looked calmly around for the last time upon the landscape, and upon the rising sun, taking, evidently, a farewell view, and then said to his brothers that he was ready to die.

The brothers had brought with them another Indian warrior by the name of Shane. Coonstick and Shane each took John by the arm, and led him along towards the place of his execution. Steel followed behind with his gleaming tomahawk in his hand. They had advanced about ten steps from the porch when Steel struck his brother a heavy blow with his tomahawk, upon the back of his head. He fell to the ground, as the blood gushed from the dreadful wound. Supposing him to be dead, they dragged him beneath a tree near by. There, perceiving signs of life, Steel drew his knife and cut his brother's throat from ear to ear. The next day the corpse was buried with the customary Indian ceremonies.

This horrible scene occurred in Seneca county in the year 1828. Steel was arrested and tried in Sandusky county, and was acquitted. See Mr. Alb.

Butterfield has this in addition, viz:

Supposing this blow sufficient to kill him, they dragged him under a peach tree near by. In a short time, however, he revived, the blow having been broken by the great mass of his hair. Knowing that it was Steel who had struck the blow, John, as he lay, turned his head towards Coonstick and said: "Now, brother, do you take your revenge."

This cooperated upon the feelings of Coonstick, that he intertered to save him; but it enraged Steel to such an extent, that he drew his knife and cut John's throat from ear to ear.

Coonstick's story.

Three years then after, when I was preparing to remove them to the west, I saw Coonstick and Steel remove the fence and level the ground, so that no vestige of the grate remained. John chose the place for his execution near Hard Hickory's lodge because he did not wish to be killed in the presence of his wife, and because, also, he wanted Hard Hickory to witness that he died like a man.

Prof. H. H. Hutton's contribution to Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, says:

Upon the extinguishment of the Indian titles, there were several tribes that continued to occupy their former homes, and retained their titles to small reservations of land. Among these Indians was the tribe of Senecas, who held a reservation of ten miles square, on the Sandusky river, a few miles above Fremont. The political relations between these Indians and the United States government were peculiar. The United States claimed, and exercised, ultimate sovereignty over all Indian reserves, and they conferred, in a personal jurisdiction and independence to the Indians with reference to their reservations. Questions requiring decision upon the rights of the Indians are frequently occurring in the course of my official duties. Upon the 27th of May, 1885, a proceeding in the Seneca tribe of Seneca county, was held.

The principal head men or chiefs of the Senecas, were Good Hunter, Hard Hickory and Tall Chief; there were also some half-chiefs. Among those most noted was Benjamin F. Warner, a white man, who had previously been a fireman on a steamboat. He had eloped with an Indian woman and settled down among the Senecas.

Hard Hickory was the leading mind among them. He was a leader of no ordinary grade. He was possessed of polished manners, seldom seen in an Indian. He spoke the French language fluently, and the English intelligibly. Scrupulously adhering to the costume of his people, and retaining many of their habits, this chief was much endeared to them. His urbanity, his intelligence and ardent attachment to the whites, and, above all, his strict integrity in business transactions, obtained for him—and deservedly—the respect and confidence of all with whom he traded. The merchants of Lower Sandusky reposed such trust in him, that when some poor Indian came to ask for goods on credit, if Hard Hickory would say that he would see them paid for, no more was required. Thus his word passed current with, and for, the whole tribe. Mr. Obed Dickinson was a particular friend of Hard Hickory.

Hard Hickory fell from his high station as an honest man. Tempted by money, he became first a thief and then a liar. How many of our own people—some, even, in our own town of Tiffin—who, for a long time in their business life, were regarded and esteemed as men of profound integrity and honesty, who had stood aloof for a long time from all manner of crime, and had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew them, and while at the height of their glory, became dizzy and weak; and as they fell, took down with them, not only the money of the men whose confidence they had secured, but the general condemnation of all honest men in the community! How often we are deceived in our fellows! We often let men of tried and acknowledged honesty stand aside, and take obscure men who had no record for unflinching honor, put them in places of honor and trust, and about the time we begin to think they are fire proof, they fall down deep and are never seen again. After the fall we compromise with some of the thieves, and secure as much of the money that was stolen as we can get. The money of the gentlemanly thief goes, perhaps to run down the highway, and the money of the dishonest thief goes to the same place.

The Senecas were paid an annuity of \$50,000 by the Government of New York, for the land they occupied in Seneca County, and the Senecas, who numbered about 1,000, received \$100,000 in all. This annuity was regularly paid, up to

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the truth of the matter—in other words—had not lied about it, he would have saved his life and honor. “And from my knowledge of the tribe,” says Gen. Brish, “that would have been the result.”

In hopes that he would yet be spared, and that no one would attempt to kill him in the presence of his wife, who was much respected, he confined himself to his house, heavily armed. For several days and nights his house was surrounded. At length, the notorious Shane, who helped to murder Seneca John, volunteered to kill him in his house. Shane, having just returned from the Cherokee country, went to the house in the night and rapped at the door. Hickory recognized his voice, and naturally supposed that he had at least one friend who would try to save him. Hard Hickory was the uncle of Shane.

On being assured that Shane was alone, Hickory directed his wife to unbar the door and let him in, which she did. Shane wore a blanket, and approached Hickory in the middle of the room, holding out his left hand, while his right was under the blanket, holding the handle of a long knife. Hickory held out his right hand to Shane, and as soon as their hands were grasped, Shane drew his knife and stabbed Hickory through the body, and then dragged him out of doors, where several Indians stabbed and tomahawked him. Thus perished the renowned chief Hard Hickory, with the seal of falsehood stamped upon his hitherto fair character.

This Benjamin F. Warner had become entirely Indian in his habits, and associated with Hard Hickory and other chiefs. Those who described him as part Indian, were simply mistaken. He was a Yankee by birth, but became an Indian by choice. His wife's name was Koneke-pot; she was from Green Bay, and a Mohican. The Senecas adopted the family. Warner became a sort of major domo of the tribe, and in common with them, drew a portion of their annuities from the Government. He transacted a great deal of business for the Senecas. If a horse was missing, Warner would be sure to track and find him. He could stock a gun or a plow, build a house, tan a skin, and was always ready for either work or sport, but sober.

He emigrated with the Senecas to the west. His wife died on the journey, soon after crossing the Mississippi, and Ben, with his child, accompanied in time to the new reserve of the Neosho. Warner had a cow, which he gave to a poor family who had buried their father and husband near the door of their cabin, near the west line of Missouri.

“The family were in utter destitution, and we gave them all we could spare. On looking them, the woman cried out: ‘You have left a cow behind!’ On looking back, I saw Warner's cow in a small picket enclosure, near the

house, and called his attention to the fact. His reply was, "I put her there myself; guess the woman'll want her worse than I shall." Benjamin Franklin Warner proved that he carried a noble heart under a rough exterior."

There was a tall Indian, named Little Warrior, who lived in Mohawk, whose name was "Guthrie," and who was a great admirer of the Americans. At the same time, he was a great enemy to the Senecas, with whom he lived. Guthrie had been sent to Meigs, one of the Agents of the Senecas, to get some money for his wife. At that time, he was in Meigs, and was there for a long time, during the winter of 1825-26. He was a very good man, and of a good nature, and was well known to the Senecas. He joined the Senecas, with the rest of his tribe, in 1826, and with them, started for the distant west. At St. Louis he was taken sick, and died on the 20th day of April, 1827. As he was a great admirer of the Americans, long before he was taken by the British, Captain and Governor, and then by the Senecas, he was a great admirer of the Americans. He was supposed to be over 40 years of age, and was a very good man, and was well known to the Senecas. He was a great admirer of the Americans, and was well known to the Senecas.

The removal of the Senecas to the west was agreed upon at Washington, on the 22nd day of February, 1825. The removal was agreed upon by James G. Thompson, Commissioner of the Indian Affairs, and by the Senecas, and by the British, and by the Americans. The removal was agreed upon by the Senecas, and by the British, and by the Americans. The removal was agreed upon by the Senecas, and by the British, and by the Americans.

The proceeds of the sale of the Seneca reservation were to be paid to the Senecas, and to the British, and to the Americans. The proceeds were to be paid to the Senecas, and to the British, and to the Americans. The proceeds were to be paid to the Senecas, and to the British, and to the Americans. The proceeds were to be paid to the Senecas, and to the British, and to the Americans.

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but it was generally believed that he had been killed in battle. Some time after that, on a clear, bright day in the month of June, 1836, when the prairies were covered with wild flowers and the farmers busy with their work, Girty passed along the road to Princeton. Here he found a group of buildings, where a few years before not a house could be seen. He carried on his back all his camp equipage—blankets, gun, kettles and provisions. His once straight, manly form was now bent, not from age, but from disease and great fatigue. His head was without a covering, and coarse, black hair was hanging down to his shoulders in confused masses. They said that "he was undoubtedly the last of the Mohigans." He was not inclined to answer any questions, but passing up the street and looking at a painted building, he said: "That big wigwam; great chief live there, I speck." When he was told that it was a church he passed on, not knowing what that was. He said as he started on, "Big warrior; great brave." He directed his steps towards Indiantown. Here he found everything had changed. At the foot of the hill, near a spring outside of town, Girty camped for the night, being overcome by sickness and fatigue. Here he gave himself up to feelings of despair. The smoke of his camp fire, and his loud coughing, attracted the attention of Dr. Langworthy, who visited the camp and offered his assistance; but Girty appeared sullen, and would only shake his head. On the third day after his arrival at Indiantown, he started west. About one week thereafter, a man traveling on the old Sac and Fox trail, saw on the prairie north of Barren Grove, two wolves eating a carcass. Out of curiosity, he rode up to see what it was they were eating, and found it to be the carcass of an Indian partly devoured. Near the remains lay a gun, knife, tomahawk, blankets, a copper kettle and a pot. Around the neck was a buckskin cord, to which was attached a silver medal with this inscription: "A Token of Friendship, Lewis Cass, U. S. I. A." Thus ended that out-law.

Oakley was the first post-office in Seneca county. At the time this was established there was but one mail route in the county, and this led through the county, from Lower Sandusky to Columbus. Soon after the time the Senecas settled upon their reservation, or about that time, the mail was carried on horseback by a young man named Ulrich Drake, who was a son of Judge Drake, of Marion county. Young Drake was killed by an Indian, as it was supposed at that time. He was found, torn by the wolves, and marks of a knife were also discovered on his body.

Early in 1837 Drake came to this county to find out, if possible, who it was that murdered his son, and if it should be ascertained that the murderer was an Indian, then also to find the tribe he belonged to. He called upon Mr. Brish, then agent of the Senecas, and in company with him proceeded to the residence of "The Crow." Martin Lane acted as interpreter. Crow said that the son of Judge Drake was killed by an Indian whose name was "Big Kittles," and that he had fled to Canada soon after the murder. The Judge returned home, fully satis-

himself, and so was made for a day a *capo* or captain. But when the day of Mr. Drake's departure came, he was gone. He was a white man, and he had killed a white man. So he was made for a day a *capo* or captain.

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Mr. Drake was a white man.

CHAPTER IX.

ROCKY CREEK FORT BALL COL. BALL ATTACKED BY INDIANS ERASTUS BOWE-OAKLEY NEW FORT BALL FIRST POST OFFICE MILLS-ARM-STRONG AND McCULLOCH SECTIONS EARLY SETTLERS IN FORT BALL-LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT-HUNTER'S MILL-EARLY SETTLERS IN THOMPSON, ON HONEY CREEK AND ROCKY CREEK MELMORE COL. KILBOURNE HARRY BLACKMAN'S CORNERS ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS COL. RICHARD JAQUA.

ROCKY CREEK has its source near the south line in section 33, Reed township. Running north about three miles, it takes a westerly direction through the center of Scipio township, entering Eden near the north-east corner, and sweeping through several sections, turns in a north-westerly direction and enters the Sandusky river at its right bank, in the city of Tiffin.

Nearly opposite, and west of the mouth of this stream, on the left bank of the river, where Lafayette street now strikes the same, is a large spring of excellent, cold water. This spring attracted the attention of Col. Jas. V. Ball, when in 1813 he was about to build a stockade near the army road on the bank of the river, under instructions from General Harrison. A detachment of men, under the command of the Colonel, built the stockade, and called it "Fort Ball."

In September, 1833, a company muster was held near the place where the old fort used to be. There was an open space between this point and where the stone works now are. The trees were cut, but the stumps still remaining, interfered very much with the evolution of the army. My lamented friend, Christopher Snyder, a member of the company, and the oldest soldier in the line, and says that he never saw a better day for a muster. It was the first day of American Independence ever saw. The sun shone very hot, and to get into some kind of shade we both sat down under a small sycamore bush that grew out from under an old log, bedded half way into the ground. The log was cut off at one end, and the little sycamore bush grew up into a tree that stands close by the residence of Dr. Hovey at this writing. This camp was built as a temporary place of security in case of necessity, and as a magazine for supplies. It consisted of stakes a foot or two apart, and the ground, with old bayonets driven through



FORT BALL.

patched the savage. The Indians were twenty in number, of whom seventeen were left dead on the ground.

On the 18th of November, 1817, Mr. Erastus Bowe, the first settler in Seneca county, arrived at Camp Ball, where some hired men had erected for him a double log house within the limits of the camp. Many of the stakes were then still standing. This was the first settlement in the county. Here Mr. Bowe kept tavern, which was the first in Seneca. Hotel bills must have been high in those days, because butter cost two shillings a pound, pork six dollars per hundred, and flour twelve dollars a barrel. The house of Mr. Bowe was the only one on the left bank of the river within the present limits of Tiffin, when the town of Oakley was surveyed and platted.

In 1819 Mr. Joseph Vanse surveyed a town upon land granted to one Robert Armstrong, known as the Armstrong section, and called it Oakley. This was the first town surveyed and platted in the county. Bowe's tavern was in that survey.

Mr. David Risdon, who took a very active part in opening up the county to civilization, and who became very popularly known as a surveyor and citizen, was appointed the first post-master in the county, the office being located here at Oakley. There was then but one mail route in or through the county, and that extended from Columbus to Lower Sandusky, along the army road.

It was said of Mr. Risdon, that while he was post-master he used to go fishing occasionally, and carry the mail matter with him in his hat. People that were anxious to get their mail, and could not wait for his return, would follow him up, along the river. Mr. Risdon would then take the post office from his head, and look for papers and letters.

In 1821 two brothers, Ezra and Cass Brown, erected the first grist mill in the county, upon Honey creek, near Melmore. A Mr. Free, from Bloom township had the first grist ground there. The event was hailed with great joy amongst the early settlers, who had hitherto been compelled to go to Monroeville, Cold Creek, Upper Sandusky or Mount Vernon, to get their grinding done. John Knitzer, an early settler from the state of Pennsylvania, also erected a grist mill a short distance down the creek from Melmore, in 1827. Mr. Knitzer was es-

pecially noted for his grist, which he sold for once and nearly a half the price of the flour. As the mill was on Oakley's farm, and he kept it in the barn of the late Ezra Baker, near where the mill by that name still stands, it was called the Baker mill.

At the same time that the Brown brothers erected the grist mill, they included the whole of Oakley. Some people, who knew but little of

the sagacity of Josiah Hedges, were of the opinion that if the lands on the west bank of the river had not belonged to Robert Armstrong, the county seat of Seneca would have been located there.

At the treaty of the Miami of lake Erie, the United States granted this tract to Robert Armstrong. It was a section of six hundred and forty acres, and known as the "Armstrong reservation."

Armstrong was taken captive by the Wyandots when a child three years old, in Pennsylvania. He married a half blood, and was much respected. He spoke excellent English, and one could scarcely discover that he was raised amongst the savages. This land was granted to him by the United States for his services as interpreter. He died in 1825, on the Wyandot reserve, about two miles from Upper Sandusky. At the same treaty the United States also granted to the children of William McCulloch a section of six hundred and forty acres lying east north of and adjoining the Armstrong reserve. McCulloch was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Fort Meigs, while sitting in General Harrison's tent, and was at that time employed by the United States as interpreter.

store, was the place intended for the location of the court house. New Fort Ball was surveyed and platted in 1837. It is situated upon the eastern portion of the Armstrong section, and contained six hundred and twenty in-lots, together with several additions that had then already been made to Tiffin, "Pan Yan" among them, which was situated between the iron bridge and the tunnel.

In 1821 Josiah Hedges entered the land where the old town of Tiffin was afterwards located, at the Delaware land office. The town was surveyed and platted by the brother of the proprietor, General James Hedges, of Mansfield. The first stick was cut upon the town plat in March, 1822, and soon thereafter Henry Welch, of Eden township, John Mim and two other men, Wetz and Drennon, had each a lot given to them, with the condition that each should build a cabin on his lot and move into it with his family, which was done accordingly.

James Spink, of Wooster, came here in the same month, and brought with him a stock of goods. In the following winter his store was broken open and robbed of nearly all its contents. This so discouraged Mr. Spink that he left in disgust.

Simeon B. Howard, from the eastern part of Ohio, also located in Tiffin about that time.

Finally the day arrived when the great trouble about locating the county seat was to come to an end. The legislature, during the winter session of 1822, had appointed three commissioners to locate the county seat for Seneca county, viz: Messrs. Herford, Miner and Cyrus Spink. These gentlemen arrived here on the 25th of March, 1822, and located the seat of justice for Seneca county at Tiffin, where it has ever since remained. The Fort Ballites were very much chagrined and put out about it, but finally came down.

Very soon thereafter Mr. Hedges built a mill on the right bank of the river, immediately north of Tiffin, where the present brick mill now stands, the dam of which is still flowing back the water of the river throughout the whole extent of the city along the river. The mill was known by the name of the "Hunter mill," because Mr. Samuel Hunter, the oldest son in law of Mr. Hedges, had charge of it. To show how great a spite the principal inhabitants on the Fort Ball side of the river bore Mr. Hedges, they called the "Hunter mill," because Mr. Samuel Hunter, the oldest son in law of Mr. Hedges, had charge of it. To show how great a spite the principal inhabitants on the Fort Ball side of the river bore Mr. Hedges, they called the "Hunter mill," because Mr. Samuel Hunter, the oldest son in law of Mr. Hedges, had charge of it. To show how great a spite the principal inhabitants on the Fort Ball side of the river bore Mr. Hedges, they called the "Hunter mill," because Mr. Samuel Hunter, the oldest son in law of Mr. Hedges, had charge of it.

So healthy the country is, 'round
That doctors have little to do,
So moral the people are, that
They live without me, store, too,
So honest our neighbors we call,
So peaceful and happy at home,
They've need of no lawyers at all,
And no more desired to come.

Moses Smith put up a small frame building across the road from Anway's house, in which he kept a store for awhile. Robert Dutton was the first man that died in the township, and was buried on his farm, which is now owned by Frederick Fox. William Pierce, a colored man, put up and carried on the first blacksmith shop in the township. Mary, daughter of John Anway, was the first child that was born in the township. She is the wife of Mr. John Wilcox, of Republic. A Mr. Langley was also among the first settlers.

These names, with a few others, made up the white population of Seneca county to about the time of the land sales.

This Col. Kilbourn, the surveyor above spoken of, was a man about five feet eight inches high; he had a nose somewhat Roman shaped. In 1843, he was bald and gray, he had blue eyes, prominent features and expressive countenance. He was a great talker, and very interesting in conversation. He lived in Columbus, where he associated with the best society, and was highly esteemed. He was a great singer, and often produced his own poetry, adapted to some familiar tune. The widow of one of his sons became the wife of Mr. Reber, a lawyer in Sandusky City. This son was a phrenologist of some note, in Columbus.

Honey creek is the largest affluent of the Sandusky river at its right bank. It rises near New Haven, in Huron county, in the marshes, and near the point where Richland, Huron, Crawford and Seneca counties corner. It enters Venice township immediately after it leaves the marshes, and taking a northwesterly direction through Venice, it enters Bloom near its northeast corner. Then, taking a westerly direction through Bloom, it flows into Eden township, and making a large curve in Eden, it cuts across the southwest corner of Clinton and enters Hopewell in section thirty six, and there the Sandusky river at the right bank.

There is a small dam across it in Eden township, and to those who are fond of fishing, it affords a fine opportunity. As to the beauty and scenery, the spring is situated in a beautiful spot, and the surrounding country is very fertile. The water is very pure and soft, and is said to be the same as that of the famous springs of England. It is a great deal better than any other I have ever seen, and there is not in all this country a better place for a family spring.

The spring is situated in section nine, Bloom township, and is a fine place for a family spring, and is a great deal better than any other I have ever seen, and there is not in all this country a better place for a family spring.

very singular construction and was almost perfect. There were no openings in the walls that would admit the Indians and the two openings belonged to a people who preceded the Indians, and of whom the Indians themselves had no knowledge. The walls were built of large stones, some of which were dressed. The main buildings were in a circular form, about one hundred feet in diameter. At the side towards Honey creek there was attached to each of these circular walls a stone appendage of about twelve feet square, with an opening towards the strand. There was a space of about ten feet between the two circular walls. Both buildings seemed to have been alike. As late as 1838, they were well preserved, but in 1842, they were destroyed.

There were no signs of any Indian habitation in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, and yet it seemed that the stones had once been held together by some cement, only the pieces of stones remained in the ground, and in some places the stones had fallen upon the ground, and the piles on each side were as high as the wall itself.

REMARKS ON JAQUA.

The father of Richard Jaquaw was a native of the State of New York, after the revolution, he went to the State of New York, and settled in the country of the State of New York, where he died in 1817. Richard Jaquaw, born in 1817, was the son of the father, and he settled in Canada West, and settled near Brockville.

On the 19th day of October, 1817, Richard Jaquaw was born in the State of New York, and he was the son of the father, and he settled in the United States, and he was the owner of two hundred acres of land, and considerable personal property.

When Richard Jaquaw was born, he was the son of the father, and he was the owner of two hundred acres of land, and considerable personal property, and he was the owner of two hundred acres of land, and considerable personal property.

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Forsythe was in command. The Major examined each man separately, and being fully satisfied of the truth of their statements, gave each man a pass.

Jaqua then went over to his native county of Columbia, and on the 3d day of April, 1813, started back for Ogdensburgh. On his way he met his friend Brown at Morristown, New York. They were both experienced in the use of small boats, and intimately acquainted with the dangerous places in the channel of the St. Lawrence. Here they came to the conclusion that they would help other deserters to get over to the American side, and for that purpose procured a craft, by the means of which they helped a goodly number of the fugitives to get across the river to the American side.

This sort of employment was exceedingly dangerous, inasmuch as no crafts of any sort were allowed to touch the Canadian shore; yet these friends followed up this work during all the summer and fall of 1813. The Canadian authorities became fully informed of these operations, and sent a squad of men to a small island opposite Gibway Point, with instructions to capture both Jaqua and Brown as they were passing to and fro.

One night Jaqua, Brown, Patterson, and five others crossed over to Gibway Point and secreted themselves until morning. Patterson walked along the beach to attract the attention of the guard. Immediately three men were seen putting out from the island in a punt-boat, and landing on Gibway Point, pulled their boat on shore, and then made for Patterson. These men and Patterson, getting into sharp conversation, Patterson receded from the British and the shore, and when they were far enough away to be considered safe, Jaqua, Brown, and the other men, who were secreted with them, jumped up, and with cocked guns and the help of Patterson, took the men prisoners and handed them over to a militia captain at Rawsee. This captain detailed a guard, consisting of Sergeant Whipple, Jaqua, Brown, and several others, to take the prisoners to Sackett's Harbor, which they did.

In the fall of the same year, 1813, the American army, under Gen. Wilkerson, was in camp on the American side of the St. Lawrence, a short distance below Gravelly Point. Gen. Hamlin, with his troops, was also stationed at a point on the same side called French Mills. Hamlin was very anxious to have Wilkerson, with his men, join him, but he was in doubt, it would require a long and tedious march by land to reach him, and the whole force in boats and proceed down the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the river, where he knew he could join him.

Hamlin sent two messengers with his orders for Wilkerson, and when these arrived at Morristown, where Jaqua and Brown then were, one of the messengers was taken sick, and became unable to proceed further. The other messenger employed Jaqua and Brown to take him to Gen. Wilkerson's headquarters. They took the punt boat, and, traveling by night only, they reached Gen. Wilkerson's camp in two weeks after they left Morristown. In a few days thereafter, Brown and Jaqua were engaged by Gen. Wilkerson to pilot him and his forces down the river to Gen. Hamlin, through the Thousand Isles. Jaqua and Brown, with their punt-boat and a flag, took the lead, and the fleet, with Gen. Wilkerson and his forces, passed safely through the Thousand Isles, and reached a point about four miles above Fort Prescott, called Hog Point, where they landed. Here the army remained a few days, and then crossed the river into Canada. For about four weeks thereafter, Jaqua and Brown were constantly busy piloting parties down the river. For fear of trouble from the Canadian authorities, Mr. Jaqua kept his name, and the fact that he was drafted in Canada, a profound secret during all the time he was associated with the movements of the American troops along the St. Lawrence.

On the 14th day of May, 1814, Mr. Jaqua enrolled his name as a private in a company of minute men under Capt. Ellis, at Houndsfield, about five miles above Sackett's Harbor. During his service in that company, one Wolsey was in charge of a fleet of small boats loaded with stores belonging to the United States army, and was ordered to go on to Sackett's Harbor. When the boats were about half way up the Sagoyew Creek, the British, having learned of the position of the fleet, and Wolsey, to save his fleet, ran it into the mouth of Big Sandy. The boats were then captured, and the stores were taken to the British in. Thereupon the British immediately sent a party to capture the fleet, and followed Wolsey. The alarm was given, and the American boats arrived very soon at the scene, and the British were driven off. At the same time, the British retreated, leaving ninety six of the stores. Mr. Jaqua was ordered to take the stores to Sackett's Harbor, and to take the timber and lumber to Sackett's Harbor, where the American vessels were being built.

He moved to the western part of the state of New York, and lived several years in the town of Eden, where he lived to the time of his death. Brown lived in the town of Eden, where he lived to the time of his death.

Colonel Jaqua, as he was familiarly called, received neither compensation nor pension from the government for all his valuable services, until 1872. His property in Canada was all confiscated by the British authorities. Upon his petition to Congress, the Hon. C. Foster representing this district in Washington, Congress generously acknowledged and recognized Mr. Jaqua's merits, and granted him a pension, by special act, that tended very materially to gladden the few remaining years of the Colonel's life.

Col. Jaqua was a little more than six feet high, and well proportioned. He was blessed with an iron constitution, and great force of character. In his boyhood days his chances for education were not very good; but whatever he lacked in book-learning, he made up by his sound sense and clear judgment. In stature and personal appearance, in his movements and tone of voice, he resembled Josiah Hedges, the proprietor of Tiffin, very much. He had a noble bearing, an open, frank, but sincere countenance; heavy lower jaw, clenched lips, dark eyes, nose not very large and a little of the Roman shape, and a fine forehead. His very looks would say: "I'll do as I agree, sir." He took a very active part in public affairs in Seneca county, and contributed largely to the development of her resources, having lived here more than half a century. He was social in his nature, hospitable, generous, kind. He was a good neighbor, a good citizen, a good husband and father, and, above all, an honest man. He died, without a struggle, in peace with God and mankind, on the 26th of September, 1878, aged ninety-one years, five months and seventeen days. His wife had preceded him to the other world on the 7th of May, 1877, aged eighty-six years, seven months and four days. This venerable couple lived in happy wedlock nearly seventy years—more than two generations of time. The Colonel was buried with the plain, but impressive ritual of Masonry, having been an honored member of the order during the greater part of his life. *Requiesce in pace.*

CHAPTER X.

FIRST MERIDIAN—BASE LINE. TOWNSHIPS—RANGES. SECTIONS. QUARTER SECTIONS. GENERAL SURVEY. ORGANIZATION OF SENECA COUNTY. THE OLD COURT HOUSE. HOLDING THE FIRST COURT. FIRST ELECTION. FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. APPOINTMENT OF FIRST TREASURER. COLLECTOR OF TAXES. SURVEYOR. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. ORGANIZATION OF BLOOM, SClPIO, CLINTON, HOPEWELL, SENECA AND ADAMS TOWNSHIPS. BUILDING THE FIRST JAIL. RUDOLPHUS DICKINSON. REED TOWNSHIP. SALE OF THE RESERVATIONS.

HERETO, the cabins of the early settlers were scattered of Seneca and Ball, with a few scattered along Rocky creek, Honey creek, Silver creek and in Thompson. The "Black Swamp" commenced immediately west of the river; in fact, the Sandusky river was the eastern boundary of the Black Swamp.

These settlers were mere squatters. They could buy no land, because there was none in market. Outside of the Indian reservation, the title to all the territory was in the United States; and this *new purchase* could not be offered for sale until after a survey thereof was made and reported, in order to enable the government to make proper descriptions of the land, and to establish the boundaries with such certainty as to avoid, if possible, all controversy as to boundary lines, etc.

During all this time the squatters explored and prospected, making the most of the land they could get. They were not allowed to take any of the land for themselves, but they were allowed to take as much as they could get for their families. They were not allowed to take any of the land for themselves, but they were allowed to take as much as they could get for their families. They were not allowed to take any of the land for themselves, but they were allowed to take as much as they could get for their families.

turned the lands of some of the Indians on shares. Thus the squatters were able to get a living out of the land, and the Indians were able to get a living out of the land.

The squatters were not allowed to take any of the land for themselves, but they were allowed to take as much as they could get for their families. They were not allowed to take any of the land for themselves, but they were allowed to take as much as they could get for their families.

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measuring ranges of five miles each. At the end of the twenty-fourth range he reached the southwest corner of the Connecticut reserve, which is now also the southwest corner of Huron county. From this point a line was drawn north to the lake, and parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania, which formed the western boundary of the Western Reserve. So that all the territory north of this parallel to the lake, and all east of this north line to the state of Pennsylvania, constitutes the Western Reserve; sometimes called the "Connecticut Reserve," and sometimes "the Fire Lands." These lands were reserved by Connecticut for the purpose of paying with them debts the colony owed to revolutionary soldiers, to people who had their property burnt or otherwise destroyed by the British army, etc., war debts generally.

Let us remember now, that this parallel of forty-one degrees north latitude is the southern boundary, and the *base line* of the Western Reserve; that the ranges on that line are five miles; that there are twenty-four ranges in all; and that the townships on the Western Reserve are five miles square.

Soon after the treaty of the Miami of the Lake, already mentioned, the general government ordered all the lands thereby secured to be surveyed. This was then "the new purchase."

Mr. Sylvanus Bourne, under instructions from the general land office of the United States, started a survey from the east line of the state of Indiana on the forty first parallel N. L. This state line, which of course is also the west line of Ohio, he called the *first meridian*. Running his line on this parallel east, he planted a stake where the end of the sixth mile was reached. This made one range, and the first range in his survey. The end of the seventeenth range brought him within fifty-two chains and seven links of the southwest corner of the Western Reserve. A line drawn due north, by his compass, cut the west line of the Western Reserve exactly at the northeast corner of Seneca county. There is therefore a strip of land lying all along and east of the seventeenth range, that is not in any range, 52.07 long on the south end, running to a point just eighteen miles north. This tract is called "the gore." The ranges in the new purchase are six miles wide, 17 miles long. The range on the Western Reserve is 52.07 miles wide, 24 miles long. 17 x 52.07 = 885.19. 24 x 22 = 528. Therefore the distance from the state line of Pennsylvania to the state line of Indiana is two hundred and forty one miles and 52.07.

From these six mile posts, lines were drawn due north to the north line of the Western Reserve. This line is the north line of the Western Reserve. This line thus drawn along the forty first parallel north latitude,

named are the same as they are now known, and not as established from time to time by county commissioners. The geographical lines of the townships were established by these surveys. It is also to be understood that the Indian reservations were not included in these surveys.

Each township being six miles square, makes just thirty-six sections, each one mile square, and containing six hundred and forty acres each. The sections are numbered by commencing at the northeast corner of the township; running west, brings section six into the northwest corner; the next section south of this is section seven, and running east, brings section twelve immediately south of section one; then calling the section south of twelve number thirteen, running west and so on, brings section thirty-one into the southwest corner, and section thirty-six into the southeast corner of the township.

The sections were again sub-divided into quarters and half quarters, with lines at right angles, making it very easy to describe the quarter of a quarter.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of a plan for the description of land for the purposes of purchase, sale or taxation, more beautiful, geographically, or for business more convenient.

In the survey of the entire northwest, this order was strictly adhered to.

We must also remember that in all these surveys, the Sandusky river having been, by act of Congress, declared a navigable stream, is not included. The surveys run only to low water mark of the stream, and therefore necessarily and unavoidably create many fractional sections. These surveyors finished their work in 1820.

There were then, also, several other Indian reservations, aside from the Seneca reservation, viz: The Armstrong reservation; the McCullough reservation; the Van Meter reservation; the Walker reservation; and the Seneca reservation. The latter was six miles square, and the others were of various sizes. The surveys of these reservations were not completed until after the last Indian war. The survey of the McCullough reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Van Meter reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Walker reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Armstrong reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all.

The survey of the Seneca reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Seneca reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Seneca reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all. The survey of the Seneca reservation was completed by Mr. J. W. Christmas, surveyed them all.

districts—the Delaware and the Potomac district, lay one north and south through and near the center of the new purchase. This placed Seneca county in the Delaware land district.

On the 31st day of August, 1821, the lands in the Delaware land district north of the base line, were first offered for sale at Delaware at a minimum price of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre. Large quantities of land in this county were purchased at these first sales, but very little of it above the minimum price.

Before the subject is dismissed, it may be well to state another fact in connection with these surveys, that should be generally understood: "The boundaries of the general surveys can not be changed."

Congress, early in the year 1832, and 1833, when the principles in regard to the unchangeableness of the lines and corners established by government surveys, which have been continued operative down to the present time, and are still in full force. These principles are contained in the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," approved February 11, 1832, and are as follows:

1st. All the corners marked in the surveys returned by Surveyor-Generals, shall be established as the proper corners of sections or sub-divisions of sections which they were intended to designate; and the corners of half and quarter sections, not marked on said surveys, shall be placed as nearly as possible, equally distant from those two corners which stand on the same line.

The Boundary Lines actually run and marked in the surveys returned by the Surveyor-General, shall be established as the proper boundary lines of the sections or sub-divisions for which they were intended; and the length of such lines as returned by the Surveyor-General, and so marked, shall be established and considered as the true length thereof.

Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of this enactment. No disputes in regard to boundaries of the public lands, (Co's. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

Whenever, therefore, questions should arise as to the correct corners and lines of lands, with this knowledge of the law before us, and proper examination of the field notes, where the same are established, great annoyance, heartaches and money may be saved.

If any of the old land-marks of early life in Seneca county shall be omitted or overlooked in this book, it will not be because the writer has not been sufficiently industrious in his efforts to look them up for record. Indeed, sometimes I fear that my persistent inquiries about affairs of former days among my old pioneer friends, have been burdensome to many of them, and I have no other apology to offer but my earnest purpose to preserve, for the use of their children, a full and faithful record of Seneca county's past.

Very many people in Seneca county perhaps never knew, and others have forgotten, the fact that there was an Indian reservation, containing about twelve square miles, belonging to the Wyandots, in the southwest corner of Big Spring township. This reservation, and another piece of the same lying south of the same and adjoining it, was procured by the United States and brought into market with the Seneca reservation, long before the Wyandots sold their large reservation to the general government. (See chap. III.)

To preserve the time of the sales of these reservations in Seneca county, the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, is here added, because the fact itself, as well as the time, are both important and historic. And it is also to be remembered, that these sales took place some ten years after the land sales spoken of in a former chapter.

Mr. George W. Gist, a very able surveyor, had located in Tiffin a short time before these Indian lands came into market, and to enable the purchasers of these lands to make the proper selections, published a notice in the *Seneca Patriot*, the only newspaper then published in the county, (and of which further notice will be taken hereafter) in the following words:

LAND PURCHASERS, LOOK HERE!

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of plats and descriptions of the lands sold by the United States of the Seneca and Big Spring reservations. Persons desiring to purchase the same, will find them of much advantage. They are made from the original field notes of C. W. Chittas, Esq., District Surveyor.

Geo. W. Gist, Surveyor.

Persons desiring to purchase the same, will find them of much advantage. They are made from the original field notes of C. W. Chittas, Esq., District Surveyor.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The purchase of two Townships in the State of the United States of America, to be made, do are, and made, under the public sale, as is told at the Land Office at Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of the month of August, 1832, for the disposal of surplus land heretofore reserved for the benefit of certain tribes of Indians in said State, and which have been by them relinquished and surrendered unto the United States, to wit:

At the Land Office at Peoria, on the fourth Monday in December next, for the sale of the late Shawnee reservation on Hog Creek, situate in townships three and four, south of range six, east, containing twenty-five square miles, also for the sale of the late Shawnee reservation at Warsaw, situate in townships four, five and six, south of ranges two, six and seven, east, containing one hundred and twenty square miles, also for the sale of the late Seneca and Shawnee reservation at Lewistown, situate in townships six and seven, south of range seven and eight, east, and in township seven, south, range nine, east, containing sixty-two square miles.

At the Land Office in Buryas, on the second Monday in December next, for the sale of the late Wyandot reservation at the Big Spring, situate in townships one, north, and one, south, of ranges twelve and thirteen, east, containing twenty-five square miles, also for the sale of the late Seneca reservation on the Sandusky River, situate in townships twelve and four, north, of ranges fifteen and sixteen, containing fifty thousand acres.

The lands reserved here, for the use of schools or for other purposes, will be excepted from sale.

The persons will be at liberty for a period not exceeding three weeks, and no longer than necessary to give the notice of the lands.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President,

LESLIE HAYWARD, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

This sale took place eight years and nine months after the treaty between the Seneca and us.

A. M. Stewart, who published the history of Seneca country some six years ago, took Mr. Birminghams history for data, and speaks in every road manner, the story of the Buffalo. He says that George Benson, an Englishman, who lived in 1812, who took the name of Benson, a trace of any city or village, or people, or trail, or where, and of the Seneca, is all.

George Benson, who lived in 1812, had a trail, or a trail, or a suitable track for a road on the west bank of the Sandusky river, to Lewistown, and from Lewistown, Seneca, and from Seneca, to the Seneca reservation, and from the Seneca reservation, to the Seneca reservation, and from the Seneca reservation, to the Seneca reservation.

George Benson, who lived in 1812, had a trail, or a trail, or a suitable track for a road on the west bank of the Sandusky river, to Lewistown, and from Lewistown, Seneca, and from Seneca, to the Seneca reservation, and from the Seneca reservation, to the Seneca reservation.

Welch, James Mathers and Henry Craw, trustees: Ira Holmes and John Searles, fence-viewers: John Searles, treasurer: Hugh Welch and Ira Holmes, appraisers: Samuel Knapp and John Welch, supervisors: Thomas Welch, constable.

Seneca township, at its first election, elected the following ticket, viz: West Barney, John Lay, David Risdon, trustees: John Keller and David Rice, overseers of the poor: James Montgomery, Erastus Bowe and Joel Chapin, supervisors: P. Wilson, lister: Asa Pike, appraiser: Thomas Nicholson and Abner Pike, fence-viewers: John Boughton and Joel Lee, constables.

A lister was an officer whose duty it was to report to the trustees, and afterwards to the county auditor, a list of the able-bodied white male inhabitants liable to perform military duty. For this work he was by law entitled to seventy-five cents per day.

At the state election in this year, the whole county polled twenty-six votes, all told.

It will be noticed that in these elections no justice of the peace was elected. Senatusky county exercised judicial power over the whole of Seneca county, until Seneca became established as a county by law.

ORGANIZATION OF SENECA COUNTY.

On the 22d day of January, A. D. 1824, the legislature of Ohio passed the following act for the organization of Seneca county, in the words and figures following, viz:

A N A C T

To Organize the County of Seneca.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the county of Seneca be and the same is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county.

SEC. 2. That all justices of the peace, and other officers residing in the county of Seneca, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors are chosen and qualified according to law.

SEC. 3. That the qualified electors residing in the county of Seneca, shall meet in their respective townships on the first Monday of April next, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual election, and until others are chosen and qualified according to law.

SEC. 4. That all suits and actions, whether of civil or criminal nature, which shall have been commenced, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fines and penalties, which shall have become due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

That the act to take effect, and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM THURMELLE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved 1824.

ganization of Scipio township. The reason for such organization claimed in the petition is the fact that there were *sixteen legal voters* residing in the territory composed of Scipio and Reed, and the board granted the petition accordingly.

At the same session, Neal McGaffey presented a petition for the opening of a county road from the public square in Fort Ball to the public square in Tiffin, across the river by the most suitable ground. On the same day the township of Hopewell was organized, including London, and an election ordered to be held. The trustees to be elected were authorized to take charge of the school lands. Seneca township was then reduced to what now constitutes Seneca and Big Spring.

On the 8th day of December, 1824, the county commissioners cast lots to ascertain how long each was to serve: whereupon it was found that Thomas Boyd was to serve for one year, Benj. Whitmore for two years and Doctor Dunn for three years. Ever since that time Seneca county has elected but one commissioner each year, except when by death or resignation the election of another became a necessity.

The same day the board rented from George Park his north chamber for a county clerk and auditor's office, and agreed to pay him one dollar per month for the use of the same. The chamber was a part of Eli Norris' old tavern. The ground where it stood is now covered by the National Hall block. At the same time Clinton was fixed to its present status, and an election ordered.

William Cornell was appointed keeper of the standard measure, the device of the seal to be a circle with the letters therein, "SEN. CO., OHIO."

On the sixth day of June, 1825, commissioners were appointed to locate a road in Crawford township, T. 1, S. R. 13 E., and for that purpose met at the house of Jas. Whiticker, on the 6th day of July following.

Wm. Hapster was allowed two dollars for listing Sycamore township, Jesse Gale the same amount for listing Crawford township. It would therefore appear from this, that the commissioners of Seneca county exercised jurisdiction over Crawford county until it was organized.

At the same session the commissioners settled with the auditor and treasurer, and found a balance in favor of the latter of \$13.46.

Mr. He [unclear] built a two-story frame house on the lot immediately north of the court house square, on the place now occupied by the east end of the Commercial Bank and the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*. The second story was used as a court room and the lower three rooms for offices. The first court in Seneca county was held in this frame house, and that was the court house of Seneca county until the brick court house was built in 1836.

Judge Ebenezer Tamm of New York was the first to hold a judicial district of which Seneca county formed a part, held the first court in Seneca county, on the 12th day of April, 1824. Under the old constitution of Ohio, the circuit court was organized by the Legislature for the term of seven years. There were also appointed by the Legislature three associate judges in each county for the term of seven years. These associate judges were not lawyers, but were selected from the business men of the county, generally from the party that had a majority in the Legislature. From the first term of Judge Tamm, unless we follow the popular notion, we find that the first jury was of about twenty men, and that the average number of cases was about twenty.

The first jury was composed of the following names: William Carter, James H. Brown, and Matthias C. Brown. The first case was a case of trespass from the effect of a fire, and was tried by Judge Tamm and the jury, and was decided in favor of the defendant.

The court sat about thirty times during the first term of the year, and the following were the cases tried:

On the 1st day of October, 1824, the first case was tried, and was a case of trespass from the effect of a fire, and was tried by Judge Tamm and the jury, and was decided in favor of the defendant. A second case was tried on the 1st day of October, 1824, and was a case of trespass from the effect of a fire, and was tried by Judge Tamm and the jury, and was decided in favor of the defendant.

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Spencer in the suit against Mr. Hedges about the brush dam, the most celebrated among the early cases tried in the county. In May, 1826, Mr. Dickinson resigned his office of prosecuting attorney, and Abel Rawson was appointed his successor. In the same month Mr. Dickinson removed to Lower Sandusky, and in 1827 he married the daughter of John Beaugrand, one of the oldest settlers of Lower Sandusky and who at an early day was a partner of General John E. Hunt, of Maumee City. Mr. D. took great interest in schemes for starting the public works of the state, in which he occupied a high prominence among his cotemporaries. Among these public enterprises were the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Western Reserve and Maumee Road. He was a member of the Board of Public Works from 1836 to 1845. During this period the state of Ohio suffered great financial embarrassment, and her credit ran down to fifty per cent. below par, her bonds selling for fifty cents on the dollar. Mr. Dickinson's influence with the leading men of the state and the Legislature, contributed largely in saving the credit of the state and preventing the entire suspension of public improvements.

Mr. Dickinson was elected to Congress in 1846, and re-elected in 1848. He died soon after the commencement of the second term of his service at the city of Washington in 1849, on the 20th day of March, at the age of fifty-one years, two months and twenty-two days.

On the fourth day of July, 1825, the commissioners of Seneca county held an extra session of the board to receive proposals and bids for the building of a jail in Tiffin. Benjamin Whitmore and Doctor Dunn were present. The bids were opened and the contract awarded to Elijah Fargurson, he being the lowest bidder, for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, payable when the work was completed. Josiah Hedges was surety on the bond of Mr. Fargurson for the prompt compliance with his agreement to perform the same.

The early settlers will remember this, the first public building put up in Seneca county. It stood at the southeast corner of the present court house square, and was made of hewed logs fitted tightly on the top of each other, with hewed logs for the ceiling and heavy oak plank for the floor. The doors were made of double planks with wagon tires for hinges, and a large iron bolt on the inside. There were two rooms in this log jail—one on the east side and the other on the west side. The windows were cross barred with heavy tire iron. Attached to the rear of the jail was a frame building as wide as the jail, and as high, and containing a large room for the use of the prisoners. The jail was burned down in 1848, and the present jail was built on the same site.

CHAPTER XI.

JESSE SPENCER COUNTY ROAD FROM FORT BALL TO TIFFIN WOLF SCALPS
ORGANIZING TOWNSHIPS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY BUILDING THE FIRST
BRIDGE—FIRST KILN OF BRICKS DAVID BISHOP—FINAL ORGANIZATION
OF ALL THE TOWNSHIPS—HISTORY OF THE BUILDING, THE BURNING
AND THE RE-BUILDING OF THE COURT HOUSE BUILDING THE STONE
JAIL—THE NEW JAIL.

IN A former chapter it was said that the Indian reservations were not surveyed into sections until after the Senecas had left the country; but this statement should be qualified so as to except the Armstrong, the McCulloch and VanMeter sections.

Robert Armstrong and the heirs of McCulloch had full power to dispose of their respective reservations in any manner they saw fit, after the patent from the United States had been issued to them. The transfer required only the approval of the President of the United States endorsed thereon.

The patent from the United States to Robert Armstrong was issued under the treaty already mentioned, and bears date of October 12, 1823.

On the 29th day of the same month Armstrong sold and deeded four hundred and four acres of his reservation to Jesse Spencer, for three thousand dollars. The deed from Armstrong to Spencer was approved by President Monroe, and signed by him in his own hand writing. The part of the Armstrong reserve sold to Spencer extended from the Sandusky river westwardly. Mr. Spencer laid out and platted the village of Oakley, including the old stockade, (Fort Ball,) and extending down the river to the railroad bridges, and west to somewhere near the B. & O. depot. It was not much of a town, even on paper. No trace of it can anywhere be found, and Mr. Spencer never caused any record to be made of this, his first town in Seneca county. The only buildings the town of Oakley ever contained were the log cabin hotel of Mr. Rowe and the cabin of Mr. David Smith, near where the stove works now are. The cabin of Mr. Agreen Ingraham was up on the hill where the aristocracy afterwards settled, around about McNeal's store, after Mr. Spencer laid out Fort Ball.

Mr. Gifford Rowe says his father's hotel stood near the bank of the

after night without a torch, and domestic animals, unprotected, were sure to be killed. Wolves are afraid of fire.

They seemed to be more numerous in Seneca than in any adjoining county, and were found most plenty along the Sandusky river, and along the several branches of Wolf creek, which was very appropriately named after them.

By the law of the state, four dollars were paid for wolf-scalps, and every county was authorized to add such additional sum to the four dollars as the commissioners would order. The counties adjoining Seneca refused to add any further sum to the state premium on scalps, and the two dollars added in Seneca became a great inducement to kill wolves in Seneca county. Money was exceedingly scarce in those days, and hard to get. The idea of raising six dollars in money for one wolf's-scalp, excited the skill and avarice of many a pioneer. Men would work on farms, at trades, at anything, a whole month for that much money and board—yes, and then very often take their pay in store goods, or other barter, at that.

The greater number of wolves that were killed were caught in traps made expressly for wolves. Those that were shot were comparatively few. The ingenious trapper was the most successful man to get the premiums on scalps. Some of these trappers in Hancock, Wood, Sandusky, Huron and Crawford, living near the county line—yes, and some of those that lived a considerable distance away—when they found a wolf in the trap, in making the morning rounds, would strike the wolf over the head with a club and thus stun and disable, but not kill him. Then they would hitch a horse or an ox to a sled, and haul wolf and trap into Seneca county, and there finish killing the wolf; so that the trapper could make an affidavit that the wolf was killed in Seneca. This county paid for many a scalp of a wolf that was caught in some other county. There was money in it. The result was, that in the course of a few years the wolves became very scarce. Along towards the year 1840, scarcely any scalps were presented for premium.

After the organization of Seneca, and before Crawford county was organized, the commissioners of Seneca county, upon petition for that purpose, organized three townships in Crawford, as follows, viz:

On the 25th day of December, 1824, upon the petition of Joseph Chaffee, Crawford township was ordered to organize, and to hold an election on the 25th day of December, 1824, at the house of said Chaffee, to choose three trustees and a clerk, and to take charge of the school lands belonging to said township.

On the 25th day of March, 1828, the said commissioners ordered that

given for the reception of proposals to build a court house, and that the commissioners will meet for that purpose on the 14th day of April then next following.

April 14, 1828—Board met, etc., and say in their entry, "not sold."

Nothing further was done towards building a court house until in the session of the commissioners on the 5th day of December, 1833, when they appointed John Baugher and Calvin Bradley a committee to proceed to the county seats of Loraine, Portage and Richland, and take a correct description, together with the cost, etc., of each court house in the said counties, and report the same to the board at their meeting, on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1833.

This was the first step towards building a court house that looked like business.

John Seitz, M. V. Graff and John Crum were then the commissioners.

December 27, 1833—Board met and adjourned to January 3, 1834, when they again met and received the reports of Baugher and Bradley. The expense of the trip, \$93.80, was allowed. Adjourned to Friday, January 17, 1834. At this meeting it was ordered that a court house be built of brick, and that notice be published for proposals, etc., up to February 13, 1834.

February 13, 1834—Board met and adjourned to next day.

February 14, 1834—The board contracted with John Baugher to build the court house for \$9,500.00.

March 4, 1834—David Campbell was paid \$2.00, printer's account for publishing notice for proposals.

March 5, 1834—Calvin Bradley was paid \$15.00 for draft and specifications. Brown & Magill's printers' account of \$3.25, was also paid. Jacob Stem was appointed as agent to negotiate a loan of \$6,000.00 to pay for the court house, and a bond was issued to him for that purpose.

March 15, 1834—Mr. Stem reported that the amount, \$6,000.00, was deposited in the Baltimore Savings Institution, Maryland. Thereupon the board loaned this amount to Mr. Stem until the interest should compensate him for his trouble.

June 3, 1834—The board allowed Mr. Stem \$8.55 for postage by him expended in procuring the loan.

June 7, 1834—The board advanced to John Baugher \$250.00 on his contract to build the court house.

On the first day of August, 1834, the Commissioners caused the following order to be made in their journal, viz:

The commissioners, John Seitz, John Crum and Nicholas Gorchums, present, paid John Baugher two thousand dollars, and took his receipt on

seven years, the year next following, which time having expired, the board appoints the said Abel Rawson recorder, as aforesaid, and until the next annual October election.

JOHN SEITZ,

LORENZO ABBOTT,

Commissioners.

The county recorder was first elected by the people in October, A. D. 1830.

A very curious entry was made on the journal of the commissioners on the 6th day of December, 1838, in the following words and figures, to-wit:

Josiah Hedges presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Adams and Pleasant townships, praying for a new township to be made out of the above named townships, to be called "Sulphur Springs." After taking said petition into consideration, they protest the same, and petitioners go hence from whence they came.

The first step taken for the purchase of a farm, and the erection of a county infirmary for Seneca county, was the entry on the journal of the county commissioners, on the 7th day of June, 1841, upon the petition presented by Jacob W. Miller and others, on the 3d day of March, 1841. The petition was read at this session, and postponed for further consideration.

While writing on the subject of this court house, it may be well to state here, in connection with the subject, the circumstances of the burning of the court house, and the rebuilding of the same.

The reader must not look for any chronological arrangement in this work, as there is no effort made towards order in time in the relation of subjects. This is not intended as a reference book. Its object is to preserve descriptions of early times and scenes; the memories of men and women who first built homes in this forest, then called Seneca county; recollections of their manner of living; their trials and hardships; their pleasures and their griefs; their virtues and their vices; to please, and, if possible, to instruct. The data were so carefully collected that they may be relied upon with confidence.

The burning of the court house was a very singular occurrence. It was reported to have occurred on the 10th of December, 1846, at 11 o'clock, P. M. The fire was first seen in the rear of the building, and it was supposed to have been caused by a candle. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the building was so badly damaged that it was necessary to rebuild it. The new building was completed in 1847, and it has since been the seat of the county courts.

and Wilson, being close to the stair case, had the logs burnt nearly through, and the fire spread and continued burning down. One of the beams of the cornice of the office, where three logs, with about twenty loads of sand on top, fell down into the office. Another jump out, landed me on my hands and feet on the ground, with the cheers of the crowd on that side; but before I could get up, the whole cornice on the south side fell and nearly covered me; but, as good fortune would have it, a piece of the cornice that fell close by, end-ways, operated as a prop to the balance, and I was pulled from under the rubbish without injury.

After the first alarm of fire, a few bucketfuls of water would have been sufficient to put it out. It was then just breaking through the cornice and roof, at the northeast corner of the house. There was no way to reach the fire. There was no fire-engine, no hooks, no ladders, no fire company. The people were as helpless as children, and doomed to stand by and see their new and beautiful court house burn down. They did all they could do. They saved the records, some of the furniture, and the neighboring buildings.

There was a great difference of opinion as to the cause of the fire. Some laid it to incendiarism; others laid it to Mr. John Elder, who was deputy clerk, for leaving his candle burning in his room in the upper story, immediately below where the fire first broke through. John was seen, late in the evening, coming down stairs, dressed up, and some time after the roof was all ablaze, came back, being dressed for Sunday. He had a bed, his clothing, books, and some furniture in the room, and slept there. Be this as it may, Sunday morning, May 23, found the court house in ashes within its walls. The gable ends had fallen in, and all the chimneys but one.

On the Monday following, Mr. David Bishop, a most daring, reckless man, in some way got up on to the north wall and walked eastward toward the east chimney yet standing, and just as he stretched out his hand to touch it, it fell outside to the ground. How Mr. Bishop escaped, he never fully explained.

The next day the board of supervisors, at their June session thereafter, paid Mr. Joseph M. Smith, of Portland, Me., \$100,000, for rebuilding the court house, holding the May term of the court for that year.

At the same session, the board of supervisors also voted to

¹ The first building was burned down by fire, and the second, the present one, was burned down by fire, and the third, the present one, was burned down by fire. The first building was burned down by fire, and the second, the present one, was burned down by fire. The first building was burned down by fire, and the second, the present one, was burned down by fire.

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CHAPTER XII.

THE WOOD-CHOPPER HOW TO BUILD A CABIN - THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
THE SETTLERS - THEIR BENEVOLENCE AND HOSPITALITY PIONEER
GIRLS RUSTIC FURNITURE—THE HOMINY BLOCK THE HANDMILL
GOING TO MEETING INDIAN VISITORS NATURAL FANNING MILL "THE
LIFE IN THE WOODS FOR ME" HOME-MADE CLOTH—YOUNG AMERICA.

"Some love to roam
O'er the white sea foam,
Where the wild winds whistle free;
But a chosen band
In a forest land
And a life in the woods for me."

and up, a chimney. This was done with sticks split out of an oak log, laid over each other in a square form on the top of the back and sides of the fire-place until a height of one or two feet above the comb of the roof was reached, and then it was well plastered on both sides with soft clay. If flag-stones could be found for a hearth, very good: if not, a clay hearth answered nearly as well, and the latter was the most fashionable hearth in all that part of the country where stones were scarce.

In building a cabin, an accomplished "corner man" could carry up a corner in less than one-half the time it would take an ordinary chopper. To make the notches fit the saddles neatly, required both skill and practice: and by looking at the corners of a cabin it was very easy to tell whether the corner man understood his business or not. The porch, or "stoop," as the Yankees used to call it, was made at the side of the cabin where the road was expected to be made thereafter.

On the first or second logs above the door the end logs on that side were allowed to run as far out and over the side, as the porch was to be wide. Upon the ends of these projecting logs a straight log was laid length-wise, and formed the plate of the roof. As the gable end logs were now cut shorter to form the roof, poles were laid on these length-wise also, and in line with the plate. These were called "ribs," and answered the purpose of rafters. The clap-boards were laid on these. A clap-board was from six to eight inches wide, split out of a white oak block about four feet long, from one-half to one inch in thickness, and was laid on these ribs without being shaved. These clap-boards were now laid down, projecting over the plate about six inches. At each end of the plate a wooden pin held up a long straight pole, which was laid on the top of the clap-boards to hold them down. Then another layer of clap-boards was put down, and another long, straight pole was laid on the top of this second row. To prevent these poles from slipping, the ends of the "ribs" were notched, and the lower pole to the next one, end-wise. These long poles were very appropriately called "weight poles," for they held the clap-boards down and kept them straight. Thus the roof was made.

Now the logs were cut off in the side of the cabin where the doors were to be made, and the doors were made. The doors on the side were cut out of the logs, and the door on the gable end was cut out of the log at the back way, and very often to let the horse or the ox, that had just hauled in a back log, walk out at the other door, without being put to the necessity of turning around.

For want of a sawed plank, a straight piece of puncheon was used to

The furniture of the cabin was of the same rustic character. There were no large warehouses of ready made cabinet-ware in those days. Pieces of puncheon furnished with legs made good stools, and supplied the want of chairs. A similar piece, only larger and with longer legs, made a very good, substantial table. Bedsteads were often made with but one post. "How can that be done?" you ask. A two inch augur hole was bored into a log as high as the bedstead was to be from the floor, and as far from the corner as the width of the bed; then a similar hole was bored in another log as far from the same corner as the length of the bed. Poles were then driven into these holes, and at the point where these crossed each other they were cut off, and the ends driven into two holes, which were bored in a post at the same height from the floor as the holes in the logs. The bottom of the bed was made of basswood bark twisted and run over the poles and logs, the straps crossing each other at right angles. This was not a patent spring bottom, but answered the same purpose. Small pins driven into the joists held up the bed curtain which had been brought from home. Thus the cabin, with its large fire-place and crackling fire, began to assume an air of rural comfort and coziness that could only be realized in the cabin age.

The table furniture was generally of tin or pewter. Queens-ware or china-ware were not only expensive, but heavy and unsafe to take along on the journey. The cooking utensils were equally as simple and practicable. A tea kettle, Dutch oven, coffee pot and skillet; sometimes, a reflector to bake in, constituted the most essential articles. The handle of the skillet had to be very long to enable the cook to use it without getting too close to the fire. Very often, the end of the handle was held up by a string suspended from a log in the ceiling, which was very convenient. Pins driven into the logs, with boards laid on top, formed convenient shelves, and everything was made as handy and convenient as could be.

The trees near the cabin were now brought down and burnt up, to start a clearing and open a patch for corn and vegetables. The patch was enclosed with a rail or brush fence, and those who knew the use of vegetables, lived in clover when they were fit for use. A very excellent cake was made from corn that was a little too hard for roasting over a fire, about this manner: A piece of tin, perforated from one side, was used as a grater. The corn in the ear was rubbed over that, and a soft butter was scoured, which, mixed with an egg and a little salt, made a very good cake. The tin was covered with lard, butter, or oil, the back of a shovel, washed clean, and set up before the fire at an angle of

cakes, while the coarser part was the hominy. Fanning the hominy a little while in a tin pan, drove all the shells out of it.

A very good hominy was also made without pounding it, by soaking the corn a day or two in strong lye made of wood ashes. This loosened the shell, and softened the hard part of the grain. The lye being poured off and the corn soaked again in fresh water for awhile, would swell very large, and lose the taste of the lye, and when boiled soft would make good hominy.

Some of the settlers who had ingenuity enough, and could find flag-stones that answered the purpose, constructed instruments they called "hand mills." Let me describe one of these, for they answered not only the purpose of the family that owned one, but also that of the neighbors round about, who brought their corn already shelled to grind it. When two or three of the neighbors met at the hand mill the same evening, one had to wait until the other was done, and it often took steady work until away beyond midnight, to grind corn enough for bread to last during the next day:

It was a very simple affair. Two stones, about twenty inches in diameter, dressed round, formed the real mill. The mill was erected near the chimney corner. The lower stone was made stationary on a block; the upper stone, called the runner, was turned by hand in this wise: A pole was firmly fixed into a square hole on the top, near the edge. The upper end of the pole entered a hole in a board, or a log, over head, loosely. A broad hoop, made of a clap-board shaved thin, was fixed around the stones to keep them to their places and keep in the corn. One person would then turn the stone, while the other fed the mill through a hole in the side called "the eye." It was hard and slow work, and the men took "turn about." While this work would last through the night, and the corn would be ground by the next day, yet it was an improvement on the hominy block, after all.

The old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention," never was applied any where with greater force than in the life of the pioneer.

When the first settlers came to the Seneca country, they found the Indians using a method of dressing the skins of animals, which was very simple, and which they found to be very good. The skin was first cleaned, and then the hair was pulled out by the roots, and the skin was then stretched out on a board, and the fat was rubbed out with the hands. The skin was then allowed to dry, and when it was dry it was cut up into pieces, and used for various purposes. The Indians found that this method of dressing the skins was very good, and they used it for many years. The settlers found this method of dressing the skins very good, and they used it for many years. The settlers found that this method of dressing the skins was very good, and they used it for many years.

It should not be forgotten that there were no bridges across the streams in those days, and people found their way out to some open road, or to a neighbor, by following blazed trees; that it was then necessary to wade through swamps, climb over, or walk along on logs. Men did not wear polished boots, and with such as they had, could well make their way to meeting on Sunday. But ladies without horses to ride, and no team of any kind, had to get to church as best they could—for go, they would. And it was also regarded as perfectly in order to see girls carry their shoes and stockings in their hands, wade through the water, and after walking several miles through the woods, when near the meeting house, sit down in a fence corner, or behind a big tree, and put on their shoes and stockings.

After the meeting was over, they took them off again, and walked home barefooted, in the way they came. Sometimes a beau was polite enough to carry the shoes and stockings to the house, and thus embrace the opportunity to see "the old man."

The girls were as pretty, in their log cabins, as ours are now in their drawing-rooms, and equally as virtuous, and possessed of as much true womanhood as now, to say the least. The trails of their dresses were not as long as they are worn now, and perhaps the texture was not so fine, but they looked the very picture of health and beauty in their linsey-woolsey, and other home-made flannels; and if you married one of these girls, you had a wife in the fullest sense of the term, and a companion for life that would stand by you, come what would. It was not necessary, then, to hire a German or Irish chamber-maid to fan your frontier bride while she, seated in a rocking chair, played her guitar, or hold up her trail as she stepped into her carriage. And there was no need of a French cook, chamber-maid, and a laundry-girl—making three—to wait upon the bride. These hangers-on were all dispensed with. The kitchen, the parlor, the wash-room and the drawing room were all in the same room, and the fire in the big fire place warmed them all.

Of course the mother and father had their recreation, every time, but daughters were scarcely ever out of their mothers' sight, and at their social gatherings old and young commingled together.

There was no idleness in the life of the pioneer, and it was not, as some people say, that it was a dark and gloomy life. There is a certain peculiar pleasure in the life of the pioneer, and it is not the life of the slave, or the life of the pauper, or the life of the outcast. It is the life of the free man, and the life of the free woman, and the life of the free child, and the life of the free people, wife and children joining in the work; and the life of the free man, and the life of the free woman, and the life of the free child, and the life of the free people.

CHAPTER XIII.

GOVERNOR EDWARD TIFFIN: A BIOGRAPHY.

IT IS SAID that Governor Tiffin, of Chillicothe, was a particular friend of Mr. Josiah Hedges, at the time the latter laid out and platted Tiffin, and for that reason named his town after his friend.

There are so many incidents and historic events interwoven with the legislative services of Governor Tiffin, and there is so much beauty in his private life and character, that to withhold them from the reader seemed wrong to the writer, especially after so much research and unexpected success in securing the material. Some may be glad to preserve a memoir of the distinguished and illustrious pioneer after whom the capital of our county is named.

The peculiar traits of character of Doctor Tiffin, as a leading man in his day, associated, as he was in his public life, with men of strong minds and remarkable ability, tended largely in starting our noble state on her proud career. The old "Buckeye state" was especially favored in being led into the constellation of this union of states by the hands of such distinguished patriots and statesmen as met in the territorial legislature in Cincinnati, and in the first constitutional convention, in Chillicothe, from 1798 to 1805, and after. They stamped their own individuality upon the young state, and their steps and determined the destiny of the young and growing state.

There are three daughters of Governor Tiffin still living: two in Chillicothe, and one in Cincinnati. The oldest is Mrs. Mary Tiffin, nee Hedges, who was born in Chillicothe, and married Mr. Josiah Hedges, who was one of the founders of the town of Tiffin, and was the first settler of the town.

The second daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffin, nee Hedges, who was born in Chillicothe, and married Mr. Josiah Hedges, who was one of the founders of the town of Tiffin, and was the first settler of the town. The third daughter is Mrs. Mary Tiffin, nee Hedges, who was born in Chillicothe, and married Mr. Josiah Hedges, who was one of the founders of the town of Tiffin, and was the first settler of the town.



CINCINNATI, January 21, 1880.

MAY 1924, VOL. 5, NO. 5.

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with a knowledge of law resulting from close application for a considerable time, will, I hope, justify the liberty I now take in recommending him to your attention; regarding with due attention the delicacy as well as importance of the character in which I act. I am sure you will do me the justice to believe that nothing but a knowledge of the gentleman's merits, founded upon a long acquaintance, could have induced me to trouble you on this occasion.

With sincere wishes for your happiness and welfare,

I am, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON

$\text{Cov}(X_i, X_j) = 0$ if $i \neq j$, $\text{Cov}(X_i, X_i) = 1$.

January 4, 1788.

CINCINNATI, February 6, 1880.

DEAR SIR:

Since I wrote you I have found a letter addressed to me by the late Col. Allen Latham, of Chillicothe, written at a time when I thought I would enlarge my memoir of the old Governor. I sent the Colonel a copy of my memoir, and asked him to write me what he could of his recollections. It harmonized with my statement, as you will see, and you will get a better description of his person and his gentlemanly manners. He belonged to the old *regime* of highly cultured men.

Very Respectfully

W. L. No. 150.

COLLEGE COMPANYS

— 1 —

wilderness through which they moved. In about two weeks they reached Pittsburgh, without any accident by the way. There they embarked in "broad horns" on a full river, and floated peacefully and swiftly on its broad bosom, swaying from shore, amidst all the strangeness, and grandeur and deep silence of the wilderness. They landed at the mouth of the Scioto, where Portsmouth now stands, and thence took their slow and tedious march through the unbroken and thick forest of the valley of the Scioto, guided only by the blazed path of earlier pioneers.

On the 27th day of April, 1798, they at last reached their destination, having been more than thirty days on the way. The whole community came out to welcome them, and to assist in the unloading of their train and the care of their wonderful stores. Such a cavalcade had never before been seen; so much refinement, intelligence and abundant possessions of useful and ornamental household goods had never before been found on the frontier. Worthington and Tiffin were both elected to the territorial legislature that met in Cincinnati in 1799.

The country was a vast forest, roamed over by savages and wild beasts. The settlements were few but rapidly increasing.

"Upon the banks of the Scioto there was a small hamlet of log houses, beautifully situated, which was called Chillicothe," says another writer.

form a constitution for the new state to be called Ohio, Tiffin, Worth-

ington, and Ross were elected from Ross county.

At the next election, in 1804, Gov. Tiffin, following, and Edward Tiffin was chosen president. Here his intelligence, fairness and readiness in decision, united to most courteous manners, elevated him so much in the estimation of that body of able men, that he was elected president of the convention of the best men before the convention, and the first of the 22 members. He was elected in January, 1803, without opposition, receiving 4565 votes. In October, 1805, he was re-elected unanimously, receiving 4783 votes. He declined to be a candidate for a third term.

His state papers are brief, but clear in their suggestions for the enactment of all those measures that would open roads, develop agricultural and mineral resources, advance education, protect the frontier and favor immigration. The highest proof of his qualifications and executive abilities, are his repeated unanimous elections.

The most notable feature of his gubernatorial career was the arrest of the Burr Blennerhasset expedition. In the latter part of 1806, Aaron Burr collected numerous boats and quantities of stores in the neighborhood of Blennerhasset Island, below Marietta. Governor Tiffin, learning that the expedition was ready to sail, dispatched a courier to the commandant at Marietta, and directed him to occupy a position below the island, where with a field battery they could command the channel. Burr, seeing that his plans were discovered and knowing the impossibility of running the blockade, abandoned the expedition.

The press of the eastern states lauded Gov. Tiffin for his prompt and successful destruction of the nefarious scheme, and President Jefferson, in a letter to Gov. Tiffin, dated February 25, 1807, commends the Governor for his promptness and energy in destroying the expedition. A copy of this letter is given in the Appendix.

At the expiration of his term of office, in 1807, Governor Tiffin was elected United States Senator and took his seat in December, his election being unanimous. He was re-elected in 1809.

Gov. Tiffin was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Seneca Society, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

to the government. His labors, in part, are exhibited in the state papers. When the British army approached Washington, in 1814, and orders were given to hurry off the public papers, Mr. Tiffin was the only one who, by prompt action, carried all his department to a place of safety. The other departments lost many valuable papers in the conflagration ordered by the British general.

Nothing could wean Governor Tiffin from his Ohio home, and Mr. Madison gratified the wish of his heart by ordering an exchange of office with Josiah Meigs, who was then surveyor-general of the west, with his office in Cincinnati. Mr. Meigs was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and Gov. Tiffin was made surveyor-general, with the privilege of locating the office in Chillicothe. There he located, and continued at the head of this office of surveyor-general, during the remainder of the term of Mr. Madison, and through the succeeding administrations of Mr. Monroe and Mr. J. Q. Adams, and into that of General Jackson, up to within a few weeks of his death, when General Jackson appointed General Lytle, of Cincinnati, to supercede him. He received his successor on his death-bed, transferred to him his office, and died a few days thereafter.

There were several thousand dollars in his hands belonging to the United States, which were promptly handed over; and so were his books and papers, in the best of condition. This office had control over the vast realm known as the northwest, and the beautiful arrangement of the surveys of the public lands is greatly due to the sagacity and order that marked Gov. Tiffin's life.

Gov. Tiffin was reared in the pale of the Church of England, and after his removal to this country, he continued his relations to the same organization, which still existed almost as the state church of Virginia—for the American hierarchy had not yet been established. But the Tory character of many ministers during the revolution, and the almost abandoned state of so many churches, before the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal church, had so alienated the people from its communion, that a greater opportunity was offered for the propagation of the Methodist doctrines and usages. The unusual zeal and fervid preaching of the first Methodist preachers, and the efforts of the first Methodist missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. B. and C. Ashbury, traveled far and wide in the states and territories, to propagate the doctrines of the Methodist church, and powerfully contributed to the success of the cause.

The first Methodist church in Seneca county, which was organized at Caledonia, N. Y., in 1792, (see p. 179.) The first Doctor was consecrated by

Doctor Edward Tamm, of Salem, Mass., was elected to the first territorial Legislature in 1850. Robert O. Taylor, of Lowell, was elected to the second Legislature in 1852. The third Legislature, in 1854, was composed of the following members:—

He was re-elected to the same office in 1856. In the state of Ohio, in 1857, he was elected to the Senate, and served till 1860.

He was elected the first Governor of Ohio in 1858, and served one year and six months in the office, and then resigned, not until he was made Senator.

He was Senator in Ohio until the Senate was dissolved in 1860, and then to 1869.

He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1860, and in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

He was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States in 1872.

He was appointed Surveyor General of the Indian State of Iowa, northwest of the Ohio River, in 1873, and served in that office until 1876, when he resigned the office, and was succeeded by General William L. Russell, appointed by General Sherman, and a friend of Mr. Adams.

Senator William Adams, of Ohio, died in 1876, and Mr. Russell and I had no opportunity to meet him. Russell was a member of the Senate, and was a friend of Mr. Adams.

Joseph Taylor, of Detroit, Michigan, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1876, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1877, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1878.

Mr. Russell, of Ohio, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1879, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1880, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1881.

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He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1900, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1901, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1902.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPENCER vs. HEDGES THE BRUSH-DAM CASE THE FIRST JURY TRIAL--
BROUSE THE SUGAR CAMP INDIAN WAY OF COOKING COON FOREST
CULTURE SCARCITY OF MONEY WORK ON THE CANAL JIGGERS AND
CHICHA THE MIAMI, DAYTON AND MICHIGAN, AND WABASH AND ERIE
CANALS--CANAL TAX OF SENECA COUNTY.

SPENCER'S brush-dam, across the river, mentioned heretofore, is deserving of notice here for several reasons, viz: It was the first dam ever erected by man across this river, and of course was very crude. The water raised by it ran the first saw-mill on this river; it was located within the limits and near the center of the present city of Tiffin. It caused numerous contentions between Mr. Hedges and Mr. Spencer, the two rival proprietors of the two adjoining towns, that resulted in several knock-downs; its destruction became the cause of action in the first law-suit and the occasion for the first jury trial in the court of common pleas of this county, and finally it brought about the purchase of Fort Ball by Mr. Hedges, and the union of the two towns, forming the present young city of Tiffin. "Great oaks from

Mr. Hedges in his answer denied "all and singular the premises," and defended the "wrongs and injuries," etc., and said that he was not guilty of the supposed trespass laid to his charge, etc., "and of this he puts himself upon the country, and the said plaintiff doth the like;" which means simply that he will submit this case to a jury. To this answer a written notice was attached "that the close in question was the property of the said Hedges, and that he had a legal right to do what he did."

The case was continued until the April term, 1825, when it was tried to the following jury, viz: James Mathers, Jesse Gale, John C. Donnel, William Fencannon, Smith Kentfield, Peter Yeaky, Ezekiel Samps, Samuel Scothorn, James Cutright, Ezra Brown, Jacob S. Jennet, Elisha Clark, "who upon their oaths do say that the said defendant is guilty in manner and form, etc., and we do assess the plaintiff's damages by reason thereof, at \$8.00. The court entered up judgment for that sum. The costs were \$26.75. This ended the first law-suit and jury trial in Seneca common pleas.

The point upon which Mr. Hedges was found guilty, was the fact that, at the time the dam was erected, the land along the right bank of the river belonged to the United States; had not then been surveyed nor offered for sale, and Mr. Hedges was not then the owner of the same.

Mr. Ingraham, who had been appointed sheriff, gave bond in the sum of \$5,000, and Rollin Moler, Michael Schaul, Joseph Pool and John A. Rosenberger were his sureties.

At this court, William Doyle, from Ireland, was the first person naturalized in this county.

Mr. Spencer became so badly involved in numerous lawsuits that the executions against him seem to have swallowed up all his means.

Whenever the weather in winter would permit of out door work, there was always enough of it to do. Great trouble was often experienced by those that had cattle to take care of. When the winters

than was absolutely necessary. Beds and bedding were of the same character. With a temporary change of clothing, the men brought their blankets with them. A woolen blanket was a better protection against the mosquitoes at night than any other covering. These pests in warm weather formed into a sort of a cloud around their victims, day and night.

It is scarcely possible to find a place anywhere in the world better fitted to produce malarious diseases, than was the country at that time along the line of the Dayton and Michigan canal, and especially along the Auglaize, the Maumee and the Wabash in Indiana.

As the work progressed and the distance to and from the cabins increased, they were abandoned and new ones constructed near the works, in the same crude way. Whisky was cheap in those days, and in very common use. They had no temperance societies then, and every man was constituted a committee of one to mind his own business; nor had chemistry discovered the art of stretching or adulterating the article with poisonous drugs. Men who could afford the expense kept whisky by the barrel in their houses, and it was simply in conformity with the general idea of hospitality, then in vogue, to have the bottle and glass set before one when visiting a neighbor. There were then less drunkards, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than there are now, and the pimpled cheek bones and rum-blossomed nose, so prevalent now among those who drink whisky habitually, were not seen then.

Very often men had to work standing in water all day. There were no rubber boots to be had then, and to avoid getting sick and to keep away the "shakes," it was thought necessary, by both employer and employes, that men should drink whisky so many times a day. In conformity with this generally conceded necessity, it was made a part of the contract with the laborer that, in addition to his pay, he should receive his glass of whisky so many times a day—three times, generally. The "boss" kept a barrel of it on hand, and if a man wanted

These whisky rations were called "jiggers," a very familiar term along the canals. I am not aware, however, that the whisky secured any benefit; I doubt it very much, for those that drank whisky became sick as well as those that did not. At times there were so many men sick in their cabins that less than half of them were able to work.

It is a most wonderful fact, that at all times, among all races of men,

On the 31st day of January, 1822, a bill was passed appointing Benj. Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Miner and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. commissioners, "Whose duty it shall be to cause such examinations, surveys and estimates to be made by engineers, etc., to ascertain the practicability of connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, from the Ohio river to the Maumee river by a canal through the following routes, viz :—from Sandusky bay to the Ohio river, from the Ohio river to the Maumee river, from the lake to the river aforesaid by the sources of the Cuyahoga and Black rivers and the Muskingum river, and from the lake to the sources of Grand and Mahoning rivers to the Ohio river."

On the 27th day of January, 1823, a supplementary act was passed with a view of connecting the lake with the Ohio river, and also of ascertaining whether a loan could be secured for that purpose, thus making in fact the canal commissioners also the fund commissioners.

DeWitt Clinton, in a letter to Williams, says :

The state of Ohio, from the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate and its geographical position, must always contain a dense population, and the products and consumptions of its inhabitants must forever form a lucrative and extensive inland trade, exciting the powers of productive industry and communicating alimant and energy to extend commerce. But when we consider that this canal will open a way to the great rivers that fall into the Mississippi; that it will be felt, not only in the immense valley of that river, but as far west as the Rocky mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas, and their tributary rivers; with the ocean in various routes; and with the most productive regions of America, there can be no question respecting the blessings that it will produce, the riches it will create, and the energies it will call into activity.

In 1824, a survey was made for a canal from Cincinnati along the Miami valley to the Maumee river at Defiance, thence along the left bank of the same to the bay, and an estimate thereof reported to the legislature. Mr. Williams directed the survey and for ten years thereafter was the leading spirit of the enterprise. Samuel Forrer was the head of the corps of engineers. More than one half of this route was through a dense forest; there was not one house between St. Marys and the mouth of the Auglaize.

On the 28th day of May, 1828, the President of the United States transmitted to Congress, granting to Ohio a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of the canal, from Dayton to the Maumee river at the mouth of the Auglaize, reserving each alternate section to the United States, and the lands thus

CHAPTER XV.

SANDUSKY RIVER—THE WOLF CREEKS—SILVER CREEK—HONEY CREEK—
ROCKY CREEK—SPICER CREEK—MORRISON CREEK—SUGAR CREEK—GEN-
ERAL DRAINAGE—TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

A HISTORY of Seneca county would be an utter failure without a record of the nature of its soils, its sub-stratum, its drainage, etc. It requires a mind learned in the science of geology to enable a person to speak intelligently on the subject. Fully conscious of his inability in that respect, the writer has drawn largely upon the "Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio," made under a law passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, in March, 1869, by which the Governor of Ohio was authorized, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a chief geologist, and one or more assistants, not exceeding three in number, who were to constitute a geological corps, and whose duty was to make a complete and thorough geological, agricultural and mineralogical survey of each and every county in the state. The second section of said act defines the object of said survey, viz: To ascertain the geological structure of the state, including the dip, magnitude, number, order and relative position of the several strata, their richness in coals, clays, ores, mineral waters and manures, building stone and other useful material. To secure accurate chemical analyses of the soils, etc. To ascertain the local causes that produce variations of climate in the different sections of the state. To cause specimens of the principal rocks, minerals, fossils, etc., to be made, and to make a full and complete record of the same.

The report of the chief geologist, and of the assistants, is to be made to the Governor, and is to be published by the State, and is to be a part of the official records of the State.

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Big Spring township, the whole country is in a tillable condition. Hence, it is settled with a class of intelligent and prosperous farmers, who keep the land generally under constant cultivation. The original forest, which is now to a great extent removed, embraced the usual variety of oak, hickory, beech, maple, elm, ash, poplar and walnut.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The rocks that underlie the county have a general dip towards the east. Hence, the Niagara limestone, in the western portion of the county, is succeeded by the higher formations in regular order in traveling east. They are the water limestone, the Oriskany sandstone, the Lower Corniferous, the Upper Corniferous, the Hamilton shale, and the Huron shale, or black shale. The eastern boundary of the Niagara enters the county a little east of Green Spring, in a south-westerly direction, and crossing the Sandusky river at Tiffin, it turns westward nearly to the center of Hopewell township, where it again turns southwest, and leaves the county at Adrian. All west of this line is underlain by the Niagara, which is not divided into two belts, as in Sandusky and Ottawa counties. The strip of the waterlime which separates it in those counties, probably just indents the northern line of the county in Pleasant township. The out-cropping edge of the Upper Corniferous is the only other geological boundary that can be definitely located. Those on either side are so obscured by the drift, that their located positions on the map must be regarded as conjectured. In general, however, the waterlime underlies a strip along the eastern side of the Niagara area, about five miles in width on the north, but widening to nine miles on the south. The Lower Corniferous underlies the western part of Bloom and Scipio townships, and the eastern part of Adams. The Upper Corniferous occupies the most of Thompson and Reed townships, the western portion of Venice, and the eastern portion of Adams. The Hamilton shale, the Oriskany sandstone, and the Huron shale have not been seen in out crop in the county, but are believed to underlie a small area in the southeastern portion of the county. The Black shale may be seen in the valley of Slate Run, Norwich township, in Huron

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 10 N., RANGE 10 W., 1st RANGE.

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 10 N., RANGE 10 W., 1st RANGE.

- 800 feet of section 36, in a little creek. No dip discoverable. In section 32, the prominent ridge is crossed, and slightly excavated by the railroad.
- 100 feet, so gentle the grade rises over it. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section

right bank of the river, and is known as the city quarry.

It is a large quarry, and is situated
 1000 feet from the river.

Twenty five or thirty feet of the stone

is covered by

the river, and the stone is covered by
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the river, and the stone is covered by the river, and the stone is covered by

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the river, and the stone is covered by

tints vanish, and the stone shows a drab, a dark

blue, and a dark blue, and a dark blue

deposit, and a dark deposit.

The river, just in the southern limits of the city, is of
 a dark blue, and is of a dark blue, and is of a dark blue

twelve feet from the river, and is

about 100 feet from the river, and is

about 100 feet from the river, and is

about 100 feet from the river, and is about 100 feet from the river, and is

here quarried and burnt into lime. The dip is in the

direction, that is, towards the north. This is quarry No.

1000

The river, just in the southern limits of the city, is of

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line of outcrop probably passes through Adams, Clinton and Eden townships.

The Lower Corniferous has been observed in the following places:

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, Eden township. Along the bed of a little creek, tributary to Rocky creek, a magnesian, buff, granular limestone is exposed. It has no fossils, so far as can be seen in the meager outcrops. It is also seen in the banks along the creek, on the farm of Mr. Ferguson. It was formerly quarried, to a limited extent, and used for rough walls. It is rather soft at first, but is said to become harder when the water is dried out. There is no dip discoverable.

N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, Bloom township. In the right bank of Silver creek there is an exposure of higher beds of the Lower Corniferous, as follows, from above:

No. 1—In beds of two to six inches; buff and dark buff, magnesian; very slightly fossiliferous; somewhat and crystalline, some soft and spongy. These edges do not appear to be slaty. They have been long weathered and lie loose. This is near the junction of the Lower and Upper Corniferous. 12 1/2 %

No. 2—Magnesian; rather hard, crystalline; non-fossiliferous; buff when dry; fine grained; banded with darker buff, or with lower weathered thicker beds. Beds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 2 inches. These lie in great slaty. 2 1/2 %

Total thickness of these beds, 15 1/2 %

Lying nearly horizontal five or six rods, at the east end of the bluff the beds dip east and disappear. A little west of this exposure the conglomerate, cross-bedded, thick bedded characters of the Lower Corniferous may be seen in the bed of the creek. Eighteen or twenty rods west of this the massive sand beds of the Upper Corniferous appear in an old quarry by the roadside, where the dip is E. N. E.

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, Scipio township. Along the channel of Sugar creek, on the land of Enoch Fry, a stone is exposed which appears like limestone. It is rather coarse grained, and without fossils. A pond located near this place, which has precipitous banks and sometimes becomes dry, is probably caused by subterranean disturbances.

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, Scipio township. A thin bedded, buff stone, which has no tendency to blue, without fossils, and included within the Lower Corniferous.

irregular opening, facing mostly north and west. Mr. Good's faces north and east.

S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1. In the edge of Huron county, Mr. George Sheffield has a quarry in horizontal beds; gravelly soil eighteen inches.

S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1. Quarry of William Clemens.

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21. Quarry of Joseph Shirk. This consists of a mass of shattered and dislodged beds, from which, however, good stone is taken. In one place, a mass showing a perpendicular thickness of five feet is twisted away from its original position, the planes of jointing indicating where it ought to be. It is removed two feet from its natural place. The projection beyond the face of the other beds tapers, in the distance of about fifteen feet, to a few inches, and is hid by debris.

Northeast quarter of section 15, quarry of John M. Krauss.

Northeast quarter of section 29, quarry of Mrs. Joseph Hoover.

Northeast quarter of section 10, quarry of Isaac Karn.

Northwest quarter of section 11, quarry of Tunis Wygart.

Northwest quarter of section 2, quarry of Grimes heirs.

Many others also have small openings in the rocks in this township. They are nearly all in the midst of cultivated fields, and there is a remarkable absence of boulders, although the rock is sometimes seen projecting above the surface. There are a few boulders, but they are such as belong to the drift, and have been dug out by the erosion of streams, or by man. They are not thick about rocky outcrops, as in the lacustrine region.

IN TILLOM TOWNSHIP.

Northwest quarter of section 11. Lewis Fisher has an extensive quarry in the Upper Corniferous, in the valley of a little tributary to Honey creek. About fifteen feet of bedding are exposed, lying nearly horizontal. The lowest beds are about eighteen inches in thickness, and softer, yet of a blue color like the rest. In working Mr. Fisher's quarry, it has become necessary to remove about ten feet of hardpan.

Northeast quarter of section 10. Jacob Detwiler's quarry is also an extensive opening, and exposes beds a few feet lower than Mr. Fisher's. The lowest beds are of a lighter color, and are at least in the bottom of the Upper Corniferous. A stream disappears in this quarry, in time of freshets.

Southwest quarter of section 2. Henry Detwiler's quarry, located on the Honey creek, is also an extensive opening.

be called sand. The lowest seen in No. 2 is a layer of
eighteen inches, at least, of clear sand. 30 ft.

No. 3 - Talus of round pebbles and stones, mostly limestone,
and frequently stained with iron oxide. 3 ft.

The thickness of the drift cannot be stated with certainty. At Attica, in the township of Venice, wells penetrate it to the depth of sixty feet without striking the rock. This is the highest point within the county, and the general surface is rolling.

MINERAL RESOURCES - BUILDING STONE.

Next to the products of the soil, the most important resources of Seneca county consist in the products of the quarries. Throughout most of the county there is no difficulty in obtaining good building stone, although the best quarries are situated a little unfavorably for the townships of London, Big Spring, Seneca, Eden, Pleasant, Venice and Reed. The quarries at Tiffin furnish stone throughout a radius of many miles, while those in Bloom township supply a great tract of country south and east. The quarries in Thompson township, although located in the Upper Cambrian, are among the best and best exposures of stone in northwestern Ohio; they are favorably exposed for working, but less developed than similar openings in Bloom township. This is doubtless due to the superior advantages of quarries further north, and at Bellevue, in Sandusky county, for reaching market and for shipment by railroad.

CLAY.

For lime, the Niagara and waterlime formations are chiefly used. The Seneca is a very poor and inferior material, although in the Upper Cambrian. It is a fine grained, light colored, siliceous shale and the exposure of the rock is greater than where the improved kinds are obtained.

CLAY.

Clay for brick and red pottery is found in suitable quantities in all parts of the county. Most of the quarries for the manufacture of brick are in the Seneca shale, and the waterlime, and the Niagara, and the Seneca shale is used for the manufacture of red pottery. The material is of a fine grained, light colored, siliceous shale, which, in the main, is of a very pure quality, and is so combined a state, as to require no other flux for the silica. The Seneca shale is of a very fine grained, light colored, siliceous shale, and is of a very pure quality, and is so combined a state, as to require no other flux for the silica. The

places. On being exposed to the air, or especially to fire, it becomes cemented and very hard. There is also a deposit in section 11, in Clinton township, exactly on the south line of the Seneca Indian reservation.



Jonathan Hedges
— " —

at the Delaware land office. In 1822 the first stick was cut on the plat of Tiffin, at a place near the Commercial bank, in the first ward. In the same year Mr. Hedges built a saw mill on Rocky creek, a short distance east of the court house, and a frame building on the lot north of the court house, which was afterwards used for very many purposes—for a court house, Masonic hall, offices and shops, etc. The same building is still in existence, and stands near the mouth and on the left bank of Rocky creek and also on the bank of the Sandusky river, and is now used as a paper box factory. In the same year he also built the flouring mill on the Sandusky river, which was afterwards known as the "Hunter mill." By a prudent and liberal course in disposing of his town lots, he saw the place increase steadily, and in 1828 he secured the removal of the land office from Delaware to Tiffin, thus giving the town a new impetus. In 1825, and again in 1830, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from this district, in which capacity he served to the satisfaction of the people. In 1837 he disposed of his interest in the store to a son, and from that time to the close of his life, devoted all his time to the interest of Tiffin and his growing wealth.

In his younger days Mr. Hedges was an athletic and vigorous man, and well up to nearly four score years he retained a large portion of his mental and physical vigor, and was always able to attend to his own affairs. He was generous and just in his dealings with his fellow men; benevolent and kind. He assisted all the christian denominations in Tiffin, and granted lots for the erection of churches, in addition to his liberal subscriptions. He was the originator of many, and the supporter of all, public improvements. He was possessed of that large and unselfish hospitality that characterized all the early settlers. He was generous to the poor, and always willing to lend a helping hand. When a man bought a lot from him on which to build himself a home, and could not pay as he had agreed to do, Mr. Hedges would never trouble him, as long as the purchaser showed a desire and willingness to pay. Yet he looked after his interest, and expected men to come up to their promises. While he had no love for drones and loafers, the man of work and industry always found in him a friend. Those that sought his advice in business, never called on him in vain; and when he knew the man to be true and faithful, was ready to help him, if necessary, with *material advice*. He was as sincere in all his intercourse with his fellow men as he was just and generous; and while he was the good neighbor and citizen, the safe counsellor and faithful friend, he was also an indulgent and affectionate father and devoted husband.

Hickman, J. C. 1993.

Techniques of

Vegetation Ecology.

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the Walkers and Masons opened up in it on a large scale. John Staub and E. H. Norris were rival hotel keepers with Richard Sleath. George Park had a round-log-cabin hotel on Perry street, the first tavern in Tiffin. He afterwards put a two-story frame hotel on the lot now covered by the National Hall Block. Sometimes it was kept by Staub, and sometimes by Norris. Later on, Dr. James Fisher built the frame house on the northwest corner of Market and Monroe, where Staub kept tavern awhile. The building is now owned and occupied by Mr. Upton Flenner, who is also an old pioneer here.

Mr. Calvin Bradley built the Central House, in which he kept tavern himself, opposite the west part of the court house. Of all the older hotels in Tiffin, this is the only one remaining, and is now, and for a long time passed, has been, known as Remele's butcher shop.

This man Bradley was a wonderful man for energy and enterprise. He engaged in very many speculations, and while he kept hotel he also carried on the butchering business, selling meat twice a week. In 1832 he changed the name of his hotel to that of the Washington House. It had a high post in front, with a swinging sign on which was a golden lamb.

Edar and Bowe had a butcher shop in Fort. Ball. They advertised fresh Meat for sale every Tuesday and Saturday. The market opened at the sound of the trumpet.

Where the Commercial House now stands, there was a two-story frame building occupied by Mr. James Mercer with his family, and in which he, in company with Mr. Henry Ebert, carried on the hating business, manufacturing and selling hats. My brother Henry, the beloved pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fremont, learned the trade of hatter there, as the apprentice of Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Cronise's store contained a large stock of goods for that time, and like all other stores, was composed of all varieties of goods, such as dry goods, hardware, queensware and groceries.

One druggist advertised for sale at his stand, medicines, paints, oils, patent medicines, cross cut saws, mill irons and tooth ache drops.

In 1832, Mr. Cronise advertised that he would pay sixty eight cents for flax seed, in goods.

It was then, and for some time afterwards, very customary in Tiffin to keep molasses and whisky for sale at the stores. These articles were generally kept in the cellars. When farmers came in to trade, they were taken by the proprietor, or some clerk, into the cellar and treated to a glass of black-strap. This compound consisted of molasses and

Jacob Plane was justice of the peace and postmaster on the Tiffin side, and lived in a two-story frame house that stood immediately south of where Marquart's drug store now stands.

Mr. Rawson had moved his law office to this side of the river. It was a small frame building that stood close by or about the place where Mr. H. Brohl now lives. Dr. Dresbach's office was a small, low brick building that stood on the alley immediately north of Fiege's cabinet work place.

The public square was full of logs and stumps. After Mr. Plane, Mr. Cronise had the post office in his building. Levi Keller had a blacksmith shop a little north of Goodin's hotel, where Loomis' stone front now stands. Valentine and Philip Seewald put up a double hewed log house, away out of town, near the southern extremity of the southern addition to Tiffin. There Valentine carried on the gunsmithing and lockmaking business, and Philip the watch repairing and jewelry trade. They lived there for a long time, and until they bought the lot where the Rust block now is, and moved upon that, where they both lived until they died.

Mr. Andrew Lugenbul lived in a small brick house now embraced in the house of Mr. John Remele, on Madison street. Joseph Howard lived in a large frame house on the northwest corner of Washington and Madison. Esq. Keen lived, in 1833, where he does now. David E. Owen, the auditor, lived in a part of the house with Esq. Plane. Mr. Joshua Seney lived near neighbor to, and east of, Mr. Hedges, on the south side of Perry, where Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer live. The Kuhn lived on the lot where the new jail now stands. His old office is still in existence, and stands close by, unoccupied.

At the time when Mr. Rawson's old law office stood, the house, now still standing, lived widow Creeger, who had one son and quite a number of daughters. The first of these, I think, was Mary, who married a son of the late John, son of Gen. John B. Harrison, President of the United States, in Maryland, and they moved to Tiffin for a wedding tour. All the children of this family, I think, are now in Tiffin. The next daughter was Elizabeth, who married a son of the late John, son of Gen. John B. Harrison, President of the United States, in Maryland, and they moved to Tiffin for a wedding tour. All the children of this family, I think, are now in Tiffin. The next daughter was Mary, who married a son of the late John, son of Gen. John B. Harrison, President of the United States, in Maryland, and they moved to Tiffin for a wedding tour. All the children of this family, I think, are now in Tiffin.

The next daughter was Martha, the youngest, the wife of Gen. Wm. H. Gibson. Mrs. Pinnington and Mrs. Gibson are all that are now

In 1837, a man by the name of Louis Bredoon, a hotel keeper in McCutchenville, had a short cannon cast at this foundry to be used at the coming Fourth of July celebration. He came after it with a wagon on the 24th day of June, and all hands concluded to try it first. They put the piece on the running gear of a wagon and loaded it very strong. It exploded, and played havoc all around. A piece of the iron struck Mr. Burdoon on the forehead and crushed in the skull from his left eye brow up to the hair. He was picked up unconscious, and carried to Goodin's hotel, then kept by Michael Hendel, where he soon after died. Dildine had several ribs broken; one Watson had a leg broken; other men were injured more or less. The wagon and the front door of the foundry were demolished, and pieces of the cannon were found great distances away. There has been no cannon foundry in Tiffin since. We buy all our guns of Krupp.

William H. Kessler carried on the tailoring trade in Fort Ball, and Moses D. Cadwallader and Jefferson Freese were rivals in Tiffin. Mr. Freese married a young lady that Dr. Fisher raised and brought with him here from Maryland. She was very pretty, and highly esteemed. Dr. Boyer lived in a stone house that stood where Emick's boot store is. This and the mill house were the only stone houses in Tiffin. Both are gone. One of Dr. Boyer's daughters married Lloyd Norris, who became the owner of the Van Meter section, and lived there. He had means they said, but very little polish. He was the father of the doctor now, Edw. L. Norris. Another daughter of Dr. Boyer, I recall, married Dr. James Fisher, one of Tiffin's early practitioners. Both were very polite and accomplished people. The Doctor is still living somewhere in Missouri. Our Richard Boyer, the broker, is the youngest of the sons, and Frances Hannah was the youngest daughter. She became the wife of John J. Steiner, one of the early lawyers of Tiffin. Both are now dead.

It is impossible to remember all the old settlers here, and the names of those that occur are only jotted down. Many of those on the Fort Ball side have already been named. There, also, lived Gen. H. C. Brush, Valentine and George Kump, Andrew Love, William Johnson, George Ragan, Curtis Sisty, Levi Davis and Nicholas Leibe. Mr. Sting, the father of C. H. Sting, also built and carried on a little brewery on Sandusky street. Leibe, Coonrad and Baugher married three sisters. Of these six, Mrs. Coonrad, alone, is living. They were the daughters of a widow lady, Mrs. Staub, and sisters of the once prominent Dr. Staub and Dr. Staub.

Among the early settlers of Tiffin were a few families from Germany.

Norfolk, Virginia. Upon his return to Maryland he engaged in the mercantile business, which occupation he pursued as long as he was in active life. In 1816 he was married at Fredericktown, Maryland, to Susanna Funderburg, a young lady well known for her beauty and sweetness of disposition, which made her attractive and lovable through the whole of her life, and especially in her latter days, binding to her, with the closest ties of affection, children, grand children and a host of friends. With all her personal attractions and her warm nature, mother Cronise preferred her home above all the allurements of society, where she would have been a queen in any circle.

In 1826 Mr. Cronise came to Ohio in company with several other gentlemen, and being very much pleased with Seneca county, located several sections in different parts of it, and purchased a house for his home, which remained such for nearly thirty years, during which time it was a sort of open house for neighbors and friends at home, and distinguished strangers from abroad.

After his purchase he returned to Maryland, and in the following year sent out a number of wagons loaded with dry goods: himself and family, then consisting of a wife and five children, followed in a short time, coming across the country in carriages and on horseback, and being four weeks on the road. On reaching Tiffin, the family moved into the house thus provided: it was located opposite Naylor's hardware store. Four other children were born here, making nine in all.

In 1841 Mr. Cronise established the *Tiffin Register*, and operated it as its editor against the election of General Harrison, with great force. Mr. Cronise was elected to the legislature twice: once as a member of the House in 1846, and in 1856 a member of the Senate.

He was again elected to the Legislature in 1867. Mr. Cronise was a member of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1867. He was also a member of the Seneca County Fair Association, and was its president in 1868. He was also a member of the Seneca County Historical Society, and was its president in 1869.

Mr. Cronise was a member of the Seneca County Historical Society, and was its president in 1869. He was also a member of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1867. He was also a member of the Seneca County Fair Association, and was its president in 1868.

Mr. Cronise was a member of the Seneca County Historical Society, and was its president in 1869. He was also a member of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1867. He was also a member of the Seneca County Fair Association, and was its president in 1868.

States and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he opened a jewelry shop. When the Lang family came, in 1833, they stopped at Pittsburgh until Seewald and his family united with them, and then both families came to Tiffin together, where they arrived on the 18th day of August, 1833.

The early settlers will remember the jewelry store of Seewald, in the large, hewed log house, on south Washington street, in Tiffin. The front end was devoted to jewelry, and the back part to gun-smithing. Here he lived until about 1843, when he bought from John Goodin the lot where the Rust block now is, and where he lived the rest of his days.

He never made the English language a study, and spoke it very brokenly; but he built up a good trade with his skill and general reputation for honesty. By close application to his books he became well versed in general history and the popular sciences of the day. He was naturally a thinker and investigator; he took nothing for granted, and discarded everything that lacked a cause. He was firm in his judgment, and able to defend any position he took. His mind naturally lead him to the bottom of things. While he never obtruded his conclusions on anybody, he was strong in the defense of them when once formed.

His wife died on the 8th day of February, 1843. Three of their children were born in Germany, and the rest of them in this country. They had eight in all, of whom three sons and two daughters are still living. Louis Seewald, the jeweler, is the oldest son; William lives in New Mexico, and Philip, the youngest, in Hudson, Michigan. The boys were all jewelers. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Oster, and the youngest Mrs. Spindler, both residing in Tiffin.

Mr. Seewald was married again to Elizabeth Staib. This union was blessed with but one child, Sophia, who was married in the spring of 1850 to Mr. Reuben C. Caldwell, where they now reside.

Philip Seewald was a short, robust, compactly built man, very strong and muscular. He was of a ruddy complexion, with a few white hairs about the temples. He had a large, fleshy nose; deep set blue eyes; strong, manly jaw; and a full, bushy beard. He was a native of Germany, and was well bred, where, in his best days, near

CHAPTER XVII.

ADDITIONS TO TIFFIN THE FERRY THE BRIDGES THE TOLL BRIDGE THE
FREE BRIDGE THE BURNING OF THE FREE BRIDGE THE CHOLERA-
FREDERICK HOFFMAN LITTLE CHARLOTTE JOHNNY DALRYMPLE THE
RAILROADS FIRST TRAIN TO TIFFIN HEIDELBERG COLLEGE REV. E. A.
GERHART, D. D. REV. J. H. GOOD, D. D. REV. GEO. W. WILLARD, D. D.

I WOULD not go back by itself to give a full description of the manors and towns that were made to Tinn and to Fort Ball, and finally to Tiffin proper as a city of the second class, from time to time. The reader must be content with a mere reference to the same. At the commencement of this work, fear for want of material to write a book was uppermost in the mind of the writer, but now, and as he is about commencing this chapter, he is troubled to know what best to leave out, to prevent the book from becoming too bulky.

pieces of the Tymochtee bridge approaching, they got away just in time to save their lives. When these pieces of the Tymochtee bridge struck the gathered drift the whole mass went together, taking the new bridge along.

In the summer following Mr. Hedges built a better bridge at the same place, and when it was done he employed a colored man to collect toll. This was the first and only toll bridge that Tiffin ever had. Early in the spring of 1836, James W. Hill published a notice to the effect that he had rented the toll bridge from Mr. Hedges for the term of three months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1836, and called upon those who had bargains with Mr. Hedges to cross the bridge, to call on him, in order to renew their contracts, etc.

The bridge was a great convenience, but the idea of paying toll became annoying to farmers, as well as to the merchants in Tiffin, and a plan was put on foot to have a free bridge constructed over the river at the west end of Market street. A subscription list was circulated, and when the requisite amount was subscribed the contract was let. It was a wooden, truss bridge with a roof over it. Guy Stevens, Benjamin Biggs, John Park and Dr. James Fisher were the building committee; Andrew Lugenbeel was treasurer.

There was great rejoicing in Tiffin when, on the 18th day of February, 1837, it was announced that the free bridge was opened to the public. It cost \$2,200.00. Hedges' toll bridge became a free bridge also, as a matter of course.

This covered, free bridge was a fearfully dark place after night, and the women on either side of the river refused to cross it without protection, after dark. Some time after, lanterns were put up at each end during dark nights. Peter Vaness established a large carriage shop where Loomis & Nyman's foundry now is, near the bridge, and when the carriage factory burned down, the bridge caught fire and burned.

The old toll bridge lasted for ten years after that, when, on New Year's night of 1847, it was swept away by a freshet. Then the county commissioners put up in its place one of the most wonderful contrivances for a bridge that was ever seen. The plan of it was simple enough, but the great quantity of material used in its construction surprised every body but the contrivance makers. The stringers that were laid from one bent to the other, and on which the plank were laid cross-wise, were of such ponderous size and weight that they absolutely broke the whole fabric down, very soon after it was finished.

When the people saw the danger of an accident, some one nailed boards across the ends of the bridge to keep teams from going on it,

This Hoffman family was from Meisenheim, in the Palatinate, and consisted of Frederick Hoffman, his wife and three children, John, Fritz and Charlotte. Charlotte was a little blue-eyed beauty, with fair skin, cheerful face, and flaxen locks falling upon her shoulders. Her friendly, sweet nature, attracted the attention of the people on board, and she became one of the pets. Charlotte was then about three years old, and had for a playmate another little girl that looked very much like her. She was the youngest daughter of a Mr. Maurer, on board, and afterwards became the wife of the Hon. Charles Beesel, late senator from the Auglaize district, living in New Bremen.

Frederick Hoffman was then about forty years of age. He was a potter by trade; had traveled some; was very social and talkative—really attractive in conversation. He was a man of striking personal appearance. His carriage was very straight; he was about five feet nine inches high; not fleshy, but muscular. He had very black hair, black eyes, and very long, black eye-lashes; a large nose, and rather large, but well proportioned mouth; and deep, sonorous voice. His manners were easy and gentlemanly. The writer has but faint recollection of Mrs. Hoffman.

When the family came here in the fall of 1833, though late, Mr. Hoffman bought the lot now owned by the Henz family, next south to Dr. McFarland, and immediately erected a two-story hewed log house thereon. As soon as the house was done, the family occupied it and opened the first German tavern in Tiffin. The first German dance in Tiffin was held there about Christmas that year, 1833. The oldest son, John, and the writer were comrades on board the Jefferson, and we renewed our friendship with great pleasure after we came together again here. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Hoffman put up a potter's-shop and an oven on his lot, and burnt several kilns of good pottery, the first in the county.

In 1832 the Asiatic cholera broke out in Canada, and, sweeping along the Hudson and the St. Lawrence, visited the large cities along the sea-coast. It raged with greater or less severity from Newfoundland to New Orleans in 1833. In 1834 cases occurred in many inland towns and cities. About the fore part of August in this year, news reached Tiffin that several cases had proved fatal in Sandusky City. People in Tiffin began to be apprehensive and expressed much concern on the subject. A constable, by the name of John Hubble, lived on Monroe street. His wife died on the 10th of August. The doctors refused to say much about the cause of her death, and it was rumored about that she had died of cholera, which had caused her death. On the next day a man named John Smith, a German, died, and the second day of Mr.

about thirteen years old, who, a few days before, was a picture of health as well as a picture of beauty. I loved him for his friendly nature. One day the mother came to the shop and requested me to come to the house and take his measure. He laid on his bed with a sheet over him, but looked as beautiful as ever. I ran to Dr. Dresbach and told him that I did not believe the boy was dead. The Doctor thought otherwise, but gave me a bottle of brandy, with orders to make it hot and rub it all over him with a flannel cloth. The mother assisted me, and in less than one half hour the poor fellow began to move and opened his eyes. Dr. Dresbach was called in and was much rejoiced at our success. He took him in charge and in about two weeks the boy was on the street again. The cases were getting less and people began to return. The weather was growing cooler and slight frosts were observable some mornings. People began to take courage with a hope that the cholera had left us. One morning Mrs. Dalrymple came to the shop crying and told us that her son was dead. His was the last case in Tiffin.

Towards the latter part of October all the stragglers had returned.

It is not true, as Mr. Butterfield would have it, that the disease was confined to the German and Irish emigrants exclusively. 'Squire Plane, David Bretz, Andrew Fruitchy, Mr. Brookover, and many others that died, were citizens here and natives.

The cholera returned again to Tiffin in 1849, in 1852, and again in 1854, with less severity, however, except for a short time in 1854, when on one Sunday, sixteen corpses were counted on the Fort Ball side, where it raged with the greatest fury. On that day Dr. Hovey, with the assistance of Joe Smith, George W. Zigler, William Holt, Thomas W. Boyce, Mrs. Flahaff, Miss Julia Gear, laid out eleven dead at the hospital alone. It took some moral courage to stare death in the face in times like these, and the names of these heroes and heroines are recorded here as worthy to be remembered. All the doctors did their duty, no doubt, but Dr. Hovey was, perhaps, the most active and industrious. For five weeks he was amongst his patients day and night without changing his clothes. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan, of St. Mary's Church, was amongst the fearless, and Dr. McCollum, until he himself was taken down. "There were giants in those days."

Strange as it may seem, the greatest mortality was on that side of the river, which may be partially accounted for from the fact that the pest house was built there; but with all that there were fewer cases on the other side.

One thing more on this subject should be mentioned here. Mrs.

steam whistle. In 1839 work was done from Bellevue to Republic. The first locomotive reached Tiffin in 1841. Conrad Poppenburg was the engineer when the first passenger train ran to Tiffin; Earnest Kirrian was the fireman—both still living. Paul Klauer died in Urbana of cholera. He was also a hand on the train.

Since then, another route had been opened through Clyde and the old route entirely abandoned and taken up. The old charter bears date January 5, 1832. The company is now known by the name of Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, and runs over one hundred and ninety miles of rails. Its main line is from Sandusky to Springfield, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles.

The Columbus division extends from Columbus to Springfield, forty-five miles, and the Findlay branch extends from Carey to Findlay, a distance of sixteen miles. This line of road is proverbial for its steady and safe traveling facilities, and is one of the best conducted roads in the country.

The Tiffin, Toledo and Eastern railroad.—On the first day of May, 1873, the first regular passenger train was run on this road. It traverses the county in a northwesterly direction. This road is now consolidated with the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan, and is completed from Mansfield to Toledo, now under the control of the Pennsylvania company. Its depot in Tiffin is near the "tunnel," where the road crosses Washington street. The road is doing a large business.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad was completed to Tiffin in the early part of 1874. It is under the general management of the Baltimore and Ohio company, and crosses Seneca county nearly east and west. The bridge of this company across the Sandusky river is of iron, and decidedly the best railroad bridge in the county. The company is doing a very extensive business, but their present depot in Tiffin is a little board shanty, unworthy alike of the road and of Tiffin.

The Lake Erie and Louisville railroad runs through the northwestern part of the county to Fostoria, and the Columbus and Toledo railroad, running through Big Spring and London townships, also touching at Fostoria, are in full operation.

The Pomeroy road (so-called), and hereafter to be known as the Atlantic and Lake Erie road, has been graded for some time, and is to be put into operation during the coming summer. It runs through Seneca and Lucas townships, passing through Fostoria.

The Seneca county company is authorized to construct a railroad, with another in immediate prospect, and still another east and west of the county.

containing five acres, was a donation from Josiah Hedges, Esq., the founder of Tiffin. The college was named "Heidelberg College," after the celebrated University of that name in Germany, and in honor of the only symbolical book of the Reformed church, namely, the "Heidelberg Catechism." The basement story of the college building was put up in the autumn of 1851. The corner stone (donated by Dr. Elias Heiner, of Baltimore, Maryland,) was laid on Thursday, the 13th of May, 1852, by Major Lewis Baltzell, President of the Board of Trustees; on which occasion an address on the "Dignity of Labor" was delivered by General S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the presence of a large audience. The campus was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of four acres from Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, Ohio. The college building was completed in the year 1852, at an expense of \$15,000, and occupied for the first time in the autumn of that year. In 1871 a large house for the residence of the President was erected, at an expense of about \$4,000. In 1873 a large three-story boarding hall was erected at an expense of about \$8,000.

The following is a list of the professors and teachers who have been connected with the college since its establishment:

Rev. R. Good, A. M.	Rev. J. H. Good, D. D.
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., Pres.	Rev. H. Rust, A. M.
Rev. M. Kieffer, D. D., Pres.	Rev. J. H. Rutenick, D. D.
Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D.	J. B. Kieffer, A. M.
Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, D. D., Pres.	Rev. G. W. Willard, D. D., Pres.
Rev. Joseph A. Keiller, A. M.	Charles Hornung, A. M.
Rev. P. Greding, D. D.	Rev. C. H. G. Von Lutenan.
Rev. H. Zimmerman.	C. S. A. Hursh, A. M.
Rev. A. S. Zerbee, A. M. Ph. D.	Rev. C. C. Knepper, A. M.
Mrs. A. M. Lee.	Miss Sarah J. Thayer.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerhart.	Miss O. U. Rutenick.
Miss M. A. Moritz.	Miss Jane Hartsock.
N. L. Brewer, Esq.	Rev. J. J. Esler.
Rev. I. B. Knies.	Rev. W. H. Lemenon.
Rev. J. V. Lerch, A. M.	Frederick Mayer, A. B.
Rev. Edwin R. Willard, A. M.	Rev. Lewis Grosvenor, A. M.
Rev. I. P. Moore, A. M.	Wm. P. C. Jones, A. M.
Rev. E. E. Lyster, M. D.	

The following table shows the number of fish sold at the market in each year, and the attendance:

Year	Attendance	Fish sold	Attendance
1850-51	—	149	117
1851-52	26	111	174
1852-53	29	107	206
1853-54	47	—	226
1854-55	43	104	185
1856-56	22	100	147
1856-57	32	108	—
1857-58	27	—	113
1858-59	7	—	130
1859-60	21	1	—
1860-61	29	—	11
1861-62	23	89	131
1862-63	31	100	158
1863-64	—	—	—
1864-65	71	100	200
1865-66	72	—	180
1866-67	58	—	181
1867-68	75	117	—
1868-69	—	—	141
1869-70	51	—	154
1870-71	72	104	167
1871-72	—	100	120
1872-73	90	—	—
1873-74	90	70	137
1874-75	54	85	154
1875-76	50	—	—

The following table shows the number of fish sold at the market in each year, and the attendance:

Year	Attendance	Fish sold	Attendance
1876-77	—	—	—
1877-78	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—
1882-83	—	—	—
1883-84	—	—	—
1884-85	—	—	—
1885-86	—	—	—
1886-87	—	—	—
1887-88	—	—	—
1888-89	—	—	—
1889-90	—	—	—
1890-91	—	—	—
1891-92	—	—	—
1892-93	—	—	—
1893-94	—	—	—
1894-95	—	—	—
1895-96	—	—	—
1896-97	—	—	—
1897-98	—	—	—
1898-99	—	—	—
1899-00	—	—	—
1900-01	—	—	—
1901-02	—	—	—
1902-03	—	—	—
1903-04	—	—	—
1904-05	—	—	—
1905-06	—	—	—
1906-07	—	—	—
1907-08	—	—	—
1908-09	—	—	—
1909-10	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—
1916-17	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—
1922-23	—	—	—
1923-24	—	—	—
1924-25	—	—	—
1925-26	—	—	—
1926-27	—	—	—
1927-28	—	—	—
1928-29	—	—	—
1929-30	—	—	—
1930-31	—	—	—
1931-32	—	—	—
1932-33	—	—	—
1933-34	—	—	—
1934-35	—	—	—
1935-36	—	—	—
1936-37	—	—	—
1937-38	—	—	—
1938-39	—	—	—
1939-40	—	—	—
1940-41	—	—	—
1941-42	—	—	—
1942-43	—	—	—
1943-44	—	—	—
1944-45	—	—	—
1945-46	—	—	—
1946-47	—	—	—
1947-48	—	—	—
1948-49	—	—	—
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2239-40			

Tiffin about six months later than the College. The professors in this Seminary have been the following, the two last being still in office:

Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., Professor of Theology.

Rev. M. Kieffer, D. D., " " "

Rev. H. Rust, A. M., Professor of exegetical and historical Theology.

Rev. J. H. Good, D. D., Prof. of dogmatic and practical Theology.

The invested funds of the Seminary amount to about \$35,000. It has a large library, donated by various persons. The largest donation was made by Rev. H. Helfenstein, of Pennsylvania. The number of students in the Seminary has been as follows, for the different years since it has been in operation:

SEMINARY YEAR.	NO. STUDENTS.	SEMINARY YEAR.	NO. STUDENTS.
1851-52	2	1868	9
1852	10	1870	21
1853	14	1872	22
1854	17	1873	22
1855	13	1874	21
1856-57	15	1875	13
1858	13	1876	24
1859	7	1877	19
1860	9	1878	11
1860-61	12	1879	9
1861-64	13	1880	11
1864-67	4		

Dr. Gerhart was sole professor in the Seminary (acting at the same time as president of the Collège,) from 1851 to 1855, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. From November 1st, 1855, to 1861, Dr. Kieffer was sole professor, (also being president of the Collège.) From 1861 to 1869 the Seminary was conducted by two professors, Dr. Kieffer and Professor Rust. In 1869 Dr. Kieffer resigned, and Dr. Good, then professor of mathematics in the Collège, was elected his successor. From 1869 to 1880, the seminary has been in charge of these two professors.

REV. E. V. GERHART, D. D., FIRST PRESIDENT OF

THE SENeca SEMINARY.

EDWARD V. GERHART is the oldest son of the Rev. Isaac Gerhart, who married Sarah A. Smith. He was born at Frederick, Md., August 10, 1816, Seneca county, Penn., and died June 13, 1897. In his second year his father became pastor of congregations in Lykens valley, his youth was passed in Millersburg, Dauphin county, where he graduated from the college in 1836, and then studied law with John

and funds were subscribed and collected for the erection of the First Reformed Church, which still occupies the old site.

In the month of December, 1850, the Synod of Ohio and adjacent states elected him Professor of Theology in its Theological Seminary, and President of Heidelberg College, institutions of the Reformed Church, which, during the previous year, had been located at Tiffin, Ohio. Accepting this call, he removed to Tiffin in May, 1851. During the summer he undertook an agency in behalf of the seminary library, the seminary until then, having had no books. He visited Philadelphia and New York, where he collected funds and many volumes. The books presented and purchased constitute the nucleus of the library of this institution. A full report of his operations will be found in the minutes of the Synod of Ohio of 1852. The offices of Professor and President he filled for the term of four years; teaching and lecturing partly in the English and partly in the German language. At the same time he served several organized churches; during the first two years, three or four congregations in the vicinity of Tiffin. During the last two years he was pastor of the Second Reformed church (German) in that city.

The Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, elected him President of that institution at its annual meeting, held in 1854. He accepted the call and moved to Lancaster, in April, 1855. His connection with this college continued until July, 1868, a period of thirteen years. In 1858 he received his honorary title of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson college. Through the death of the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., the professorship of systematic theology in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg became vacant in December, 1867. At a special meeting of the synod of the Reformed church, held at Harrisburg, he was chosen Dr. Harbaugh's successor. This call he accepted and removed to Mercersburg in August, 1868. When, in 1871, the seminary was removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster, he continued in the service of the institution. The chair of Professor of Theology he has occupied up to the present time. March, 1881.

In the fall of 1864, St. Stephen's church was organized in the chapel of F. and M. college, composed of professors, families and students. Of this church he was made the pastor, and served as such until he ceased to be president of the college. When the Rev. Dr. Nevin retired from the presidency, the associate pastors appointed Dr. Gerhart presiding pastor of St. Stephen's church, and up to the present time he has been performing the duties of this office.

important pastoral charges in the Reformed Church, and was the editor of the *Western Missionary*, the organ of the Synod of Ohio of the Reformed Church, thirteen years. He is still presiding over the college, which has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity under his administration.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH

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favorably with the ground office this denomination now owns on Madison street, but it was a good, large, substantial, hewed log building, and answered very well for the time. Their second church was built in Reed, in 1829; it was also made of logs, and was located on the Raymond farm, one mile east of the pike. Rev. James Montgomery used to preach in these churches occasionally, and also the venerable Thomas Thompson, still living, and who was one of the most popular and most generally beloved Methodist divines among the early ministers in this part of the country. The celebrated Finleys also preached in these log churches, as well as in private houses. The house of John Gibson, Esq., in Eden, was a meeting house almost every Sunday for a long time. The first presiding elder was James McMahon, who came to Tiffin in 1823, and preached in the old brick church. Luther A. Hall, Esq., bought the old church, when the congregation had put up the new one, now over the post office, used as a club room, and made a theatre of it. The Germans in Tiffin had organized a very good Thesbian Society about that time, and produced good pieces for amateurs—"Feldkimmel," for instance. The Methodists finally sold their church on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, and built a large edifice on Madison street. When finished it will be one of the grandest and most spacious church edifices in the county. Services are now held in the basement. The membership is nearly three hundred; the Sunday school numbers about two hundred scholars. Rev. J. W. Mendenhall is the present pastor. This congregation was admitted to the North Ohio Conference in August, 1848, Rev. Thomas Barkdall, presiding elder; and Rev. E. S. Gurley, pastor.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At the northwest corner of Jefferson and Market streets, is a neat, commodious structure; has regular services now, but the membership is not very large. The Rev. Williams is the pastor.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH.

In Tiffin was organized on the 20th day of October, 1857, by the following named persons: Rev. Lyman J. Fisher, William J. Crawford, E. J. Thompson, H. J. Crawford, Wm. C. Green, E. Brown, Benjamin Tomb. The first public sermon was preached by the Rev. D. E. Carnahan. Their church was built on Perry street, and dedicated on the 10th of December, 1858. Rev. D. E. Carnahan, pastor. The church is now in the hands of the Rev. J. H. Fisher, pastor. The church is now in the hands of the Rev. J. H. Fisher, pastor.

Rev. J. F. Pollock succeeded Rev. Moore, and was installed as pastor in 1873, during the month of September. After five years of faithful service, he resigned in March, 1878, accepting an invitation to South Toledo, Ohio. The present incumbent, the Rev. D. D. Bigger, being a duly installed pastor, has entered the third year of his ministry with the church. The society is in a most prosperous condition. The report for the year closing July 1st shows an addition of thirty to the membership, and over \$3,000 raised for ecclesiastical and benevolent purposes, collected from the different departments of the church work. The following are the officers of the church:

 $\sim 10^{-10}$ N.

David Smythe,	William Davidson,
John Kerr,	Robert Lysle,
Francis Frederici,	Nathaniel Beck, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

David Laird, President.	James T. Knott, Secretary.
Henry C. Baltzell, Treasurer.	C. D. Sprague.
George H. Bornev.	J. S. Bott.
William H. Kempher.	

This denomination has churches located in this county at Fostoria, Melmore, Bloomville, McCutchensville and Republic. At the latter place a new church is under process of building, and will be ready to occupy this fall.

PLACE.	CHURCH.	PASTOR.
Titlin.	First Presbyterian.	Rev. D. D. Biggel.
Fostoria.	" "	Rev. J. Hughes.
McCutchensville.	Presbyterian.	Rev. R. B. Moore.
Republic.	" "	" " "
Bloomville.	" "	Rev. J. S. Boyd.
Melmore.	" "	" " "

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION.

This is the only religious organization in Tiffin constituted after the manner of the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in Germany, a religious event that was celebrated among the Protestants of southern Germany on the 18th day of November, 1848.

invited the Rev. John L. Sanders, of Frederick county, Maryland, to visit them, with the view of becoming their pastor. The invitation was accepted by this young minister, and on the 8th day of June, 1833, he commenced his labors among his new parishoners. On the 30th of the same month, a meeting of all who were desirous of going into the new enterprise, was called, at which time a constitution was adopted, and all who wished to unite with the proposed organization subscribed their names thereto. As well as can be ascertained, they were: Thomas Derr, Joseph Ogle, George Stoner, Jacob Kroh, Jonathan Foltz, Frederick Cramer, Joseph Fencannon, John Kime, John Martin, Ezra Derr, Christian Ramsburg, Frederick W. Shriver, George Schroyer, John Leydey, William Baugher, Christian Stoner, Elizabeth Ogle, Susanna Ramsburg, Rosanna Derr, Catharine Cramer, Susanna Foltz, Elizabeth Baugher, Margaret Kime, Sarah Kroh, and Mary Leydey. The next step taken was to elect a consistory, the members of which were to constitute the board of trustees also. A meeting of the members was held for this purpose, on the 21st of July, 1833, when six elders and six deacons were elected, who were ordained and installed according to the provisions of the Reformed church, on the same day of their election.

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

At the meeting aforesaid, the consistory was authorized to purchase a lot for the purpose of erecting on it a church edifice, to be built of brick. The lot upon which the present building stands was purchased from J. and H. Ogle, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and was sold to the members of the congregation under the following name: the German Lutheran Reformed Church, in the city of Albany.

At the same time, twenty persons constituted the consistory, the same as follows: Elders, Joseph Fencannon, Jonathan Foltz, Jacob Ogle, Frederick Cramer, David Rosenthal, John Derr, John Kime, William Baugher, John Martin, Ezra Derr, and Peter Schroyer. They were all sworn in to hold the proposed church. The various labors in the work progressed slowly, and the building was not ready for occupancy until the summer of 1838.

THE PASTOR.

The Rev. J. L. Sanders, who was licensed and ordained to the gospel ministry by the Synod of Maryland, the Maryland Conference of the German Reformed Church, and the Synod of the German Reformed Church in America, held his office from the time of its organization until the 7th of November, 1838, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Frederick W. Shriver.

The congregation is in a prosperous condition, with a communicant membership of 230, and a flourishing Sunday School of 250 scholars.

THE REFORMED CHURCHES IN SENECA COUNTY.

There are now fourteen churches in Seneca county belonging to the denomination known as the Reformed Church in the United States, descended from the Reformed Confession in Germany and Switzerland, whose best known representatives in the reformation age were Ulric Zwingle, John Calvin, Henry Bullinger, Zacharias Ursinus, and Casper Olevianus. The settlers in Seneca county who founded these churches were mainly of three kinds: first, those from Maryland (mostly from Frederick and Washington counties); second, those from Pennsylvania (Lehigh, Berks, Union, Northampton and other counties); third, those from Germany and Switzerland (mostly from the Palatinate, or Rhenish Bavaria, Westphalia, Nassau, Hussia, etc.). The following table will show the location, founding and strength of these churches, together with such illustrative notes as it was in my power to gather, which, I hope, will have a historical value:

TABLE OF REFORMED CHURCHES IN SENECA COUNTY.

NAME.	WHERE LOCATED.	WHEN FOUNDED.	NO. OF MEMBERS.	SEATINGS.
First Church Tiffin.	Tiffin City.	1833	227	600
Zion's Church.	Thompson T'w'p.	1830	140	500
Salem Church.	Scipio T'w'p.	1837	80	400
St. Jacob's.	Adams T'w'p.	1834	54	200
Bloomville.	Bloomville.	1850	90	300
Bascom.	Bascom.	1852	53	150
Salem.	Seneca T'w'p.	1853	50	300
Berwick.	Berwick.	1850	25	150
Olive Chapel.	Jackson T'w'p.	1852	57	250
Ft. Seneca.	Pleasant T'w'p.	1855	80	300
Caroline.	Venice T'w'p.		100	300
Second Tiffin.	Tiffin.	1850	240	400
Glade Union.	Pleasant T'w'p.	1875	40	250
Postonia.	Postonia.	1879	44	300

— SENeca COUNTY, 1880.

It will be noticed that there is a Reformed Church in each of the townships of the county, with the exception of the townships of Reed, Eden and Big Spring. The following notes will rescue some of the churches from oblivion.

A special history of this church will be found in another place.

The First Church of Tiffin was organized in 1833 by Rev. Stephen

ganized the Reformed congregation of that name, and has been pastor until the present time. The church is built on land donated by Jacob Gruber. The following are the representative heads of the principal families: Herman Detterman, Jacob Gruber, Joseph Hilsinger, Paul Hobbes, George Detterman, Samuel Detterman, Henry Cook, Daniel Reiter, Daniel Gruber, Henry Detterman, H. Brinkman, F. Berlekamp, R. Berlekamp, Thomas Mohr, and others.

The original name of the Bloomville church was Mt. Pisgah; organized the 25th of August, 1850, by Rev. H. K. Baines, with George Swigart and Philip Heilman as elders, and Adam Baker and F. Zimmerman as deacons. The church is built on an acre of land donated by Simon Koler. The property is worth about \$2,500. The ministers and supplies have been:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. H. K. Baines. | 7. Rev. Joseph A. Keller. |
| 2. " J. C. Klahr. | 8. " L. Grosenbaugh. |
| 3. " David Kelley. | 9. " J. A. Steplar. |
| 4. " M. Keiffer, D. D. | 10. " J. D. Gehring. |
| 5. " J. H. Good. | 11. " Samuel Shaw, since Aug., |
| 6. " W. W. James. | [1876. |

The principal families are the Heilmans, Krilleys, Kolbers, Bakers, Geigers, Klahrs, Samsels, Frankenfields, etc.

The Bascom church was originally gathered by Rev. J. J. Beilharz, as a Lutheran and Reformed church, and a neat little church erected in the village of Bascom. On the 1st of January, 1852, it was organized by Rev. Prof. L. V. Gerhart as a German Reformed church. The first officers were, Benjamin Friedl, elder, and Christian Deubel, deacon. The heads of the principal families have been: Dr. Henry Wenz, John George Wenz, Michael Walter, Michael Strutz, Jacob Schmid, Nicholas Dewald, Peter Dewald, Philip Dewald, Jacob Kissabeth, Philip Kissabeth, Jacob Brendlo, John Nann, George Stuttmann, John Kunkert, Philip Strucky, Jacob Shorer, Conrad Behn, Jacob Hossomann. The ministers have been:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rev. L. V. Gerhart. | 7. Rev. Jacob Krill. |
| 2. " M. Meijer. | 8. " W. H. Foutenman. |
| 3. " H. J. Rottrock. | 9. " L. Richter. |
| 4. " J. J. Escher. | 10. " C. F. Krite. |
| 5. " F. Metzger. | 11. " J. H. Good. |
| 6. " F. Strassner. | |

Since the organization Seneca township was organized by Rev. Prof. L. V. Gerhart, on November 14th, 1853. The first members present at the organization were: Casper Bachman, Isaac Miller, Ludwig

Rust. The principal families, at its organization, consisted of the Swanders, Reifs, Emichs, Fieges, Blooms, Bachers, Seipels, Von Blons, Honsbergers, Knauses, Sohns, Kremers, Schneiders and many others. It possesses a property worth about \$5,000. The "Frauenverein" numbers sixty members.

The Reformed Church, of Fostoria, was organized by Rev. A. Casselman, on the 23d of March, 1879, with twenty-five members, and incorporated on the 20th of April of the same year. The lot on which the church is built was purchased of James Fritcher for \$300. The corner stone was laid on the 20th of May, and the building dedicated September 28th, 1879. The value of the church property is about \$2,100. The officers of the church at its organization were:

Elders—Rev. M. Mueller and H. W. Kunkle.

Deacons—Samuel Stewart and Jacob Hofmaster.

The Fort Seneca congregation of the Reformed church was organized about the year 1857, by the Rev. M. Kieffer, D. D. who served it about four years. The following were the first officers elected:

Elders—Simon Shuman, Jacob Hale, Barney Zimmerman.

Deacons—Felix Beck, Henry Stoner, Daniel C. Richard.

Trustees—Barney Zimmerman, Henry Stoner, John Zeigler.

The church was erected shortly after the organization, at a cost of about \$1,200, the lot having been donated by John Zeigler. Rev. S. Shaw, student of the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, succeeded Dr. Kieffer in the pastorate in April, 1861, and was succeeded by Revs. H. Bair, W. James and G. Ficks, each of them serving only a short time. In the year 1866 Rev. G. W. Williard, D. D., President of Heidelberg College, took charge of the congregation, at which time it numbered only about thirty members. Things soon began to assume a more hopeful aspect, and encouraging accessions were made from time to time, until the congregation now, (April, 1880,) has a membership of eighty-five active communicants. The church building has been repaired several times, and is now in good condition. The congregation has a good Sunday school, with an average attendance of about sixty, and property worth about \$2,000. The officers of the congregation now are:

Pastor—Rev. G. W. Williard.

Elders—Ph. Frey, Samuel Bair, Henry Stoner.

Deacons—Ch. Gangwer, Fred Hale, Charles Zeig.

The Glade Union Reformed congregation was organized by Rev. G. W. Willard, D. D., December 17th, 1871. The following persons were the first organization—William Steckel, Clara Steckel, Francis

organization Mr. Rickenbaugh and Mr. Bowser were elected elders, and Mr. Ransom and Mr. Schriest, deacons.

In 1868 the old frame church was moved away, and the present beautiful, brick edifice erected in its place. Dr. Crouse is now serving as pastor of the congregation in his fourth year. There are two hundred members enrolled, and two hundred scholars in the Sunday school.

REV. JOSEPH A. CROUSE, D. D.

There are self-made men in the pulpit, as well as in other walks of life, and the subject of this sketch is one of these. This sketch is in its proper place here, because Dr. Crouse dedicated the first English Lutheran church here (the frame building,) afterwards the present brick edifice, and is now serving the congregation in the fourth year of his pastorate.

He is the son of Jacob and Eliza Crouse, (the maiden name of the latter being Wildisin,) and was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 29th day of August, 1812. His parents came to Columbiana county in 1805, from Emmittsburg, Maryland. Young Crouse's education was the best the common schools in that country afforded at that time. He married when only twenty-two years of age, and taught school several terms for a livelihood, both English and German at the same time.

When he arrived at man's estate, and during the time and after he taught school, he felt very keenly the want of a thorough education, and applied himself to books with the iron will and persevering industry that always lead to success, in every walk of life.

From his boyhood up, he cherished a desire to become a preacher of the gospel, and when the time arrived for the choice of a life-work, no one employment suited his nature so well as that of the ministry of the gospel. Many circumstances combined to prevent his engagement in the work, among which was his diffidence and fear of personal unfitness for the calling.

After he had passed his thirtieth year, a providential way seemed to open to him for the work. He still had his troubles, and doubts of being able to enter upon it; and there was a struggle between a keen sense of duty to preach, and a war of opposition with himself to meet duty, which made him mentally wretched for some time. After passing months in this unhappy state of mind, he finally threw himself into the arms of God.

God answered his prayer, and he has

W. C. Crouse, of the same denomination, preached two years, by the courtesy of the Seneca County Association, at the Seneca Falls Baptist Church, in

The organization of the congregation dates back to September, 1829, when Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, bought of Josiah Hedges the site. The building was postponed for want of means, and until Mr. Kinney and others contracted for the brick as before stated. Father Edmund Quinn took charge of the congregation in 1833. He was a venerable and noble looking priest, highly esteemed by all our citizens. He had his mother here with him. This brick church was finished in the spring of 1833. Father Quinn remained in charge of it until his death here, in the fall of 1835. Thereupon Bishop Purcell appointed the Rev. Father Schoenhenz, who continued to officiate until the fall of 1839, and was succeeded by Father McNamee and the Rev. J. P. Machebeout, at present bishop of Colorado and New Mexico. Father Machebeout, in 1842, went to Sandusky City, and Father McNamee remained until 1847, late in the fall, when Bishop Rappe appointed the Rev. Father M. Howard, who remained until April, 1850, in September, when the Rev. M. Molon succeeded him, and remained until 1852. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, who, in the summer of 1856, built the present St. Mary's church, and remained in charge until February, 1859, when its present pastor, the Rev. Father M. Healy, took charge of the church, and who has officiated now twenty-one years. There are 950 members belonging to this church. Father Healy organized three schools, in 1864, numbering now 160 scholars, and in 1870 built the present parsonage. Their present cemetery was purchased in 1878, containing five acres, east of the city, on the North Greenfield road, and was blessed by Father Healy, assisted by Fathers Eyraud and A. J. O'Connell, 13, 1878.

SALEM CHURCH, EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

At Salem, in 1841, Jacob Snyder came to settle with his family, and in the year 1842 the families of the Rev. J. G. Ziesler, Ludwig Schubert, William C. Negile and M. Huber settled in the city; these organized a class and were served by the regular circuit preachers, in the following order, viz: Revs. F. Frech, John Erb, R. J. J. Kanaga and J. G. Theurer. Their services, both preaching and prayer meetings, were held in the homes of these families.

At the annual conference of 1856 this society was constituted a mission station, with fifty members. The Rev. L. F. Sheurerman became its first missionary, in 1857, and served until the spring of 1859, and since that time the church has been served by the following pastors, viz: J. G. Theurer, to 1861; J. G. Ziesler, to 1861; C. G. Gromer, to 1863; G. Heurppel, to 1865; L. Frankland, to 1867; L. B. Croner,

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

In 1845 the German Catholics of Tiffin, who for a number of years had been members of St. Mary's English church, solicited and obtained from the Right Rev. J. B. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, the permission to organize a separate congregation. They numbered at that time from thirty to forty families. They went to work with energy and liberality, and selected near the city a beautiful site of two acres.

From 1845 until January, 1852, the new German organization was attended by priests of the Sanguinist congregation, who came from Thompson or New Riegel (then called Wolf Creek), the Revs. F. Salesius Brunner, John Wittmer, J. B. Jacomet, Yacob Ringeli, M. Anton Meyer, P. Anton Capeder, F. N. Obermiller, Maximillian Hamburger, John Von den Broeck and Mathias Kreusch. The last named resided for a few months in the city, with a catholic family. In January, 1852, Rev L. Molon, pastor of St. Mary's church, was also appointed pastor of the German congregation, and had a separate service in each church every Sunday until September of the same year, when Rev. J. B. Uhlmann arrived from Germany and was appointed pastor of the young and flourishing congregation. The present parsonage was then built. Rev. Uhlmann remained in Tiffin until May, 1856, when he was sent to Canton, Stark county, Ohio.

His successor was the Rev. Joseph L. Bihn, who was removed in September, 1873, at his own request, after a pastoral ministration of more than seventeen years. In August, 1870, Rev. N. Schnitz became his assistant, and remained until August, 1872. In September, 1872, Rev. A. M. Meile was appointed assistant, and remained until July, 1873. Another assistant, Rev. J. A. Michenfelder, was appointed, but remained only eighteen days and was removed after the resignation of the pastor.

In punishment of the disorders which had compelled Rev. J. L. Bihn to give up his charge, the congregation was left without a pastor and the church closed for more than two months, after which time the Right Rev. Bishop, moved by the repeated petitions of the people, appointed the present pastor, Rev. Charles Exard, under whose administration peace was at once restored and has since remained undisturbed. In August, 1877, the Rev. J. B. Heiland became his assistant, and remained until July, 1878, when he was called to leave. In March, 1879,

the Rev. J. B. Heiland was appointed pastor of the German congregation, and the Rev. Charles Exard was appointed pastor of the English congregation.

thirty-four sisters and novices, eighteen aged persons, and seventy-five orphans. Rev. J. L. Bihn, founder and superior of this community, resides there, and manages all the affairs of the Home with prudence and success.

CHURCH DIRECTORY OF TIFFIN FOR 1880.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Madison street, west of Washington. Services morning and evening. Rev. J. W. Mendenhall, minister.

FIRST METHODIST. Market street, east of Washington street. Services morning and evening. Rev. Chandler, minister.

PRESBYTERIAN. Corner of Market and Monroe streets. Services morning and evening. D. D. Bigger, pastor.

BAPTIST. Perry street, east of Washington. Services morning and evening. Rev. Rupe, minister.

CATHOLIC—German. Head of Washington street. Mass at 8 and 10 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Rev. Father Eyraud, pastor; Rev. Father Heiland, assistant.

CATHOLIC—English. Corner of Miami and Franklin streets. Mass at 8 and 10 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Rev. Father Healey, pastor.

LUTHERAN—English. Corner of Jefferson and Madison streets. Services morning and evening. Rev. Croase, minister.

LUTHERAN—German. Jefferson street, opposite Main. Services morning and evening. Rev. Zimmerman, minister.

REFORMED—German. Jefferson street, south of Madison. Services morning and evening. Rev. Rieth, minister.

FIRST REFORMED. Corner Monroe and Madison streets. Services morning and evening. Rev. Kuhn, minister.

EVANGELICAL—English. North Washington street. Services morning and evening. Rev. J. A. Hoes, minister.

EVANGELICAL—German. Second street, south of Perry street. Services morning and evening. Rev. Schlegel, minister.

EVANGELICAL—German. Third and fourth streets. Services morning and evening. Rev. W. J. Schlegel, minister.

Providence of the Seneca people. The Seneca Indian Society.

CHAPTER XXII.

JOHN GOODIN, MR. ANN, JENNY, AND MARY, AND THE
SCHOOL, BOSTON, 1840. JOHN W. WILSON, 1878. AND
EMILY S. MERRILL, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1887.
REEL 100. DUBLIN: GILBERTSON, 1888. 100 PAGES. 10 CM. (IN. 3.94)
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A NOTE BY THE EDITOR
John Goodin, beloved

1878

On the 13th of January, 1856, he married again. By this union he had three children. In 1850, and shortly before the adoption of the new constitution of Ohio, he was appointed one of the associate judges of the county of Hardin. He then retired from public life and lived quietly and happily on his farm, close by Kenton. Three years before his death he had an attack of paralysis. He died on the 20th of February, 1876, seventy-five years of age. Mr. Goodin was a tall, slender man, of a well proportioned physique; very active and sociable. He had a kind word for every one, and was personally very popular. He was a very active and shrewd politician; a man of strict morality and honesty, faithful to his word and duty. He was highly esteemed wherever he was known.

MISS ANN SENEY.

William Wood came from Holland to Philadelphia with a stock of goods, and took into his employ a young man from Maryland, by the name of George Ebert, who some time after married Mr. Wood's daughter. The young people moved to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Ebert became a prominent citizen and was greatly respected. He was there engaged in mercantile life for forty years. They had a numerous family, and their youngest daughter, Ann, was a beautiful girl, and received a very liberal education at the Brownsville female seminary.

Albert Gallatin, the illustrious secretary of the treasury of the United States, under Jefferson, and some other distinguished gentlemen from Washington, paid a visit to Uniontown. Mr. Joshua Seney was then the private secretary to Mr. Gallatin. The people of Uniontown prepared and had a very brilliant ball in honor of their distinguished guests. At this ball Mr. Seney and Miss Ebert met for the first time. This short acquaintance ripened into a love affair between these young people, which culminated in their marriage. They were married at Uniontown ten years after that time, and then moved to Tiffin, in company with George Ebert, who died in 1851. They had three children, who were respectively named, after the five years' separation, after their marriage, as follows:—George, after the father, and the two daughters, after the mother.

Mr. Seney, after a number of the M. F. Convention, after a number of years, retired from public life, and devoted his whole time to the education of his children. She was married to Mr. George Seney, a prominent citizen, and a man of great energy and business capacity, and was the mother of a family of four children, who are now living.

Rezin W. was born October 19th, 1811, in Berkely county, Virginia. He worked on a farm until he was about fifteen years old. His chances for education were very limited, comprising only a common district school education of eight months. In the year 1826, he entered the store of William McComb, in Wooster, Ohio, as clerk. When eighteen years of age he was employed as clerk in the store of Zopher T. Moore, with whom he remained about three years. In 1833 he visited Seneca county, where his father had settled, and in the fall of the same year accompanied his employer, Mr. Moore, to New York, where Mr. Shawhan purchased a stock of goods, getting credit on Mr. Moore's recommendation. With this stock he opened a store in Tiffin, which was then a very new town, with a population of about five hundred. His capital, to begin with, was small, but in spite of his limited school privileges, it seemed he had a wonderful facility in working addition and multiplication, which, together with his industry, close application to business, his unflinching fidelity to every promise, his sagacity, frugality and good management, tended to make his business increase very rapidly, and in the race for success he distanced every rival. He continued in the mercantile business for eighteen years, buying and selling goods, grain and provisions of all kinds. Up to 1840 the only way to obtain goods or ship produce was by wagon to and from Sandusky City. In 1840, Tiffin became the terminus of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, and so remained for several years. This im-

proved the business of the place, and he was enabled to purchase a large stock of goods, and to employ a large number of clerks. He was a very successful merchant, and his business continued to grow until he was about 40 years of age, when he was compelled to leave the mercantile business, and to devote his time to other pursuits.

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He visited the western states, where he purchased large tracts of land. In December, in company with his wife, he visited Cuba, and returned home in the spring of 1845, bringing with him a large amount of land.

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German had was his honesty and his business qualifications. The German store soon became popular under the management of Christopher, who soon made hosts of friends by his straightforward, honest dealing, and his polished, polite behavior towards everybody. Meantime, Mr. George Rummell (hereafter mentioned) married Jane, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Sneath, and soon after Mr. Sneath sold his interest in the store to this new son-in-law, and to his old clerk, Christopher. The new firm started April 1st, 1837, and conducted the business at the same place, under the name of the "German store," for seventeen years, when, on account of ill-health, Mr. Rummell withdrew from the firm. From this time forward Mr. Snyder conducted the business alone, as he did up to the time of his death. In April, 1847, Mr. Snyder was married to Philipena, daughter of Philip J. Augspurger, of the village of Albig in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who arrived with her sister, Miss Eva, in Tiffin, in the year 1844. Miss Eva is a twin sister of Mrs. Snyder, and was clerk in Mr. Snyder's store during the last few years of his life, where she acquired a general knowledge of mercantile business. Naturally talented, gifted with a lively, pleasant nature and good health, she has herself been in the mercantile business for more than twenty years, and built up a nice trade in the line of woollen yarns, zephyrs, general needle-work and fancy articles. At present she is in company with her widowed sister, Mrs. Snyder, in their store on Market street.

On the 22d. of March, 1857, Mr. Snyder died, after a short illness, leaving his widow and three small children in good circumstances. Mrs. Snyder raised her children well, and gave them a good education. There were two daughters and one son: O. P. Snyder, well and favorably known among the business men of Tiffin; Augusta, who was married to Mr. Alf. D. Flen, and who died in Davenport, Iowa, about one year ago, and Philipena, the wife of Mr. Russel Knapp, of the *Tiffin Leader*.

Christopher Snyder's short life was a most excellent specimen of "manhood turned to utility"; ever ready for business, open hearted, and strictly honest, friendly, yet dignified, he was one of the most popular merchants of Tiffin.

The family occupies a respectable position amongst the best families of the city.

Christopher and the writer became friends when first we met in Tiffin,

August 1st, 1837. Our friendship grew with the years, and on many a Sunday afternoon we spent in pleasant conversation under the old sycamore tree on the bank of the Sandusky river, talking about

to deliver over to the sheriff not only the goods, but also the accounts, notes and cash on hand. Each partner was to take only stuff for one pair of pantaloons, and let the sheriff see it when he came for the key.

About nine o'clock, just one hour before the time fixed for the sheriff to come, Judge Lugenbeel came into the store, white all over with flour and mill dust. He had just come from his mill and had in his hand a shot-bag full of gold and silver. The judge was a great friend of the young merchants, and walking up to them, said, "Boys, I have some \$1,700 in specie here, and have no use for it. If you will take it you can use it as long as you please." They then told the judge the strait they were in. Judge Lugenbeel hunted up Levi Keller, the sheriff, paid him the amount of the execution, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Their paper never went to protest. No one ever obtained a judgment against them. Their credit was as good in New York as anybody's. They made no large fortunes, but when they separated were worth about \$10,000 each and out of debt. Mr. Rummell retired to his farm, and Mr. Snyder continued in business; both self-made men who left behind them a clear record; and having been amongst the early merchants in Tiffin, and amongst the few that made no failure of the business, their record is certainly not out of place here.

About the year 1871 Mr. Rummell's old troubles returned, and his health failed very rapidly. He died at one o'clock on the night following Thursday, December 12th, 1872, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. The Rev. Mr. Collier, in preaching his funeral sermon, commended his many manly traits of character. For thirty eight long years the writer enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Rummell, which was never disturbed, for a single moment, through all the chequered scenes of busy turmoil.

There were two daughters of Mr. Rummell, one married to a son of the late Judge Lugenbeel, and the other to a son of the late Judge Allen, both of whom were controlling a great deal of property, and the writer hopes they may be able to give some interesting details of their father's life.

MR. JOHN W. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson was a native of the town of Philadelphia, and was noted for his notoriety and moral and public worth. He was the oldest son of John and Mary Wilson, and had eleven brothers and sisters. They were of the Quaker faith, and lived on a farm near the town of Philadelphia, and near the town, which is now covered by the city of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Quaker church, and was a member of the Quaker Yearly Meeting. He was a member of the Quaker Yearly Meeting, and was a member of the Quaker Yearly Meeting.



David E. Stone

Tiffin, great quantities of land were sold, and the money paid was all gold and silver. The state had furnished Mr. Owen an iron chest to put his money into; it looked like a block of iron two feet square. When it was full he hired a team to haul it to Columbus.

One time Daniel Dildine, Sr., with his team, and Mr. Owen, on their way to Columbus with the chest, stopped at a hotel in Marion for the night. The hotel was crowded with all sorts of customers, and there was a great deal of carousal going on. What to do with the iron chest they did not know, but were of the opinion that it would not do to take it into the tavern, for it took four men to put it into the wagon. Finally they concluded to leave it in the open yard in the open wagon, simply covering it with a little straw. The next morning everything was found all right. Nobody suspected that the two old farmers had \$80,000 in gold in that old wagon.

For those who have a curiosity to read the Mohawk Indian, and further, to preserve a specimen of it from utter oblivion, there is attached hereto the 2d verse of the 6th chapter of St. Mark, followed by a translation of the same into Mohawk:

"And when the Sabbath day was come, he began to teach in the synagogue: and many hearing him were astonished, saying? From whence hath this man these things? and what wisdom is this which is given unto him, that even such mighty works are wrought by his hands?"

TRANSLATION.

"Neoni ne onca Wa awean lodogaghlaunt thladaghsawer wagh sakothihopixea etlione synagogue: neoni yawetowanen yakotti, hoende nasah, wa kothigneonaghagoh, wadrough: Kadi oughidenoe talihawe nekeo, ea Tihk nill tohase? neoni oghu. Kimikoghroben oughie ne toewawyl, ne kothighean thagwih. Kayobaghtenas datsde yowobehne Rusto'ne?"

NOTES ON THE TEXT.

Was born in England, county, Maryland, U. S. On the 11th, or September, 1832, he was married to Elizabeth Baltzell, of that county, who was a sister of Thomas Baltzell, formerly living in Seneca town-ship, and Dr. Kitchin's friend. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lugenebeel moved to Seneca county, where he resided up to the time of his death. When the writer first got acquainted with Mr. Lugenebeel he was a partner in the mercantile business with Jacob Stern, in Tiffin. About 1834 he bought the land of Joseph Janay, where, in 1836, he built a grist mill on the river bank, a short distance south of town, that has ever since, and until very recently, been known by the familiar name of "Lugenebeel's mill." Mr. Lugenebeel took charge of the mill himself, and soon made it the most popular mill on the river.

over his head, have left it very white, and broken down his physical powers very materially.

The judge was not a man of great force of character, but honorable, dignified, kind and sociable.

JOHN AND LOUISA FIEGE.

There were also many mechanics in Tiffin who failed to make a success. This is a world of cause and effect, and, to a great extent, just as we make it. John Fiege came to Tiffin from Germany in 1834, a cabinet maker by trade. He was a good mechanic, a kind, clever man, and strictly honest in his dealings. He built up a large trade, and accumulated property rapidly. In 1836 he was married to Mary Louisa, oldest daughter of Philip von Blou, who located in Tiffin about that time and soon moved onto a farm in Eden township, where he lived a long time.

Mrs. Fiege was born in Waldmohr in the Bavarian Palatinate, on the 8th day of December, 1813. John Fiege was born in Oedelsheim, in the Electorate of Hesse, July 3, 1811. They had ten children in all, of whom three sons are still living, now familiarly and favorably known as the "Fiege Brothers," carrying on the most extensive furniture and undertaking business in the city. John Fiege was drowned in a mill-race March 31st, 1869. Mrs. Fiege died December 29th, 1874. Both were among the most highly esteemed people in Tiffin.

CHRISTIAN MUELLER AND VALENTINE SCHMIDT.

Were brewers and coopers by trade. They came to Tiffin in 1847, from Bavaria. They produced lager beer in 1848, which is thought to have been the first in Ohio. In 1854 they erected a new brewery on River street, and conducted the business together until 1860, when Mr. Mueller bought Mr. Schmidt's interest, and carried on a very extensive business. He turned Schmidt's brewery into a malt house in 1872. Mueller's beer is celebrated all over Ohio and the west.

Mr. Mueller had promised to write out a little history of the breweries in Tiffin, but, like so many of our good intentions, it was left unfinished.

"Christ. Mueller," as he is familiarly called, is a very clever and accomplished man, a social and cheerful conversationalist, a good singer, a good musician, and was one of the most popular men in the city. He is a "Blutdeutscher," a German, so called, and his mother tongue is still in existence. He has been very successful with the great industry and enterprize necessary to

On the opposite side of Sandusky street, right directly in the face of the wind and fire, the hook and ladder companies and citizens were on the roof of Ogle's store and the dwellings in the rear, busy with buckets of water to save them. The fire raged higher and fiercer, and these buildings had to be deserted, as the heat was too intense to be endured.

Just at this time, about fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, the word went around like magic that four barns were in flames, and a few rods in the rear and a little north of Ogle's store: so intently was the attention of every one directed to the first building on fire, and saving those near, that these barns were not discovered until every part of them was on fire and the flames were shooting up nearly one hundred feet. This changed the whole face of everything. It was found that the buildings first on fire and those near had to be left to their fate, and attention turned to the saving of property ahead of the fire. All became dire confusion among those most likely to suffer immediately from the flames. Attempts were made to save the buildings with buckets of water, and removal of furniture began. Women and children were crying with fright, and the owners of property, with pale faces and compressed lips, saw the impossibility of saving their houses.

Scarcely had the fire in the barns above mentioned been discovered, when flames were seen leaping up from Le Baron's stave factory, sixty rods or more distant. This burned fiercely, and the wind from a gale became almost a hurricane. Burning shingles, boards, coals and sparks flew in every direction, and ignited everything they touched. Fires were kindled in every direction: at this time, twenty-five minutes after the first alarm, upwards of fifty buildings were blazing furiously. The flames leaped from building to building; dense volumes of smoke covered the doomed ground, and it seemed that nothing but an interposition of Providence could stay the destruction. In thirty-eight minutes after the fire started, the roof of the house of Mr. Singer, on the east side of Washington street, was nearly burnt off, while everything inflammable between that and McNeal's corner was in flames. It was impossible to keep track of the buildings as they caught fire, for the fire seemed to start in every direction, with the regularity of the ticking of the clock.

Earnest, terrible fighting was done, but the heat was intense and showers of fire so great that the people were helpless in what is now called "the burnt district."

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

We arrived at Sneath's warehouse, Kaup's planing factory and depot. Here the desperate fight of the day was made. The fire was making fearful ravages and rapidly approaching these buildings which are divided from the burnt district by the railroad. Had the fire got into these large buildings, the Ohio Stove works, over forty residences, and Cunningham's mill would have been burnt, and the fire would have crossed the river and the business portion of the town would have been doomed. The two steamers were put to work at this point, and a large number of citizens took hold and worked with the firemen. Benner's house and barn and Bartell's saloon, directly opposite Sneath's warehouse, were burning fiercely. The water house and sheds of the railroad, with large piles of wood opposite the planing factory and the depot, were burning terribly.

threw water in less than one hour from the time she left Sandusky. After working one full hour she collapsed a flue. She was well handled up to that time, and Sandusky deserved Tiffin's compliments.

THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR LOSSES.

The larger portion of these losses are sustained by men in moderate circumstances, who cannot well bear the blow. Some are laboring men who have secured a home by hard knocks, and were thus left homeless.

Sandusky street—West side:

McNeal, goods in store,	\$ 2,000
Mrs. Rawson's buildings,	3,500

Sandusky street—East side:

A. & F. Ogle, two-story brick building, and dwelling adjoining, one and one-half story, and two one-story frames,	9,000
T. Collins, loss on goods,	1,900
D. C. Baughman, two-story brick and frame barn, etc.,	2,000
A. Meehan, two-story frame,	2,000

Miami street—North side:

A. & F. Ogle, two frames, one brick and two barns,	3,000
A. McNeal, two-story frame house, barn and wood,	3,000
Mrs. Glick, frame barn and smoke-house,	500

Franklin street—West side:

John Knott, house and barn,	600
W. Shugan, two-story frame house,	1,500
P. Hartner, frame barn,	200

Adams street—South side:

P. Hartner, double house and two-story brick,	3,800
N. Nebel, large barn,	500

Franklin street—East side:

Mrs. Bresnan, frame house,	800
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Adams street—South side:

D. Arndt, brick house and barn,	4,000
D. Bartell's brick, etc.,	4,000
George Berner's house and barn,	1,000

Adams street—North side:

Jac. de Kuhn's frame house,	1,000
B. Proxell's house and barn,	1,800
Railroad company, two-story frame, etc.,	2,000
Railroad company, loss on freight removed and whisky destroyed,	500

Franklin street—East side:

M. Kuhn, two dwellings and one barn,	2,500
McQuinn's dwelling house,	600
L. A. B. Co., two-story frame,	1,500
L. L. & L. Co., two-story frame,	500

Washington street—West side:

L. E. Smith, two-story frame,	2,500
P. J. Wilson, two-story frame,	2,000
H. L. Kane, frame and barn,	3,500
A. Brandebury, brick house,	3,000

Wang Hsin-shan (1895-1977)	
Samuel Shiao (1900-)	1,000
Li Shuey (1900-)	1,000
Ma Hsiang (1900)	
Georgio Tsoumatalis (1900-)	1,000
Paul M. (1900-)	1,000
L. Tang (1900)	1,000
There were also a number of Chinese who were members of the organization. The large number of Chinese who were	

CHAPTER XX.

SURPLUS REVENUE - POLITICS - FIRST POLITICAL JOLLIFICATION - TIFFIN IN THE WOODS - TIFFIN INCORPORATED - FIRST ELECTION - INCORPORATION OF FORT BALL - ITS FIRST ELECTION - INCORPORATION OF THE CITY - FIRST CORPS OF CITY OFFICERS - HARRISON NOBLE - PLANK ROADS - PIKES - TELEGRAPHS - THE SCHOOLS OF TIFFIN.

WHEN the revolutionary war ended the general government and the colonies were badly in debt: the former was compelled to repudiate, and those of the colonies that were lucky enough to have surplus lands under their old charters, were enabled to pay a large part of their debts by land scrips. Virginia and Connecticut, owning the entire northwestern territory, paid nearly all their colonial debts by these scrips, which secured the first titles to land northwest of the Ohio river. The general government struggled along with an empty treasury for many years, until finally the duties on imports and the proceeds from the sale of the public lands made her exchequer flush, and the statesmen of those days were troubled with the surplus revenue. There was no national debt, and the money accumulated in the United States treasury until it became a burden. The recommendation of General Jackson, to distribute it among the states, was approved by some and opposed by others. Some of the eastern states had no particular use for their shares, but it was a God-send to some of the states in the west, where the people suffered greatly for want of money, which was especially true of Ohio. The gross amount to be distributed was \$20,000,000. The portion to Ohio was \$1,423,000; and the amount that came to Summit county was \$31,759.73. The act passed congress and was approved by the President on the 26th day of March, 1837.

By an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, the county commissioners of each county were made fund commissioners of this surplus revenue for their respective counties. On the 2d day of May, 1837, the county commissioners distributed the sum of \$15,877.62.5, being the proportion of the amount coming to this county, to one hundred

and fifty-eight per cent of the mortgage commitments approved.

The two most popular reasons for denial of a mortgage commitment were that the applicant had insufficient income (20%) and insufficient assets (17%).

The amount of the mortgage commitment was also a factor in the denial of a mortgage commitment. The amount of the mortgage commitment was a factor in the denial of a mortgage commitment. The amount of the mortgage commitment was a factor in the denial of a mortgage commitment.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors that influence the denial of a mortgage commitment. The study is based on a sample of 100 mortgage commitments that were denied by a mortgage lender. The study is based on a sample of 100 mortgage commitments that were denied by a mortgage lender.

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president, and the fight on the United States bank culminated in the removal of deposits, the vetoes of the re-charters, which agitated the whole country. Party spirit ran high in 1832, when Jackson was the Democratic candidate for re-election. Clay was the candidate and the embodiment of the Whig party. Clay and Jackson were both Masons. Great prejudices were entertained against both, and the Morgan affair was in everybody's mouth. The Masons were very much abused, and a new party was called into existence, called "anti-Mason," under the leadership of William Wirt, of Maryland, who was the candidate for president, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president. The ides of November came on and Jackson was re-elected. Now the Democrats had to have a jubilee, and the first political jollification in Seneca county came off at the house of Colonel John Goodin, in Tiffin, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1832. Hon. David E. Owen was appointed president, and Andrew Lugenbeel vice-president.

In writing up the proceedings of this meeting, Mr. E. Brown, the editor of the *Patriot*, the pioneer newspaper of the county, and whose columns were open to the three parties alike (for he published "Clay politics," "Jackson politics," and "Wirt politics," said:

Although many of our friends were unavoidably absent, viewing the lands in the "Seneca Reservation," previous to the sale of them, which commences on Monday next, yet the concourse was unusually large.

Thirteen regular toasts (one for each of the original states,) were offered, besides a number of volunteer toasts—some witty, some less so. Amongst those who participated were Henry Cronise, George Flack, Nathaniel Wright, Joseph Grant, Colonel R. Jaeger, Uriah P. General, George J. Keen, E. Brown, Jacob Krohn, General John Goodin, A. F. Smith, S. M. Allen, J. H. Brown, E. Locke, Dr. J. C. Kissel, P. J. Price, William Anderson, John Campbell, William H. Kessler, Joshua Smith, A. J. Allen, &c.

The *Seneca Patriot* will be noticed in the chapter on the "Press."

The following will show how Seneca county voted for fourteen years, from 1828 to 1841:

- In 1828 Adams, Whig, received one hundred and eleven majority.
- In 1830 Lucas, Democrat, received three majority.
- In 1832 Clay-Wright, received twenty-nine majority.
- In 1834 Lucas, Democrat, received five majority.
- In 1836 Van Buren, Democrat, received one hundred and eighty-one majority.
- In 1838 Shannon, Democrat, received one hundred and thirteen majority.
- In 1840 Shannon, Democrat, received one hundred and sixty-one majority.

names: charged them with having been bribed, and predicted that all sorts of evils would follow. Even the purchase of Fort Ball by Mr. Hedges, failed, for a time, to allay this bitter feeling. It grew into fever-heat when the post-office was removed from Fort Ball to Tiffin, and Jacob Plane was appointed postmaster on this side, in the spring of 1829, under Jackson. Even Mr. Hoagland, the ferryman, became so incensed against Mr. Hedges that at every session of the court he would come into the court house on the second or third day of the term, take off his big stove-pipe hat at the door, walk up to the judges' desk with measured step, in his long brown overcoat reaching down to his shoes, holding in his hand a large roll of manuscript, which he would lay before one of the judges, turn round and walk out again with an air of triumph, snapping one eye at the bystanders. In this manuscript he complained of Mr. Hedges for refusing to let Hoagland take stones out of the river, and many other things.

But the little town, thus languishing, did live (as the lawyers say): slowly and gradually increasing in numbers, until about the year 1833 it numbered probably 400 souls. For fourteen years, from the time of its platting, it was under the government of Clinton township, having no government of its own until the 7th day of March, 1835, the legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the town of Tiffin. The act contained twenty-one long sections. It provided, amongst other things, for the limit of taxation: for the use by the town of the county jail: for the election and appointment of officers: for building of sidewalks and improving the streets: for providing fire apparatus: for punishing the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc. The town embraced the first plat and first southern addition.

There was no election held under the law in April, 1835, nor in April, 1836. Nobody seemed to care for a town government, but in June, 1836, the following notice was published in the *Tiffin Gazette*, viz:

CORPORATION ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of Eli Norris, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of electing officers in conformity to the provisions of the act incorporating the town of Tiffin.

GEORGE W. GIST.

GEORGE PARK.

NICHOLAS GEOTHUS.

M. D. CADWALLADER.

M. M. MASON.

JOEL STONE.

CHARLES LEWIS.

J. W. MILLER.

JOHN BAUGHNER.

DAVID BECK.

JUNE 18, 1836.

At a subsequent election, Dr. H. Kuhn was elected the first mayor of the town.

The population on Titin grew from 1,154 in 1870 to 1,441 in 1880, 3,022 in 1890, 5,048 in 1900, and 10,000 in 1910.

Titin outstripped Fort Ball in population and improvements. It seems almost incredible that

the town where the vast majority of the population of the county lived should have been so backward in its progress.

It is not without interest to note that the population of the county in 1910 was 10,000, the same as the population of Titin.

As a result of the rapid growth of Titin, the county government has been unable to keep pace with the needs of the population.

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Section twenty-five repeals the acts of incorporation of Tiffin and Fort Ball.

The act contains twenty-six sections; was prepared by the writer at the request of the councils of both towns, and was passed by the legislature without any change.

The first election was held on the 20th of April, 1850, and the following named persons were elected, viz:

Mayor—William Lang.

Treasurer—Robert Crum.

Marshal—Samuel H. Kisinger.

Councilmen, First Ward—William H. Gibson, William H. Keilhotz, Andrew Denzer.

Councilmen, Second Ward—Jacob Flaugher, W. M. Johnson, George C. Small.

J. W. Patterson, the last mayor of the town of Tiffin, certified the election returns.

On the 16th day of January, 1871, the city council, by ordinance, divided the city into five wards, as now. They are as follows:

First ward is all north of Market street, to the river; extending from Market street east to Circular; thence south to Rebecca; thence east along Rebecca to an alley lying east of lot 647; thence south along said alley to Main; thence east to the corporation line.

Second ward—All north of Miami to corporation line, on the left bank of the river.

Third ward—All south of Miami to corporation line, on the left bank of the river.

Fourth ward—All south of Market and west of Washington, and west of Melmore streets to the corporation line.

Fifth ward—All east of Washington and Melmore, and south of Market and the south and west line of the first ward.

The valuation of the taxable property in the city proper for 1879 was \$2,493,593. The city tax for the same year was \$83,087.83. For a number of years past the annual tax of the city has averaged three per cent. on the dollar valuation.

The following is a list of the

COUNCILS OF THE CITY

At the year 1850—

Mayor—Harrison Noble.

President of Council—Dr. J. E. L. Farnum.

Vice-President of Council—Dr. J. P. Kammann.

Clerk—C. J. M. Sullivan.



Harrison Noble

Firstward—James Low, J. P. Bakerman.
 Secondward—John Marshall, E. S. P. Baker.
 Thirdward—J. F. L. Fanning, Charles Sney.
 Fourthward—John B. Flier, J. Ronald A. Gray.
 Fifthward—Peter Grannick, Benjamin Shivers.

THE SNAKE RACE.

Firstward—James Low, J. P. Bakerman.
 Secondward—John Marshall, E. S. P. Baker.
 Thirdward—J. F. L. Fanning, Charles Sney.
 Fourthward—John B. Flier, J. Ronald A. Gray.
 Fifthward—Peter Grannick, Benjamin Shivers.

HABITS OF THE SNAKE.

The history of this sketcher was learned, Salt Creek, Iowa log, Wayne county, O. 30, where his father, John A. L. Harris, lived, on the 1st day of January, 1826. When the family moved to Salt Creek, he would doubtless be an old boy. He attended the first snake race, and learned that his father and the small boys put up a snake with a very discontented and luckless towardship. It was a clear day, sunny, and they had taken a day's preparation in preparing the "snake race" and the "snake race." His work was to cut and saw the snake as possible, holes bored into the logs in the sides of the horse, sticks driven up into the hole, and the snake was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole. He was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole. An accident happened, however, when the snake was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole. He was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole.

He was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole. He was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole. He was put in the hole, and the snake was put in the hole.

your high schools now a days, heated by hot-air furnaces, and supplied with beautiful and convenient patent desks, were not to be thought of then.

When Harrison grew up to be large enough to work, he helped his father clear land, and in a few years seventy acres were cleared on the homestead farm. The boys had their sports also in those days. It was not always hard work and no play.

He was a very good coon hunter, and kept a couple of blooded coon dogs with which he would scour the country around for coon; the Crossley boys, the young Bostons, and Hollopeters, often joining him. One night Harrison got out his Indian pony, took his dogs with him and went to Mud creek, where he caught seven coons. Boys often got their "spending money" in that way.

The wolves were still very troublesome then, and people that kept sheep or pigs had to stable them for protection.

The squirrels, chip-monks and crows were so numerous and troublesome that the people were compelled to make war upon them. Harrison often collected a lot of boys with guns and ammunition for a squirrel hunt. They appointed two captains, who picked their men one at a time, "turn about;" then they started in all directions. They were to meet at a certain place, and the party that had the least number of squirrel-tails, lost the price, which was two bushels of corn which the losing party had to furnish. The plumes of the left wings of crows, hawks or buzzards were also counted for so many squirrel-tails.

The boys also organized debating societies and spelling schools, which were held often at private houses, and which were a source of pleasure and mutual improvement.

The winters of 1844-5 young Noble spent at the college in Oberlin, and in 1846 he attended the Seneca county academy in Republic. In the winter of 1846-7 he taught a school in Tiffin, occupying one of the upper rooms in the two-story brick school house, still standing, on the north side of Market street, near the corner of Monroe and Market. Mrs. Gibbs, a Mr. Collins, and the writer were all the other teachers then employed in Tiffin. Collins was a tall, slender man, had a wife and a child, was a preacher, and made terrible war on the Masons and other "low-downs." He was going to break down their lodges and build a new one, and he expected to succeed. He was a very good man, but he was a very bad and did not behave very well after his return. He was a very good man, but he was a very bad and did not behave very well after his return.

He was a very good man, but he was a very bad and did not behave very well after his return. He was a very good man, but he was a very bad and did not behave very well after his return.

Soon after their marriage the young couple commenced housekeeping in their pleasant home on the corner of Jefferson and Market, where they still reside.

PLANK ROADS.

In this year (1849), on the 22d day of March, the general assembly of Ohio also passed an act incorporating the Lower Sandusky, Tiffin and Fort Ball plank road company. Ralph P. Buckland, John R. Peas, John L. Green, James Justice, and John Bell, of Sandusky county; Lorenzo Abbott, Calvin Clark, Benjamin Tomb, Cyrus Pool, Vincent Bell, John W. Patterson, Warren P. Noble, and Rezin W. Shawhan, of Seneca county; Chester R. Mott, Joseph McCutchen, Robert McKelley, and Andrew McElvain, of Wyandot county, and all others associated with them, by subscribing stock, were made a body corporate and politic.

Another company, called the Tiffin and Osceola plank road company, was also chartered, and both roads put in operation. A branch road from Fostoria to intersect the former, north of the mouth of Wolf creek, was also laid. Toll-gates were erected and tolls collected. These answered the purpose for awhile, and were very popular until they began to give way by the rotting of the plank. The tolls collected proved insufficient to keep up the necessary repairs and other expenses. Subscribers were assessed to pay a second time, a work that always has a tendency to injure the popularity of any joint stock company. Meanwhile the roads became worthless and were abandoned; toll-gates broke down, and the supervisors of common highways removed the plank by putting them on piles and burning them up. The stockholders lost every dollar they invested; never realized anything, and thus ended another wild, impracticable, foolish experiment.

For many years past, some of our citizens agitated the propriety of building pikes in Seneca county. The great inexhaustible quantity of stone in the county suitable for that purpose, the bad condition of the roads every winter and spring, together with the landed wealth and general enterprise of our citizens, seemed to warrant such a measure as wise and necessary. During the past winter (1879-80), meetings were held in several townships, and in Tiffin, in which the subject was discussed, and finally the county commissioners were prevailed upon to publish a notice in the Tiffin papers, calling upon the voters at the election on the first Monday in April, 1880, to vote on the subject, yes or no. As the result of the votes cast had been in favor of pikes, the commissioners would have commenced the work under the law. The subject is still very fresh in the minds of all, and no attempt will be

remark made bad worse with Mr. Ries, and he was bound to have a full description of the thing. Finally Snyder told him that travel by steamer around Cape Horn was very expensive and dangerous, and to avoid both, this plan had been adopted; that when the work was completed clear to San Francisco an iron saddle would be placed across the wires to hold the traveler and his baggage, and when all was ready the thing would be touched off behind him, and that would send him across the country to San Francisco, where he would be received on a pile of straw, and from whence he could go to the mines when he was ready.

All this seemed very reasonable to Ries, but he said we lived in a most wonderful age, when improvements were made in all departments of life; and finishing dressing Snyder's hair, he went away. He was gone about an hour, when he returned very much excited, and setting his tin cup on the counter with such violence that the water flew in all directions, and shaking his fist at Snyder, threatened that he would never again believe anything he said; that people down street had laughed at him when he told them of the new way of going to California, etc. Snyder said that Joe Rauker had told him the same story, and he did not know any better himself, etc.; but Ries went away in a very nervous, angry mood.

Among the early pioneers in Fort Ball was also Andrew Love, who lived on the bluff on the McCutchenville road, where the river comes close to the road.

Another pioneer, on the Tiffin side, was Alexander Mason. He built and opened the "Flagg Hotel" on the corner of Washington and Perry streets. It was a two story brick building, and received a third story when Mr. R. W. Shawhan became the owner, who fitted up and enlarged the hotel, when it was christened the "Shawhan House." J. W. Hedges was the first proprietor. Mason kept the house up and ran it as a hotel until the Shawhan House was built. The owner of the Shawhan House, J. W. Hedges, who really built up the reputation of the house and kept it the longest, was a native of Seneca County.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

There were but few children among the early settlers in Tiffin, and yet to secure a site and build a school house was one of the first public cares and enlisted the support of everybody. Application was made to Mr. Hedges for a lot to build a school house upon, and on the first day of February, 1828, Mr. Hedges executed a deed to George Don-

take much pains to instruct me in English grammar and pronouncing words correctly in reading the history of the United States, he took the other half of my time to receive instructions in mathematics and in the geography of Europe. Thus my thirty days passed away and I became a graduate of Mr. Crockett's first school in Tiffin. This constituted the sum total of my schooling in America, and it was not long after, that the school examiners of Tiffin, Joshua Seney, Oliver Cowdry and Frederick Singer, gave me a certificate of qualification to teach school, when I became one of the first teachers in the two-story brick, still standing on the same lot, now occupied for a shop.

The little old, one-story school house was torn away in about 1844 and the two-story brick put up a little further from the street, with four rooms.

Here all the schools in Tiffin were accommodated until the young city organized under the union school system and preparations were made to build the beautiful school house on South Monroe street, now known as the high school building.

Simultaneously with the organization of the city of Tiffin, the question of inaugurating the union school system under the law, agitated the minds of some of our people also. Opinions as to its propriety differed very widely. The proud position that Ohio occupies in her educational department, when she taxes her wealth to educate her youth—in other words—when she makes the owners of property pay taxes to educate the children of those who do not pay taxes for want of property—was not appreciated by all our citizens. The friends of the measure were the taxpayers, the wealthy men of the city, one of the most active of whom was Mr. R. W. Shawan, who had no child to educate and paid the largest amount of taxes of any man in the county. To his honor be it said—the success of the measure depended largely on the part he took in its favor. Remarkable as it may seem, the enemies of the proposition were the poorer classes, who generally have the most children to educate. Nineteen of these, who worked hard, electioneering for votes against the measure all day, were the heads of families averaging five children to each, and whose taxes on the duplicate added together for all purposes did not reach the sum of thirty dollars.

The vote was taken in September, 1850, and a handsome majority secured in its favor. In October following, at the election for members of the school board, the following were elected, viz.:

William L. Lee, William D. Searles, George Knapp, A. C. Baldwin, W. H. Kuchols, W. H. Gibson.

On the 22d day of November, 1855, at a public meeting, the board was authorized to borrow a sum of money not to exceed the sum of \$6,000, to be used in the building of the new school house, and interest not to exceed ten per cent.

On the 10th of June, 1856, the board passed a resolution to lay the corner-stone of the new school house with appropriate ceremonies, and to invite the Rev. L. Andrew to deliver the address.

On the 20th of January, 1857, another public meeting, held at the mayor's office, resolved to instruct the school board to proceed and finish the new school building, and to levy additional taxes on all the taxable property in Tiffin, for that purpose, as follows:

For the year 1857, one and one-half mills additional; for the year 1858, one and one-half mills additional; for the year 1859, one and one-half mills additional; for the year 1860, three and seven-tenths mills on the dollar; for the year 1861, three and seven-tenths mills on the dollar; for the year 1862, three and six-tenths mills on the dollar; for the year 1863, three and seven-tenths mills on the dollar, and to borrow another sum of money for that purpose, not exceeding \$8,000; to issue bonds, &c.

In 1859 the third story was finished inside, and the first high school organized that fall.

The building, with the site, cost at least \$45,000.

By a special vote of the citizens, January 30, 1871, the board was authorized to build two additional school houses; one in the first ward and one in the third ward, and the second ward to have one. On the 17th of February, 1871, the board contracted for both of these structures, and had them put up at an expense of \$7,500 each, sites included.

In 1878 the board built the large school house in the now third ward, and the building of the three new school houses cost the board a total of about \$72,000 invested in school houses and lots.

There are at this time about 2,700 youths in Tiffin entitled to public education, and the board has a total of 25 teachers.

The board employs one superintendent and twenty nine teachers, of whom the following is a list, including their respective salaries:

Mr. W. Keith, superintendent	\$1,200	Harriet Leach, teacher	\$575
Mr. F. Lewis, principal	800	Charles Schaefer, teacher	500
Samuel B. Peterson, principal	700	Amelia Schaefer, teacher	500
Elizabeth Herrington, teacher	600	Virginia Metzger, teacher	500
Mr. Matt. Zechman, teacher	475	Lenora Mitchell, teacher	375
Matthie M. Lipson, teacher	475	Jessie Peormann, teacher	350
Samuel McKimble, teacher	450	Emma Markelbach, teacher	300
Colin Williams, teacher	400	Laura Freyman, teacher	300



T. L. Love



Warren P. Noble



C. C. Threfper



A. H. Smith



S. D. Brown



S. D. Loveland

came to Tiffin and entered into partnership with Dr. H. K. Hershisier, in the well known corner drug store on Market and Washington. At the close of the first year he bought his partner's interest, and has remained in successful business there ever since. Ever since his location here Dr. Hubbard has taken a very lively interest in every measure calculated to promote the growth and welfare of Tiffin, his adopted city, especially in her educational interests. He has been twice elected a member of the school board: first in 1877, and again in 1880, and has been president of the board since 1878. He was married to Miss Helen M., daughter of Judge Sawyer, of Nashua, New Hampshire, on the 27th day of August, 1873, and Clara S. and Sheldon B. Hubbard help to make the household lively.

C. O. KNEPPER

was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1836, the oldest son of Jonathan and Margaret Knepper. He graduated from Heidelberg college in the class of 1862, and from the seminary in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1864. He was superintendent of the schools of Waterloo, Iowa, and of Waverly, in the same state. On the 24th day of June, 1868, he was married to S. Grace Dunnell, daughter of David Dunnell, of Massachusetts, the bride then living in Waterloo. This union was blessed with three children, one son and two daughters. In 1871 he was elected professor of the Alumni of Heidelberg and took charge of his position in 1872. In the spring of 1879 he was elected a member of the school board of Tiffin.

HENRY BROHL

was born in the city of Bonn, on the Rhine, on the 10th day of November, 1831. He attended the academy and university at Bonn, and before he had time to graduate he left his native city and country; he came to America and settled in Sandusky City in the spring of 1851. Mr. Brohl had also applied himself to the mercantile business while he lived in his native city, and when he removed from Sandusky City to Tiffin in 1855 he entered into copartnership with E. T. Abbott in the business of wholesale grocers. He continued in this firm until in 1857 he entered into partnership with Robert Crum in Tiffin in the sale of groceries and liquors. The business was conducted by this firm until 1860, when Mr. Brohl opened a saloon, which he has conducted ever since. In 1860 Mr. Brohl was married to Miss Catherine K. of Sandusky City. This union was blessed with seven children, who are all living. He was elected to the school board in 1877.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BANKS OF TIFFIN—INSURANCE COMPANIES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

IN the spring of 1847 the question of establishing a bank in Tiffin was agitated by some of the monied men in the place, and it became apparent very soon that rival interests were growing into conflicting proportions. One wing followed the leadership of R. W. Shawhan, and the other, that of Rufus W. Reid, the leading rival merchants of Tiffin at that time. To the outside world it seemed at times that one party would succeed, and then the other, but finally Mr. Reid, who never was very scrupulous in any thing, succeeded in securing a charter.

On the 12th day of July, 1847, Benjamin Tomb, William H. Gibson, Samuel Waggoner, R. G. Pennington, Alfred Johnson, R. W. Reid, Daniel Smith, William Fleet, William M. Buel, and Daniel Brown, made the proper application for the organization of an independent bank. "Pending the granting of the application, they became convinced that the amount already subscribed was insufficient," (says Stewart, but they really became alarmed at the rival element showing greater force,) so they, in conjunction with others, enlarged the capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars. On the 2d of August, of the same year, they filed their amended application, which was speedily acted upon by the board of commissioners, and a charter for an independent bank, to be located in Tiffin, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was granted them on the 9th of the same month.

Perhaps it would have been better for all parties concerned, as well as the community at large, if the other faction had succeeded. Who can tell?

The bank was organized by the election of Benjamin Tomb president, and Waggoner, Buel, Reid and Pennington, directors. Mr. Tomb resigned his position as president in 1848, and Abel Rawson was appointed in his place. Mr. Pennington was appointed cashier *pro tem.*, and afterwards William E. Chittenden, the regular cashier. They con-

bonds deposited with the treasurer of state for the security of the holders of its notes in the sum of \$209,648; that all said bonds had been abstracted or paid out in violation of law, and that the holders of \$57,000 of outstanding circulation were deprived of their pro rata share of said bank. He claimed that the state held securities for this circulation, in the sum of \$50,000, and asked that the same be used for the redemption of the bills.

Nothing was done upon this report. War broke out and the Seneca county bank was lost sight of. The bills were hawked about the country, and sold for whatever they would fetch. In the session of the general assembly of 1864, the writer introduced a bill directing the treasurer of state to redeem the certificates so issued by the receiver, and the outstanding bills of said bank, which passed both houses and became a law on the 31st of March, 1864. The state lost nothing by the act. On the contrary, there were less bills and certificates outstanding than the securities in the hands of the treasurer of state, leaving a respectable balance in favor of the state. This balance was made up undoubtedly by bills that were lost or destroyed, and having never been presented, the state had the benefit of the loss.

In 1852, Arnold and Tomb (Sylvanus Arnold and Benjamin Tomb), established a private banking house, which lasted two years, when it changed into the name of Tomb, Huss & Co. The business was conducted in this name until 1855, when the company organized as the "First National Bank of Tiffin," with Benjamin Tomb for president, and John T. Huss cashier. For eleven years this bank did an immense business, but during the last year some people, who had a chance to know, questioned its soundness, and looked upon the institution with misgivings. Mr. Huss, the cashier, was a native of Tiffin, and a young man of excellent business qualifications. He was highly esteemed, and enjoyed the general confidence for honor and integrity. Nobody was willing to believe him guilty of any wrong. The state election of 1875 was over, and both parties quieted down to business.

It was the afternoon of the 1st of October, 1875. Several depositors from the city withdrew their deposits. The money in the bank had run down to a few thousand dollars. The clerks in the bank felt gloomy. Some of the directors conferred together as to all opportunity of borrowing some money for a few days. Huss was at his house, where he had been for several days, feeling unwell, as he said. A gentleman from the city came to the bank and asked to see Mr. Huss, and, upon a view of seeing Mr. Huss the next morning about a large draft that was not just as it should have been. It was half past four o'clock in

THE BANK OF TIFFIN.

Was organized in the fall of 1858, by Evan Dorsey and A. G. Sneath. In the fall of 1859, R. W. Shawhan bought the interest of Mr. Dorsey, and the bank was continued by the same name until it merged into the organization of the National Exchange bank in 1865. The Bank of Tiffin was kept during its whole existence in the room now occupied by John Neligh as a clothing store. Mr. Shawhan was then, as now, the owner of the building.

Mr. A. G. Sneath was cashier of the old Bank of Tiffin during the whole time of its existence, and of the National Exchange bank for about three years from the time of its organization.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Seneca County Mutual Fire Insurance company was organized under a charter by the legislature of Ohio, passed March 19th, 1850.

The first meeting of the incorporators was held in the sheriff's office in Tiffin, in pursuance of notices published in the *Seneca Advertiser* and the *Seneca Herald*, when the Hon. A. Lugenbeel was appointed chairman and Hon. J. W. Wilson secretary.

On motion of Eden Lease, the by-laws of the Stark County Mutual Insurance company were adopted for the by-laws of this company.

William Lang was elected president for the ensuing year, J. W. Wilson secretary, and George Knupp treasurer. The secretary was authorized to act as general agent of the company; and thus the company started on its career with a good board of directors and officers, and with one of the most favorable charters for a mutual fire insurance company ever passed by an Ohio legislature.

On the 20th day of October, 1850, the first policy was issued and the last one on the 31st day of July, 1860, being number 1,502.

Immediately upon the organization of the company Mr. Wilson took charge of all its business and appointed very many agents in various counties in northern Ohio, the larger number of whom had no experience in insurance matters, and whatever they lacked in knowledge they made up in impudence and avarice.

They recommended all manner of risks, and would have insured anything that they had temporarily. In addition to this, many of the applicants were worthless and irresponsible, and when assessments were made up on them, they could not be collected. The premium note was a lien upon the real estate of the insured, but very often prior encumbrances swallowed up the whole value. The agents themselves

amounts of the losses were paid by the Government.

THE LAMPREY-SUCKLING FISHES OF THE WORLD.

1. \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} .
 2. \mathbb{R}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{C} .
 3. \mathbb{C}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{C} .
 4. \mathbb{C}^n is a vector space over \mathbb{R} .

HELEN MUTUAL AID LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was organized on the 23d of January, 1878.

President—W. P. Noble.

Vice-President—John Houck.

Treasurer—Ed. Jones.

Secretary and General Manager—A. L. Flack.

Counselor—Andrew J. Brickner.

Medical Examiner—Dr. E. J. McCollum.

The association has issued over one thousand policies, is in a flourishing condition and is very carefully conducted.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Seneca lodge No. 35 was instituted under its charter February 20th, 1845, by District Deputy Grand Master Joel Searles, of Columbus lodge No. 9, assisted by S. H. Bradley, P. G., of Morning Star lodge No. 26, Medina, Ohio. Applicants for the charter present were: H. G. W. Cronise, R. R. McMeens, James Sivils, B. D. Chapman, T. H. Sheldon, J. Oyler, who proceeded to elect the following officers, viz:

N. G.—T. H. Sheldon.

V. G.—B. D. Chapman.

Secretary—H. G. W. Cronise.

Treasurer—James Sivils.

Thereupon the officers were installed, and the following named persons were initiated, viz: John E. McCormack, N. Redd, W. P. Noble, Rolla Johnson. Two hundred and eighty-nine persons have been initiated in this lodge.

Its present officers are:

N. G.—H. J. Weller.

V. G.—P. G. Greis.

P. Secretary—Sharon C. Lamberson.

Treasurer—Samuel Stricker.

Trustees—Levi Weirick, D. C. Tunison, Sharon C. Lamberson.

Meets Monday nights.

OAKLEY LODGE NUMBER 317.

Date of its charter, June 1st, 1857.

The following were the charter members: F. Don Benham, John T. Huss, J. W. Miller, L. M. Loomis, T. H. Bagley, T. W. Ourand, B. Pennington, E. G. Bowe, John Poorman, John E. McCormack.

The first officers of the lodge were:

N. G.—J. T. Huss.

V. G.—J. W. Miller.

Secretary—B. Pennington.

Treasurer—T. H. Bagley.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Tiffin lodge No. 80, was organized January 12th, 1874, when the following officers were installed by Mr. James A. Swoope, Grand Chancellor, viz:

Past Chancellor—C. J. Yingling.
 Chancellor Commander—H. L. Steckel.
 Vice Chancellor—James Smith.
 Prelate—A. M. Campbell.
 Master of Exchequer—Ph. Emich.
 Master of Finance—Harry Lutz.
 Keeper of Record and Seal—C. J. Yingling.
 Master of Arms—John Sohn.
 Inner Guard—J. A. Flack.
 Outer Guard—J. W. Love.

The lodge numbers now sixty active members, and is in a flourishing condition.

The present officers are:

Past Chancellor—O. P. Snyder.
 Chancellor Commander—E. W. Stevenson.
 Vice Chancellor—U. Clary.
 Prelate—A. M. Hart.
 Master of Exchequer—O. P. Frees.
 Master of Finance—James W. Love.
 Master of Arms—W. S. Wineland.
 Inner Guard—Ed. Fry.
 Outer Guard—Oscar Fraley.

Meetings Tuesday night.

Grand lodge Knights of Pythias meets at Dayton May 24th, 25th and 26th, 1882.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Tiffin lodge No. 82 was chartered February 15th, 1875.

Its first officers were:

Dictator—Charles Martin.
 Vice Dictator—Fred. K. Halderman.
 Assistant Dictator—B. G. Atkins.
 Reporter—G. K. Brown.
 Treasurer—P. Scheib.
 Chaplain—
 Guide—D. Y. Chapman.
 Guardian—
 Sentinel—C. C. Parks.

Present officers for 1882.

Dictator—J. A. Hall.
 Vice Dictator—P. J. Wilson

E. B. Searles, Robert Crum, H. C. Spindler, W. P. Noble, L. A. Hall, E. W. Reeme, Leander Stern, and continued to exist as Tiffin lodge until October 16th, 1866, when the two lodges were consolidated under the name of Tiffin lodge No. 77.

The following brethren served as officers in Sandusky lodge No. 77 from the date of its charter until the present writing (April 20, 1880), as follows:

W. M.:

R. W. Reid, from 1842 to 1849 inclusive.
Robert Crum, from 1850 to 1853 inclusive.
J. E. McCormack, from 1858 to 1861 inclusive.
Henry Kuhn, from 1862 to 1863 inclusive.
C. C. Park, from 1864 to 1868 inclusive.
A. H. Byers, from 1869 to 1871 inclusive.
G. K. Brown, from 1872 to 1873 inclusive.
J. P. Kuniaman, from 1874 to 1876 inclusive.
J. W. Chamberlain, from 1877 to 1878 inclusive.
D. Y. Chapman, from 1879 to 1880 inclusive.

Secretaries:

Joseph Walker, 1842.
F. W. Green, from 1843 to 1847 inclusive.
G. J. Keen, 1848.
H. W. Owen, 1849.
J. P. Pillars, 1850.
T. C. Tunison, 1851.
R. Williams, 1852.
G. E. Seney, 1853.
James Pelan, 1854.
J. G. Kennedy, 1855.
George H. Heming, 1856.
J. M. Stevens, 1857.
M. H. Church, 1858.
J. D. Arndt, 1859.
L. M. Loomis, from 1860 to 1863 inclusive.
J. G. Gross, from 1864 to 1867 inclusive.
Charles Martin, from 1868 to 1870 inclusive.
J. H. Frost, 1869.
B. G. Atkins, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and 1878.
N. N. Spielman, from 1876 to 1877 inclusive.
J. E. McCormack, from 1879 to 1880 inclusive.

TIFFIN LODGE NUMBER 322.

W. M.:

Robert Crum, from 1858 to 1860 inclusive.
D. F. DeWoll, from 1861 to 1863 inclusive.
A. T. Barnes, from 1864 to 1865 inclusive.
F. E. Franklin, 1866.

Marquardt, A. H. Byers, J. G. Gross, Jonathan Smith, Peter Vannest, Evan Dorsey, H. H. Souder.

T. L. Masons:

C. K. Watson, 1867 and 1868.

C. C. Park, 1869 and 1880.

A. H. Byers, 1870 and 1871.

Charles Martin, from 1872 to 1879 inclusive.

Recorders:

G. K. Brown, from 1867 to 1872, and from 1875 to 1876 inclusive.

J. M. Stevens, 1873 and 1874.

J. W. Chamberlain, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880.

DE MOLAY COMMANDERY NUMBER 9, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Was organized at Republic August 10th, 1848, with the following charter members, viz: Josiah Roop, John P. Worstell, H. Benton, Platt Benedict, Daniel Watersons, Daniel Brown, Hiram Humphrey, M. V. Bogart, Edward Winthrop, H. L. Harris.

It remained at Republic until February 24th, 1869, when the first meeting was held at Tiffin, where it has remained ever since.

Lminent Commanders:

Edward Winthrop, from 1848 to 1851 inclusive.

Platt Benedict, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive.

M. V. Bogart, from 1858 to 1864 inclusive.

H. Bromley, from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

J. W. Chamberlain, 1871, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1880.

C. C. Park, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1879.

Recorders:

H. P. Benton, 1848 and 1849.

E. T. Stickney, from 1850 to 1854, and from 1866 to 1867.

J. S. Smith, 1855.

H. Bromley, from 1856 to 1864 inclusive.

D. M. Neikirk, from 1868 to 1872 inclusive.

J. M. Stevens, from 1873 to 1875.

R. Lysle, 1879 and 1880.

All these Masonic bodies meet at Masonic hall, in the third story of Gross's block, corner Perry and Washington.

Stated meetings are held as follows:

Tiffin Lodge No. 77 — First and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Seneca Chapter No. 42 — First Friday of each month.

Clinton Council No. 47 — Second Monday evening of each month.

De Molay Commandery No. 9 — Fourth Wednesday evening of each month.

ST. JOHN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Was organized March 28th, 1868, by Michael Kirchner, John Houck

and Pam. Valhalla, wife of John.

President: (non)residents: M. J.

Vice-President: A. J. Brickner

Secretary: George Spivey

Treasurer: Arnold Kline

Director: [redacted]

President: Emily S. Wain

Vice-President: Joseph [redacted]

Corresponding Secretary: W. [redacted]

Financial Secretary: Phyllis H.

Treasurer: Louis [redacted]

Directors: A. J. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

ANNALS

1917

Organization of the 1871-1872

with the first officers:

County Delegates: John K. [redacted]

President: John [redacted]

Vice-President: T. F. [redacted]

Recording Secretary: W. [redacted]

Financial Secretary: John [redacted]

Treasurer: W. [redacted]

Directors: [redacted]

County Delegates: Joseph [redacted]

President: T. F. [redacted]

Vice-President: John [redacted]

Recording Secretary: W. [redacted]

Financial Secretary: [redacted]

Treasurer: M. [redacted]

1918

President: George [redacted]

County Delegates: A. [redacted]

President: [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

County Delegates: [redacted]

President: [redacted]

County

County

County

County

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County

The present officers are:

Grand Officers—George A. Lantermilch, D. D. G. A.

Representative—Joseph Meyer.

Officers of Humbolt Grove No. 15, U. A. O. D.:

N. A.—Christ. Trothe.

W. A.—Frederick Schrikel.

Secretary—Charles Yung.

Treasurer—J. U. Moshinger.

Inner Guard—August Dressel.

Outer Guard—Mathias Pfeifer.

Trustees—Balthasar Waebling, Henry Lemp, John Reif.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TEN-HOUR LAW.

WHEN THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER came, the children of the nation were surprised to find that the President had signed a bill which would limit the hours of labor of the women of the country.

The bill was known as the "Ten-Hour Law," because it provided that no woman should be employed in any factory or mine for more than ten hours a day. It was signed by President Taft on November 11, 1912.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on September 1, 1912, and by the Senate on October 3, 1912. It was then signed by the President.

The bill was a result of the efforts of the women's movement, which had been working for many years to secure equal rights for women. The movement had been successful in securing the right of women to vote, and now it was working to secure the right of women to work for the same hours as men.

The bill was a victory for the women's movement, and it was a step towards the equality of the sexes.

R. Sherman

1912

1912

1912

1912

1912

1912

of his early recollections of frontier practice, but said in a note of the 10th of February, 1880, to the writer: "At the age of 87 my memory is not retentive, but I will comply with your request as best I can in due time: at present my whole time is occupied with business.

J. PURDY."

The record of the lives of these gentlemen, their practice, and incidents connected therewith, the scenes they participated in, and the events that transpired in their time would make a highly interesting book, and the writer had intended to write out sketches of some of them, but to keep this book within the limits marked out for it, he must abstain. I will say, however, that Mr. Coffinberry (Count Coffinberry as he was familiarly called) was the most remarkable figure of them all. In appearance he was the very image of Oliver Goldsmith. He had large features and a very striking appearance; he shaved smooth and his face carried a smile mixed with sarcasm. He was learned and witty, a good historian and exceedingly entertaining in conversation. He was a natural poet and published one of his poems called "The Forest Ranger" in book form. Selah Chapin settled here in the law practice at an early day; also Mr. Curtis Bates and Mr. Joshua Seney. Sidney Smith, William W. Culver, John J. Steiner and others. John K. Gibson, a promising young man, and older brother of General Gibson, was the first law student in Mr. Rawson's office in Tiffin. He died before he was admitted to practice.

The writer became associated with the profession when he commenced reading law in Tiffin, in 1840, and having, for forty years, been in daily intercourse with legal gentlemen, and amongst whom he counts his warmest and best friends, it would be a very great pleasure to remember them all and make a pen-picture of each one; but for the reasons already assigned a few only are sketched to any length.

During a number of years, when Judge Lane and Judge Reuben Wood were on the supreme bench together, they took for their part of the work the northwestern part of Ohio. They formed a wonderful contrast on the bench. Judge Lane was a very short, compactly built man; was near-sighted, had small black eyes, wore spectacles, had black hair, which he brushed straight down over his forehead, and when he read he held the book or paper close to his nose. He was a rapid talker and exceedingly active. Judge Wood was a six footer; very straight; had large forehead, light brown hair, brushed over to the right side; had large blue eyes, a large fleshy nose, clenched lips, deep and sonorous voice; spoke slowly and very impressively; thus they formed a striking contrast in their personal appearance on the bench.

Hayden, but on the 10th of January, 1837, he was reappointed Judge of the Court, and was directed by the Legislature to practice law. This, however, was disallowed by the Governor, and he was directed to carry out his commission in the same manner as a Justice of the Peace. The salary and dignity attached to the office of Justice of the Peace, at that time, was not, to a very great extent, different from that of a Judge, and the office has become, at that time, a very important one.

The Hon. David Higgins, one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench, and his jurisdiction, at that time, was over the counties of Ohio. He was succeeded by the Hon. John H. Brown, who held his first court in February, 1837. At that time, the District was then composed of the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Adams, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron, Wis.

Judge Brown's term expired with the year 1838.

The next year, the Legislature passed an act, which divided the State into five judicial districts, and designated them. These were then divided into counties, and each of the counties was assigned to one of the districts. The districts were: Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Adams, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron, Wis. The next year, the Legislature passed an act, which divided the State into five judicial districts, and designated them. These were then divided into counties, and each of the counties was assigned to one of the districts. The districts were: Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Adams, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron, Wis.

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Seney was elected judge, and about the time his term expired, the legislature changed the district.

On the 8th of April, 1858, an act was passed creating the tenth judicial district and changing the sub-division, of which Seneca was a part. By this act the tenth judicial district was composed of the counties of Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Crawford, Hancock, Wyandot and Putnam. The counties of Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot were made the third division. Four days thereafter another act was passed attaching Lucas to the fourth district and making Seneca county the first sub-division of the tenth district, Wyandot and Crawford the second and Hancock, Wood and Putnam the third sub-division, leaving Judge Seney in this county, Seneca being then a sub-division.

Judge Whitely's time expired in 1861 and he was re-elected in the then third sub-division. Josiah S. Plants was elected in the second sub-division in the fall of 1858. In the fall of 1863, Judge Plants, while out in Indiana hunting prairie chickens, was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was brought home to die; and Ohio lost one of her brightest, best and most promising young men.

Judge Plant's term had nearly expired when he died. Nobody was appointed to fill his place.


In the fall of 1862, and shortly before the expiration of his term of office, Judge Seney went to war with the 101st regiment O. V. I. as its surgeon.

On the 1st day of May, 1862, another act was passed abolishing the tenth district and re-organizing the third district thus, viz: first sub-division, Logan, Union, Marion; second sub-division, Auglaize, Allen, Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam; third sub-division, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood; fourth sub-division, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot, Crawford.

Under this act Whitely remained in this fourth sub-division, and Plants also, up to his death; so that now, and under this act, Whitely, Metcalf, Latta, Lawrence and Plants were the judges in 1863. Whitely was on the bench then.

This last named act provides for an election to be held in this fourth sub-division for a judge in 1866. At this time Judge Whitely's term expired, and Chester R. Mott was elected. He was succeeded by A. M. Jackson, who resigned his office, and Thomas Beer was appointed by Governor to fill the unexpired term of Jackson, and at the expiration of that time (1870) was elected and is on the bench now. So far we have traced the time of the election of the judges in regular



Yours truly,
A. Hanson


mendable position in society and the attainment of moral, intellectual, and religious habits. He early appreciates the necessity of self-reliance and self-exertion, assured that a praiseworthy notoriety and an approving conscience can be acquired and perpetuated only by securing the respect and confidence of the good. Therefore, stimulated by a laudable ambition, and hopeful of success, he cheerfully combats adversity, and ultimately acquires and retains the good opinion of the community, the basis of his usefulness and goal of his ambition. Influenced by the tenacity of his purposes and stimulated by his example, others, and especially his descendants, will be naturally, and yet, perhaps, unconsciously, induced to eschew the illusions of evil on the one hand, and cultivate, on the other, with patient assiduity, the love and practice of virtue as the only thornless pathway to happiness, distinction and success.

LIFE OF ABEL RAWSON.

Abridged from notes written by himself.

Abel Rawson was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, May 11, 1798; the third son of Lemuel Rawson and Sarah Barrus, who were married September 8, 1791. Abel was a lineal descendant of the sixth generation from Edward Rawson, who emigrated from England as early as 1637, and acted as secretary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay from May, 1650 to 1686.

When less than four years old he was seized with fever followed by disease of the tibia of the left leg, which, after years of intense suffering, resulted in the loss of the bone and deformity of the ankle and foot which ever afterwards remained.

At the age of sixteen, the crippled son was advised to secure sufficient education to prepare himself for a teacher. The parents could give their children a common school education, but, as Abel inclined to the legal profession, they agreed to furnish him with such clothing as could be manufactured in the family, while he must earn the expense required for tuition and board at the academy or at college and to obtain his profession.

The offer made by his parents was accepted by Abel, and he resumed his place in New Salem Academy, and during two or more ensuing years taught school in the winters for educational support.

Thereafter he was admitted to the Dartmouth University, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and remained until the middle of the summer year, when the decision of the Dartmouth College case, by the United States Supreme Court, and Federal District Court of the institution.

Upon re-entrance of the summer term, Mr. Rawson decided to enter upon his course of law, and the next two years remained with Messrs. George and Samuel Newcomb, Massachusetts, and completed his course with S. C. Ayer, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1821. He was examined in May, 1822, and received his license to practice law in the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, and in 1823 opened an office at New Salem.

After a few days Mr. Rawson took the stage coach for Albany and thence to Buffalo, New York, being six days and nights on the road. He came to

take charge of the United States land office for the Delaware district about to be removed to Tiffin. There was no bridge across the Sandusky river, and in April, 1828, Mr. Rawson left Fort Ball and opened his law office in Tiffin. Mr. Rawson was then postmaster at Fort Ball, and Milton McNeal his deputy. During a temporary absence of Mr. Rawson, one Neal McGaffey made an attempt to have him removed for the reason that Mr. Rawson's office was in Tiffin, which place was supplied from Fort Ball, and the highway and mail route from Columbus to Lower Sandusky. Fremont was on the west side of the river. After many shameless expedients made by McGaffey, John McLan, then postmaster-general, informed Mr. Rawson that he should be no more annoyed. Soon after McGaffey was dismissed from the offices of clerk and of recorder by the court of common pleas, and Joseph Howard was appointed their clerk, and Mr. Rawson recorder.

September 28, 1828, Mr. Rawson was married to Miss Sarah Ann Clark, at Royallton, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and they returned to Tiffin about the middle of October following. Miss Clark was born February 14, 1806, at Hancock, in Addison county, Vermont. She had been well educated, but was mainly dependent upon her own exertions for support. This union contributed largely to the assistance and happiness of Mr. Rawson.

16th, 1847, without his knowledge, which led to violent opposition and an attempt was made to impeach his report by the Bank of Titlin.

The final result fully sustained Mr. Rawson, and the Seneca County Bank at Titlin, was chartered August 19th, 1847.

February 8th, 1848, B. Tomb resigned as president and Mr. Rawson was appointed to fill the vacancy, but on May 25th, 1848, he also resigned.

The death of an only daughter, Aurinia H., February 10th, 1848, was a severe blow to an invalid mother, and on June 6th, 1849, Mrs. Rawson suddenly expired.

Thereupon Mr. Rawson abandoned his profession, and for several years devoted himself to out-door pursuits and the improvement of real estate.

In 1850 Mr. Rawson consented to become a candidate as a member for Seneca county of the convention to revise the state constitution, the election being on the first day of April. Excepting a printed address, Mr. Rawson took little interest in the canvass, and was defeated by E. T. Stickney with a majority of eighty-two votes.

In October, 1851, his name was used in the canvass for state senate during his absence in Iowa, of which, with his defeat, he was ignorant until his return; and also, in 1858, he was urged to accept the nomination for judge of common pleas, and in 1860 that for state senate, both of which he declined.

During this period Mr. Rawson devoted much of his time to closing professional business, and also to the education of his two sons, Allen A. and Homer C. Rawson, both of whom graduated at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, in the spring of 1855, and in the following autumn and spring, settled in Adams county, Iowa, where they still reside 1880.

September 25th, 1856, Mr. Rawson married Mrs. Maria McNeal, widow of Milton McNeal, who had died in September, 1834, with whom he afterwards enjoyed domestic quiet in declining years.

Especially during the last three or four years of his life did Mr. Rawson feel that his physical nature was yielding to the infirmities of age. This did not interfere with his cheerful recollections of the past, and regard for the friendly ties of the present, nor with his bright view of futurity. Conscious of a life of integrity and of honor, he said: "Let us always seek and abide the right, leaving consequences to the dispensations of Providence."

As the evening of Thursday, August 24th, 1871, was drawing a life of seventy-three years to a close, peacefully and gently the soul of Abel Rawson departed to the endless visions of eternity.

JOSHUA SENEY.

James Nicholson was a commodore of the United States navy in 1775, when he had command of the Trumbull, a frigate of thirty guns, and fought in her an action with the British man-of-war Wyatt, which, next to that of Paul Jones, with the Serapis, was the most desperate of the war. Fifteen members of the Nicholson family served in the navy of the United States. Commodore Nicholson had four daughters, who were all famous for their beauty and their accomplishments in both Washington and New York societies. Mr. Albert Gallatin, while a

them and terrible way of relating them. He is gone, and another tie of friendship that has lasted forty-seven years is broken, an old heart left to mourn.

OLIVER COWDERY.

Near the end of the Mormon Bible is added the testimony of Oliver Cowdery as to the "Golden Plates."

He was one of the brightest minds amongst the leaders of the Mormons, and the history of the order would have been a better one had his counsel and advice prevailed.

Mr. Cowdery was born in the state of Vermont, on the 3d day of October, 1804. After he had acquired a good common school education, he applied himself with great industry to the study of the dead languages and became very proficient in the Greek and Chaldee. He came to Ohio when he was a young man and entered the law office of Judge Bissel, a very distinguished lawyer in Painesville, Lake county, as a student, and was admitted to practice after having read the requisite length of time and passed an examination. His unfortunate association with the Mormons blasted the high hopes and bright prospects of an otherwise promising career, and planted a thousand thorns along the wayside of a life that was as pure and undefiled as that of the best of men. Cowdery had more to do with the production of the Mormon Bible than its history had ever given him credit for. He was the best scholar among the leaders. While others advocated the doctrine of polygamy, Cowdery opposed it, not only on moral grounds, but also, and principally because it was contrary to the great principles of christianity, and above all, because it was opposed not only to the great demands of civilization but to the spirit of the free institutions of our country. This opposition to polygamy brought Cowdery into conflict with the other leaders, and especially with Joe Smith; and while Cowdery gathered around himself the better and most intellectual element among the Mormons, Joe Smith became the leader of the coarser forces, with whom his great force of character soon made him very popular. The conflict came and Cowdery had to flee for his life, leaving his wife and two children behind him. Mrs. Cowdery's maiden name was Whitmer, and a sister of one of the Whitmer's who figured as a leader. She was a beautiful woman, whose quiet nature, sweet temper and kind disposition won her friends wherever she was known.

Mr. Cowdery came back to Kirtland. In the spring of 1840, on the 12th day of May, he addressed a large Democratic gathering in the town of Kirtland, in the German Reformed church of Turner and the present

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR CONTINUED.

SIDNEY SMITH.

THE subject of this sketch was the most remarkable character that was ever associated with the Tiffin bar. He was unlike other lawyers in almost every thing, and seemed to avoid assimilation on purpose. In 1833 he had his office in the frame building on the south side of Market street, on in-lot No. 71, now occupied as a saloon. When the writer became acquainted with him he was known by the name of Sidney Smith. It is said that he was a graduate of the New Haven Law school, and that formerly he was a shoemaker by trade. He was married when he moved from Portage county to Tiffin, in 1832, and very soon secured a very good practice. He bought a farm in Scipio township, and laid out the larger portion of Republic. In June, 1836, he published a notice in the *Tiffin Gazette*, that he would sell his lots in Republic, a valuable farm close by, another farm six miles from Tiffin, and one and one-half lots between the court house and the free bridge, because he wanted to go to some southern latitude.

Two years thereafter he gave notice that he had left his property in the hands of Mr. Chapin to sell for him, and moved to Cincinnati, where he opened a law office. It is said that he there wore his pants in his boots. The boots had large red tops, on which were painted in gilt letters, "Sidney Smith, attorney at law."

About the latter part of 1840 he came back to Republic and opened a law office again in the name of Smith. He took a very active part in the presidential campaign, and made the first speech when the Whigs raised their log cabin on the lot where the Commercial bank now stands. In his political harangue on that day he was exceedingly personal and bitter. This was on the 3d day of June, 1840. He made many more speeches throughout Seneca county that summer and fall, but became so boisterous and abusive that the Whig central committee finally refused to make any further appointments for him.

ATTENTION

MILITARY MEN OF SENECA COUNTY!

INJUSTICE IN THE CAMP!

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!

Blow ye the trumpet, blow, and sound the drum,
 Send round the hand-bills, let the freemen come;
 For equal rights the standard let us raise,
 And let the Tiffin Junto foam and gaze.
 Eight companies have we, old, faithful and true,
 Whose rights are trampled on to bless the new.
 Your old and patient prayers thrown in your face,
 And Oeeolas born to partial grace,
 The quartermaster deals you pelting storms,
 But takes the Oeeolas to his arms:
 He gives them guns, the brightest and the best,
 Let's your old beards petition and be cursed.
 Here, you can see, the Tiffin Junto reigns,
 While you submit to penalties and pains.
 Shall Oeeolas flaunt their glittering steel,
 And can the older brothers fail to feel?
 Behold their sheen displaying to the sun,
 And trudge your sober face and wooden gun,
 Hear ye, brave spirits of our fathers gone,
 And let your children put their reason on.
 High soars the eagle out of mortal sight,
 But why should justice tower a greater height?
 The eagle sometimes stoops to mortal kin,
 Then why not justice sometimes dwell with man.

If you arise and meet, in Tiffin, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, and peacefully, with united voices, proclaim your wrongs to the legislature, I think you can procure your rights, and arms enough of different description to make our brigade respectable, and I promise my feeble aid on the subject of moral justice. Why should a moral lecture on rifle the same sentiment as iron and trust that you've a beloved destination, the credit of your troops, and that the older brothers shall migrate with the more all eyes will be turned to the wrong.

Yours, &c. &c. &c. at Tiffin on the 11th. I see the poison is in the map. I must be going. Let's peacefully extract the venomous tooth and then proceed to cure.

SIDNEY SLAY

Brigadier General.

About the year 1843 General Sea left Republic and moved to Tiffin again, when he and Mr. L. A. Hall became partners in the law firm of Hall & Sea. They soon had a large practice, and while Sea was the better advocate, Hall was the better pleader. Mr. Sea's striking appearance and forcible address gave him great influence with a jury. He was quick and ready to catch a point, and unsparing in pressing it. This partnership lasted only about two years, and both continued in the practice in Tiffin.

General Sea was ambitious and used all the means at his command to get General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky, who was major-general of the 17th division O. M., out of office, with a view of filling it himself. General Bell was a most estimable gentleman and highly esteemed citizen, but he sometimes appeared on parade with a straw hat on his head: put on no style, and in 1838, while the Canadian or patriot war was raging, a lot of arms were stolen out of General Bell's warehouse, in Lower Sandusky. These two circumstances served General Sea's purpose, and he drew up charges against General Bell for the purpose of having him tried and court martialed. He had his law partner, Mr. Hall, to copy the charges, and they were sent to Governor Shannon. Governor Shannon thereupon caused the following order to be issued, which convened the most distinguished, august and talented military men that ever formed a court-martial in Ohio, viz:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 3, 1844. A

A court-martial, to consist of seven persons, will assemble at the city of Columbus, state of Ohio, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the hearing and determining of charges preferred against Major-General John Bell, of the 17th division of Ohio militia.

The court will consist of:

Major-General John Snider, of the 1st division, president.

Major-General C. B. Goddard, of the 15th division, judge advocate.

Major-General George Rowe, of the 13th division.

Brigadier-General M. S. Wade, of the 3d brigade, 1st division.

Brigadier-General George Gephart, of the 7th division.

Brigadier-General Thomas Stockton, of the 2d brigade, 7th division.

Brigadier-General Sidney Sea, of the 17th division.

General W. F. Sanderson, provost marshal.

William Lang, Esq., assistant marshal.

By order of

WILSON SHANNON

Commander-in-Chief Ohio Militia.

E. GALL,

Adjutant-General.

And on the 19th was held a court of United States court room, the Hon. General Sea being counsel for General Bell, and Mr. General

court house was crowded to overflowing during the trial, and on the following night the brass band, with a large crowd of citizens, gave General Sea a serenade. Much sympathy was enlisted in his favor by this time.

In 1848 General Sea, with his family, moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since which time the writer has heard but little of him.

He was a most wonderful combination of mental force: shrewd, cunning, able, reckless, daring, crouching, vindictive, ambitious. An able orator, a forcible advocate, but unsocial and cold. He was reckless in his adventures, as well as in the abandonment of a good purpose.

"Pity he loved an adventurous life's variety,
He was so great a loss to good society."

COOPER K. WATSON.

In the fall of 1879, while Judge Watson was visiting his daughter, Mrs. John D. Loomis, at Tiffin, he promised to write a short sketch of his life for publication in this book, but being very closely occupied on the bench and his health failing, the promise was never complied with. The following is from the *Tiffin Tribune* of May 27th, 1880, and while it is very incomplete, it is perhaps the best that can now be obtained as a substitute for a sketch of his life:

Cooper K. Watson died in Sandusky, Ohio, Thursday, May 20th, 1880, aged about seventy years, after an illness of several weeks. We take from the *Sandusky Register* the following obituary, and desire to add, that after he moved to Norwalk, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention:

"The deceased jurist was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of June, 1810, and was therefore a month of reaching the full allotted measure of man's life. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a merchant tailor, and worked at his trade a short time.

He turned his attention, however, to the law, soon after reaching manhood. He began his study at Newark, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus. He practiced at Newark for two years, then moved to Delaware, where he remained four years; then went to Marion, where he lived five years, four of which he served as prosecutor of the county. He then moved to Fremont, where he lived eight years. While a resident of Fremont he became an intimate friend of the late Sardis Berchard, an uncle and patron of President R. B. Hayes.

About 1850 he took up his residence at Tiffin, and in 1854 was the Free Soil K. N. candidate for Congress, and was elected. He entered the house of representatives with John Sherman, and soon took rank as an ardent friend of liberty, and an uncompromising foe of the slave power. He was not re-elected, and at the close of his term returned to the practice of the law.

In 1870 he moved to Norwalk, where he remained until he made this city his home in 1874.

ROBERT G. PENNINGTON.

One of the oldest lawyers in Tiffin, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1816, of Quaker parents, Joseph and Sarah Pennington, who were also natives of the same state. He was a descendant of Isaac Pennington, of Chalfort, England, who, with George Fox, Thomas Ellwood, Robert Barclay and William Penn founded the Society of Friends, in England, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

One of Isaac's daughters, Gulielma, was the wife of William Penn, and his son, Edward Pennington, came with him to America and married the daughter of Samuel Jennings, the then governor of New Jersey, and from whom the Penningtons, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were descended.

In 1825 Joseph Pennington and family removed to Cayuga county, New York, where they lived until the spring of 1834, when they started for the west, expecting to purchase land and settle in the reservation in this county. They came to Buffalo by the New York and Erie canal and then up the lake in the old steamboat Enterprise, landing at Huron, thence by wagons to Tiffin, arriving on the 24th of May. The cholera breaking out in town, the people chiefly scattered to the country, and the Pennington family took up quarters in the southeast corner of Clinton township, where Joseph Pennington soon after bought a new farm, but subsequently purchased other lands and settled in Bloom township, where the family resided many years.

In 1837 Robert G. Pennington entered the Huron Institute, at Milan, Ohio, and after completing an academic course there, in the fall of 1839 began the study of law with Abel Rawson, Esq., then the principal lawyer in the county, having for a room-mate and fellow-student, John K. Gibson, a brilliant, noble young man, who died in 1841, before admission to the bar.

Mr. R. G. Pennington was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1842, at Columbus, Ohio, in a class with Jesse Stem, Edward Smith, Homer Everett and Geo. W. Thompson, and commenced and continued the partnership with Mr. Rawson until the latter retired from active business.

In February, 1842, Mr. Pennington married Caroline C. Kuhn, daughter of Captain Joseph L. Kuhn, late of the United States navy, and daughter of Lewis Cladwell Harrison, British consul-general in the Republic of Colombia, to the State, and who was born in Port Mahon, on the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands.

Her father was the son of the famous Benjamin Harrison, wife

the office of L. A. Hall, and was admitted to practice in 1852. In 1857 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. In 1858 the office of district attorney of the United States was tendered him, which he declined. He was the quartermaster of the 101st regiment O. V. I., and after serving two years returned to his profession. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in this district and was beaten by only 139 votes. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis. He is the author of "Seney's Code," and is a successful practitioner and an able and forcible advocate.

My venerable and distinguished old friend, the Hon. James Purdy, the veteran lawyer of Mansfield, Ohio, who is the only survivor of that pioneer band of lawyers that attended the sittings of the first courts in Seneca county, was kind enough to furnish the writer a few anecdotes and descriptions of a few scenes in connection with the practice in those early days, but it took some urging to induce Major Purdy (as he is familiarly called) to do so. Finally he penned, for the use of the writer, the following:

MANSFIELD, May 1, 1880.

W. L. CAMP, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At the age of 87 I retain vividly in my memory amusing anecdotes of the bar in those early days, a few specimens of which I give, that you may, if you desire, incorporate in proper language in your history of Seneca county.

In those days each circuit had a president judge, a lawyer, and in each county there were three associate judges, country gentlemen. The lawyers called this the "Demarara team." A sailor was fined, and as he stepped up to the clerk to pay, said he hoped the Demarara team was now satisfied. He was asked to explain, when he said: "In the Island of Demarara a team is composed of three mules and a jackass."

Some of the members of the bar traveled the circuit with the judge. Thus, the second circuit, was composed of the counties of Richland, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion, and Wood, the latter being organized in the winter of 1823-4. The members of the bar that traveled with Judge Lane were, Persip, of Columbus, Purdy, Parker, May and Collinberry, of Mansfield, and Bolt, of Norwalk. All these practiced in Seneca county. The two first named handled the whole circuit, except Wood county, which was then inaccessible on horseback a great portion of the year. That county was reached by the members of the bar of Norwalk by sail-boats from Sandusky City. These circuit-ers were called "Judge Lane's gang." They traveled on horseback, and in the spring term had muddy roads and deep streams to ford, sometimes nearly covering their horses, often affording amusing incidents. Collinberry, May, Parker and myself left Tiffin for New Haven one day on the then traveled road. Two well-to-do farmers on that road had a suit tried at that term, Purdy for plaintiff and Collinberry for the defendant. Contrary to his usual practice, Collinberry abused the

the other he plead "not guilty," and said, "that d—d shoemaker's game, I never play." Sea formerly was a shoemaker by trade.

J. Boyd, a farmer and early pioneer on Honey creek, boxed a young fellow's ears at a log rolling, for which he was indicted. William Clark, also an early pioneer and a farmer, had an old-fashioned fistient with a neighbor, for which he was indicted also. Their trials came on at the same term; each determined to defend himself. Mr. Boyd's case was first heard. The witnesses were examined and the prosecuting attorney addressed the jury. Uncle Jimmy, although a very intelligent man, found himself very much embarrassed in examining the witnesses, and his speech in defence was a failure. He sat down discomfited. O. Parish volunteered to reply on behalf of the state, and scared him severely. He was found guilty and fined \$5.00, the ordinary charge in such cases at that time.

Uncle Billy was intelligent and had practiced in justice's courts, besides he was naturally shrewd. His case came on. In examining the witnesses, he did well. The prosecuting attorney made a short speech intending to give Parish full space to reply to Uncle Billy. The judge said, "Mr. Clark, do you wish to address the jury?" Having the fear of Parish before his eyes, he answered: "No, your Honor, that little speech is not worthy of an answer." Parish was disappointed, being cut off in this manner.

A large portion of the early pioneers of Seneca county emigrated from New York. In that state grand jurors receive no pay. The sheriff selected them from the most independent free-holders, who could afford to spend their time and money. They organized and adopted certain rules for their government. For absence at roll call they were fined a bottle of brandy. The Seneca county grand jury adopted the same rule, and the full bottle was always on the table. Judge Lane was notified of the rule, gave the grand jury a blowing up, ordered its repeal, and the practice discontinued.

Now these things were quite amusing to us, but whether the present generation will take any interest in them is for you to judge.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

J. PURDY.

Another case, in fact, one of the first jury cases in our common pleas court, should also be remembered. It was the case of Bennett against Knight for false imprisonment. The plaintiff had been arraigned before Knight as a justice of the peace, for stealing calves, and was by him sent to prison. Parish for plaintiff, Purdy for defendant. In his argument, Parish regretted that he had claimed in his declaration but \$500. The small room in which court was held was densely crowded. A wag called out, "If the Bennetts can make \$500 stealing calves they had better quit the hog business." The judge could not find the disturber in the crowd, and the contempt of court was necessary and pronounced.

About two months before the death of Mr. Rawson, he visited the writer and requested him to insert in the history of Seneca county-- if he should ever write one--the writer's response to a toast at a bar

Sits our esteemed and worthy John K. Hord;
 Robert G. Pennington, poor fellow, gone
 To see the railroad matters all alone;
 And Gibson—so agreed among the gods,
 Is treasurer of state by many odds.

Let satire scoff, and wicked critics frown,
 There's no such galaxy from congress down!
 Represented well in every station,
 Look first to the counsel of the nation,
 Then to the officers of state—then see
 The senate's chairman—one of us was he;
 And in the lower house, our Noble sat,
 While we at home supplied the bench at that;
 Made school directors, and encouraged science,
 Turned stumbers and set statesmen at defiance;
 Practiced philanthropy in christian meekness,
 Made money, too, from other people's weakness,
 Attended fairs and studied agriculture,
 In short, watched everything from pink to vulture,

So onward, brethren, let us stand together,
 In fortune's rays: in adverse, stormy weather;
 Now push about the social flowing bowl,
 Drink lusty draughts, fraternal flow of soul,
 And may he now, and ever be a beast,
 Who feels no joy in this fraternal feast,
 And one and all, take counsel, be advised,
 By no temptation let us be enticed
 To lose the secret of this earthly life,
 So full of blessings, full of peace and strife;
 May each and every noble, honest heart
 Be truly man, and bravely act his part;
 And when we've finished every case below,
 When nature's law shall bid us hence to go,
 To meet the Judge of nations at the bar
 Of His tribunal in the world afar;
 May each in peace, prepared to close the race,
 Make out himself a good, conclusive case.

The name of every lawyer then in Seneca county is here given, except the writer's.

WALTER LYTLE LYTTLE

Was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 14, 1827. His father's name was William Lytle, and his mother's maiden name, Rebecca Lytle. The parents moved to Wayne county, Ohio, when they had three little children, and located in Salt Creek township, some ten miles east of Wooster. In 1834 the family moved to Medina county,

re-elected in 1850, serving four years, except a short time before the expiration of his term, when he resigned. In 1860 he was elected to the thirty-seventh congress over Judge Carey, the Whig candidate for his second term, and was re-elected to the thirty-eighth congress over Judge Wooster, of Norwalk, who was his colleague in the previous term, having been thrown into this district by the change of districts prior to the election. Mr. Noble was a war Democrat, and served as such during the war to March 4th, 1865.

He was one of the trustees of the Ohio state university for ten years, having been first appointed by Governor Hayes. After the death of John T. Huss and the failure of the First National bank in Tiffin, Mr. Noble was appointed as its receiver. He settled claims against the institution, amounting to \$240,000, paying sixty cents on the dollar, and settled up the concern with the least litigation and in the shortest time of any bank that failed since the inauguration of the present banking system. He has been the president of the Commercial bank ever since it started, in June, 1876, and is the president also of the Tiffin Mutual Aid association, and a member of the Tiffin board of education. During the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Mansfield and Cold Water railroads, he took a very active part, as he always did in all public enterprises.

Mr. Noble owes his great success in life to that indomitable industry, integrity and perseverance that have marked his whole life from his boyhood.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON

Was born in Ohio, May 16th, 1822, and soon thereafter his parents moved to Seneca county, in the same year. His paternal grandparents were from Ireland, and his maternal grandparents from Wales. He was reared on a farm on Honey creek, in Eden, and worked with his father, John Gibson, at the carpenter trade. After he had attended the common schools, he attended one year at the Ashland academy. He read law in Tiffin in the office of Rawson & Pennington, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was the Whig candidate for attorney general in 1853, but was defeated. He was elected treasurer of state in 1855, and re-elected in 1857. He entered the army as colonel of the 96th O. V. I. in 1861, and commanded the brigade and division of the army of the Cumberland, leading his command in forty-two conflicts. He left the army with the rank of brigadier general, and resumed the practice of the law in Tiffin. He put the same energy and application himself very industriously to railroad enterprises. He bore a very conspicuous part in the political campaigns, and was the second choice

of the Republic property. He was educated in a common school during the first two years, then attended a high school in the Methodist church. When Governor Linn was inaugurated, Frederick was in the second Monday school in the county. He was one of the first and admitted to the bar in 1840, and was admitted to the circuit bar in 1844.

JOHN

Was born May 26, 1841, at Hopewell, Iowa, a pioneer settlement. He graduated at Heidelberg University, Germany, in 1864, and in 1867, and now the president of the same institution.

WILLIAM H. FREDERICK

Was born at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1847, and is now a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, and is now the president of the same institution in Germany.

JOHN

Was born at New Castle, Pa., May 10, 1847, and is now a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, and is now the president of the same institution in Germany.

JOHN McALEER

Was born in Connecticut, Oct. 10, 1847, and is now a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, and is now the president of the same institution in Germany.

He was born at New Castle, Pa., May 10, 1847, and is now a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, and is now the president of the same institution in Germany.

Was born at New Castle, Pa., May 10, 1847, and is now a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, and is now the president of the same institution in Germany.

HARRISON NOBLE

Was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, when he located in Tiffin. He was city solicitor four years, and is now the mayor of the city.

NELSON B. TUTT

Was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1848; came to Tiffin in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1872.

JOHN H. RIDGELY

Was born August 16th, 1845, in Allegheny county, Maryland. He is a graduate of Heidelberg college, and was admitted to practice law in December, 1869.

H. C. KEPPEL

Was born in Hopewell township, March 20th, 1847. He is a graduate of Heidelberg college, and was admitted to practice law in 1872, and is now of the law firm of H. C. & G. B. Keppel; was married at Indianapolis to day, June 26th, 1886.

J. H. PITTENGER

Was born December 12th, 1828, in Frederick county, Maryland; came to Tiffin with his father's family in 1830; was admitted to practice law in 1850, and for very many years was, and now is, of the law firm of Hall & Pittenger.

RUSH ABLOTT

Was born in Seneca county, Ohio, and was admitted to practice April 12th, 1877, when he located in Tiffin.

NETTIE CRONISE AND FLORENCE CRONISE.

Sisters, and graduates of Heidelberg, natives of Tiffin, some six years ago were admitted to practice law; probably the first ladies in Ohio that entered the legal profession. They are both in the practice now. One is practicing by herself, without a partner, and the other is in partnership with another lawyer.

Among the very many remarkable things already related about Tiffin and Seneca county, the most remarkable of all is the fact, that here in Tiffin, two lawyers married each other, and are now raising two most lovely little daughters about three and four years old. Let any one who has a child of legal age, say so.

JOHN C. WOOD

Was born December 2, 1824, in Wood county, Ohio, read law in the

The following are the names of young men who are reading law in Tiffin now, with a view of pursuing the profession, viz: J. Calvin Royer, Walter S. Cramer, John C. Rickenbaugh, Ira E. Strong, Warren F. Noble, Henry J. Weller, James H. Platt, R. B. Reed, David W. Spielman, John W. Leahy, Charles W. Repp, Frank Hess. There is also a young lady reading law—Miss Edith Sams.

After the commencement of this work two members of the bar of Tiffin died very suddenly and unexpectedly. Mr. Alfred Landon died at his residence after a few hours' illness, in a sinking chill, and a few weeks after, near the close of the fall term of the court of common pleas, Mr. George W. Bachman was found dead near his gate, having fallen out of his buggy.

Mr. Landon died Saturday morning, October 4, 1879.

Mr. Bachman died October 21, 1879.

Mr. Landon was a member of the Tiffin bar for twenty-five years and held the offices of prosecuting attorney and mayor of Tiffin.

Mr. Bachman was also mayor of Tiffin, prosecuting attorney and one of the directors of the Seneca County Infirmary. He was a member of the Tiffin bar since 1867.

It is a most remarkable fact that all the lawyers who have died in Seneca county passed away very suddenly, without being sick any length of time. Mr. Seney dropped dead on the floor; Richard Williams died suddenly; Jesse Stem was shot dead in Texas; Joel W. Wilson was not considered seriously ill when he died; Thomas C. Tunison was sick only a day or two; Leander Stem was killed in the battle of Stone River; Alfred Landon and George Bachman died as related above, and Luther A. Hall passed away before the brethren knew that he was seriously ill; Mr. Rawson was complaining only a few days before he died; William M. Johnson expected to get well the day before he died, but had been suffering from consumption for years.

AMES TILGARS

Promised a half dozen times to furnish the writer with a little sketch of himself, to be entered here, and having neglected to do so, I can only say of him that he is a very able jurist, and that since he has served on the common pleas bench ten years, he has returned to the practice in Tiffin.

AMES TILGARS

Ames Tilgars was born at Tiffin, Seneca county, N. Y., on the 10th of May, 1848.

Mont Jarvis is the end and the highest peak of the Vosges moun-

Government's role in the economy is to provide the infrastructure, to protect the property rights, and to provide the public goods.

Reform is the only way to achieve economic growth and to improve the living standards of the Chinese people.

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working in 1867-68. In 1869 I was elected treasurer of Seneca county, and re-elected in 1871, serving four years. I was the first mayor of the city of Tiffin, and the first president of the school board of Tiffin, and being a member of the same board now, I take great pride in holding the highest office that the law gives to any man. I have now been at the Tiffin bar longer than any other lawyer connected with it, except it be brother Pennington.

Just in time, and before these sheets go to the printer, I can add the fact, that at the Democratic state convention, held in Cleveland on Thursday, the 22d day of July, 1880, I was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for secretary of state. On my return to Tiffin on the day following, a large party of my friends and neighbors, some five hundred, with a band of music and carriages, met me at the depot in Tiffin and escorted me home. Dr. J. A. Norton announced my nomination to the assembled crowd in front of the court house; W. P. Noble made a speech of welcome in glowing terms, and Republicans and Democrats joined in their hearty congratulations. It was a scene the like of which Tiffin never witnessed before. The ovation was a personal compliment, without distinction of party. I record it here in gratitude as the happiest day of my life. The good opinion of one's neighbors is a price far beyond the emoluments of office.

had no ambition to venture upon the more brilliant operations; these he turned over to such men as Mott and Mussy, who made surgery a specialty.

Dr. Dresbach was of medium height, stoutly built, and a little inclined to corpulency. His brain, though not very large, was active, with a good anterior development. His temperament was sanguine; hair light auburn, eyes blue, nose large and slightly aquiline, neck short, chest and limbs well developed, and his whole appearance that of an elegant gentleman, as he was. In the matter of dress, he was scrupulously careful, always wearing the finest and most fashionable garments. His kind, courteous, graceful demeanor insured him a hearty welcome wherever he went, whether in the sick chamber or the drawing-room.

The Doctor was fond of books, and was well posted in current literature; he was a most agreeable companion, indulging freely in anecdotes and personal reminiscences, and had good conversational powers, though he made no pretensions as a public speaker.

While a general favorite with the ladies, and fond of their society, and, at one time matrimonially engaged, he lived all his days in single blessedness.

He was a lover of the fine arts, and of music especially; and many a leisure half hour was filled with sweet strains from his favorite instrument—the violin; and to his love of music, and to the encouragement he generously gave to resident professors and amateurs, our city is, in some measure, indebted for its present high culture in music.

And now, kind reader, would you have some glimpses to illustrate the dual character of poor human nature; to show, side by side, its good and its bad qualities, in the life under review?

Well but no matter: 'tis enough to say that while the Doctor was not sinless, most of his faults were not of a malignant type, but rather of the kind that are said "to lean to virtue's side."

But whatever they were, a most ungracious task it would be, to dwell upon their unpleasant memory; and the writer must ask to be excused, preferring, as he does, the reversal of the custom indicated in the following lines:

"The evil that men do, lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones."

The Doctor was a member of the Masonic order. In politics he was a Whig, and took a leading part in every campaign. In 1846 he was the Whig candidate for congress, and, though defeated, had the satisfaction to know that he had run considerably ahead of his ticket. Rodolphus Dickinson was his opponent. David Tod was defeated for governor at the same election.

Vigorous as his constitution naturally was, it had its limit of endurance. Overtasked, mentally and physically, for thirty years, in a malarious climate, it is not surprising that his life was cut short, in his fifty-first year. His end came not suddenly; the way to it was through long suffering, extending over a period of several years.

Gradually declining health induced him to try the effect of a milder climate. The winter of 1851-2 was spent in the south, visiting a brother and making the acquaintance of many of the leading medical men of that region. With the return of the spring, however, there were no signs of returning

The father of Dr. Kuhn was for many years the most important and distinguished man in Frederick county. He was the leader of the Republican Democratic party for many years from 1798 to 1824. He had read law but preferred farming. He had 700 acres well stocked with slaves. The abolitionists stole nine of them at one time. Dr. Kuhn brought a slave boy to Tiffin with him. He was a present from some friend. I often heard Dr. Kuhn speak of him but have no knowledge of what became of him. The name of Dr. Kuhn's father was Christian; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Browning, daughter of Jeremiah and Cassandra Browning. The old folks, after they were eighty years of age, rode horseback to Steubenville, Ohio, where they bought a farm. The old lady was highly intellectual and one of the most scholarly women in Maryland. They were of English stock. Christian Kuhn was a German, wealthy and popular. He was the first mayor of Frederick City, and frequently a member of the general assembly of Maryland. He traveled to the sessions in his own carriage. He was then a leading spirit in most all leading matters, and for many years held the office of chief judge of the orphans' court of Frederick county.

Dr. Kuhn held his reputation in the esteem of the people and the profession up to his death. Nature seemed to have made him for a physician, but with all his skill he had his weaknesses, too, like many other men. His occasional indulgences in strong drink interfered materially with his practice, while his habitual indifference about his finances kept him poor. He earned money enough in his profession to be one of our wealthiest men, but he seemed to set no value upon it. He would become security for anybody that asked him the favor, and it was no lesson to him when he was compelled to pay. He was warm-hearted and generous, hospitable, sympathetic, benevolent, kind. He could refuse no favor in his power to grant; never learned to say "no." His wife died about 1843. Sometime thereafter he married Miss Maria Pomeroy, daughter to Robert G. Pomeroy, son of Titus. This union was blessed with three children: Robert D. Kuhn, Mrs. Emma Kimball and Louisa, the late Mrs. East, of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Kuhn is now deceased.

Dr. Kuhn attained to the highest honors in ancient Masonry and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Seneca County, the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the Grand Lodge of the Empire State, and the Grand Lodge of the United States.

When Dr. Kuhn moved to Tiffin, he carried with him Dr. Dreshbach, and the two formed a partnership in the practice.

The \mathcal{L}_1 norm is $\|x\|_1 = |x|$.
 The \mathcal{L}_2 norm is $\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x^2}$.
 The \mathcal{L}_∞ norm is $\|x\|_\infty = \max(|x|)$.
 The \mathcal{L}_0 norm is $\|x\|_0 = \text{number of non-zero elements in } x$.

The \mathcal{L}_1 norm is also known as the ℓ_1 norm.
 The \mathcal{L}_2 norm is also known as the ℓ_2 norm.
 The \mathcal{L}_∞ norm is also known as the ℓ_∞ norm.
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on former occasions, was well marked in this family also, but here, as everywhere, it was always associated with politeness, kindness and broad and generous hospitality.

Among the physicians practicing medicine in Tiffin at this time, Drs. J. A. McFarland (who located here in 1837), J. N. Heckerman, A. B. Hovey, H. B. Martin, E. J. McCollum, and S. S. Bricker are pioneers. There are also in the practice now, Drs. W. Crawford, W. G. Williard, J. T. Eivers, J. F. E. Fanning, J. P. Kinnaman, W. H. Hershiser, J. Breidinger, J. Huss, F. H. Lang, W. H. Stover, D. Wells, and Maurice Leahy.

SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This is an auxiliary to the State Medical society, and is governed by the same code of ethics, but has its own constitution and by-laws.

The state society was organized in a parlor of the old Neil house, in Columbus, May 14th, 1846; the first Seneca county society at Dr. E. Dresbach's office in 1852. Dr. McFarland was elected president; and Dr. George Sprague secretary.

The present society was organized in one of the parlors of the Shawhan house, in Tiffin, on the 25th day of September, 1878, with Dr. A. B. Hovey as president, and Dr. A. L. Wangaman as secretary. The society has its regular meetings on the fourth Wednesday of every month.

Of the members of this society some minutes have been collected and are here noticed:

J. N. HECKERMAN

Was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 22d, 1825; graduated at Washington college in 1846, and located in Tiffin.

H. B. MARTIN

Was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 15th, 1823; graduated at Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850.

E. W. SCHWAN

Was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 3d, 1843; graduated at Rush Medical college, Chicago, in 1867.

E. W. SULLIVAN

Was born in Tiffin, Ohio, March 22d, 1850; graduated at the medical department of the Wooster university in 1878.

E. J. MCCOLLUM

Was born June 14th, 1829, in Richland county, Ohio, graduated at the

Leopoldo, M.: *Reproduction of the Common Murre*. *Journal of Ornithology*, 1929, 81, 1-12.

Wheeler, M.: *Reproduction of the Common Murre*. *Journal of Ornithology*, 1929, 81, 1-12.

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Wheeler, M.: *Reproduction of the Common Murre*. *Journal of Ornithology*, 1929, 81, 1-12.

W. H. PAGE

Wheeler, M.: *Reproduction of the Common Murre*. *Journal of Ornithology*, 1929, 81, 1-12.

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the senate chamber of Ohio, when, at ten o'clock in the morning of the first Monday in January, A. D., 1862, the senate was called to order. The city of Columbus was full of soldiers; regiment after regiment was organized and sent to the front. The sound of martial music rang in the streets day and night, and here met the first legislature of Ohio after the breaking out of the rebellion.

The condition of the country on that morning seemed to combine with nature to cast a gloom and a sadness over the senate. The Hon. Benjamin Stanton, president of the senate, took his seat; the members were sworn and seated, and the saddest countenance in that body was that of Senator John D. O'Connor, of Monroe. He was then about forty years of age, about six feet high; he had black hair, brushed back from a high forehead, deeply set dark eyes, a chiseled face; a black beard covered his mouth and chin. Heavy black eyebrows gave powerful expression to the white of his eyes, making his countenance wonderfully striking. He was lean of flesh. The paleness of his face and his entire "make up" were calculated to arrest the attention, if not excite the sympathy, of the most careless observer. Add to this a prudent reserve, close observation, quiet demeanor and polished manners, and you have a fair picture of Dr. O'Connor on that morning.

like a child in the arms of its nurse, he fell asleep," as Judge Okey expressed it in his eulogy of the doctor in the convention.

During his short association with the members of the convention he won the love and esteem of them all, and on the morning when the committee who had been appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on his death, were about to report, several gentlemen made remarks attesting their love and esteem for the doctor, full of fine feeling and warm appreciation of the good man he was. Judge Okey, Messrs. Voris, Albright, Neil, Cook and others spoke very eloquently. It is to be regretted that space will not permit a reproduction of those eulogies here.

His body was brought to Tiffin by a committee appointed by the convention, on the 24th of February, and kept at the house of the writer in Tiffin, from whence, on the next day, it was taken to the First Methodist Protestant church, where the Rev. J. C. Ogle delivered a very appropriate sermon from Rev. 14: 13v., to a large concourse of friends. He was buried at the new cemetery, near Tiffin, under the beautiful and impressive ritual of the F. & A. M.

Mrs. O'Connor is still living; the girls are all happily married. D. O'Connor, his son, is attending school.

Dr. O'Connor was an excellent physician, possessed of a finely cultured mind; he was a true friend, a devoted patriot, a christian gentleman and an honest man.

THE TIFFIN GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Was organized in 1856 as a joint stock company, under the statute of Ohio. The enterprise was originated by Edward Gwyn, of Springfield, Ohio, who came to Tiffin in that year, and induced several of our citizens here to aid him. The capital stock was \$30,000, of one thousand and two hundred shares, each twenty-five dollars. Mr. Gwyn subscribed all the stock except about fifty shares, which were taken by others.

The city council of Tiffin granted to the company and its successors and assigns forever, the use of the streets, alleys and public grounds in Tiffin, to lay pipe and all other appliances to distribute and carry gas throughout the city.

The works are built on the old tannery lot near Rocky Creek, on Pleasant street.

The company was contracted with Mr. Gwyn to build the works for the stock he had subscribed and \$10,000, to be secured by mortgage on the works, and Mr. Gwyn was virtually the owner of the whole, as the fifty

THE CHESBROUGH FOUNDRY.

Organized by A. C. BARTLEMAN & Co. is doing a good business; it prospered its work steadily during the late severe long panic, proving that the institution is in able hands.

LOOMIS AND NYMAN'S FOUNDRY.

Located near the bridge on Market street, started when, in 1847, they bought the old foundry then conducted by Jesse Wolf. They afterwards bought the property where Van Nest's carriage factory stood, and erected valuable buildings on the premises. The firm is now composed of John D. Loomis, Philetus Nyman and George Loomis. They employ about 28 hands and turn out work annually to the value of \$50,000.

THE TIFFIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Is also a joint stock company, doing a great deal of work, and in successful operation on Melmore street.

THE TIFFIN WATER WORKS.

Were accepted by the council of the city in the fall of 1879. There are about 14 miles of water pipes in the city. The city pays rent for hydrants.

There are now in Tiffin 26 grocery stores, 6 dry goods stores, 5 clothing stores, 8 boot and shoe stores, 1 carpet store, 6 millinery and fancy stores, 5 jewelry stores, 4 drug stores, 4 fruit, confectionery and bakery stores, 3 hardware stores, 4 stove and tin stores, 2 hat and cap stores, 2 china and crockery stores, 2 book and stationery stores, 3 furniture stores, 3 photograph rooms, 5 harness shops, 2 marble dealers, 4 cigar manufacturers, 6 printing establishments, 7 barber shops, 8 meat markets, 5 blacksmith shops, 6 carriage and wagon works, 2 breweries, 3 wholesale liquor stores, 3 music stores, 6 hotels, 5 boarding houses, 1 plumbing and gas-fitting store, 2 pump shops, about 50 saloons, 2 bent works factories, 2 sash, door and blind factories, 1 foundry, 1 stove factory, 1 woolen mill, 1 churn factory, 2 shoe factories, the gas works, agricultural works and water works.

There also three building loan associations in the city.

THE PETER TIERNEY.

Is a new creation and fitting up a fine room in the market house building. It was incorporated in March, 1880, and the following named persons are the officers of the institution, viz:

Professor R. W. Stevenson

$$V = \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}, \quad E = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}, \quad N = \{M_1, \dots, M_n\} \cup \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}.$$

— 11 —

1. $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

gress and three colonels to the war, with a fair prospect of sending another; the United States sent one of our citizens to represent her in China, and Pere Hyacinthe married one of our fair daughters.

Henry Gross is the second son of Henry Gross, sen., mentioned in a former chapter. He was born July 21, 1813. When a boy he made himself busy in his father's gun shop and learned the use of tools. As he grew up he formed a great taste for music and the fine arts, and while he acquired and mastered the gunsmith trade, became also an inventor. He secured a patent for a breech-loading rifle, and, in company with Mr. Ed. Gwynn, started a factory. In this, as in almost all his business undertakings, he allowed himself to be over-reached and proved to his friend that he was more of a genius than a financier. He secured many patents on ingenious steel and iron works, time-locks on safes, etc. While he was in the employ of the "Hall Safe and Lock Co.," in Cincinnati, for many years, he was sent for from very many places in the United States to open safes that by some accident had become fastened and nobody found to open them. Mr. Gross traveled many thousand miles on missions of that nature, and never failed in any case. He often astounded the by-standers in opening safes in a few minutes when others had worked for days. It is safe to say that there is not a safe made anywhere that Mr. Gross cannot open in a very short time without knowing anything about the combinations. Were it not for his high order of character and strict integrity, he would certainly be a dangerous man to run at large.

Of his latest and best invention, the papers are full of praise, and a copy of an article that appeared in the *Southern Merchant* of November, 1879, is here added to show how Mr. Gross' genius is appreciated by other people, and not to have it said that William Lang runs wild with his love for old Seneca and his friends.

But here is the article:

In our occupation as Journalists, recording the current events of the times—the affairs of governments and political movements, the evil doings of the criminal classes, the gyrations of society, the theatrical stellar attractions, the condition of the great manufacturing interests, the prospects of the growing crops, and the excitement in the great commercial marts, and the educational, religious, and æsthetical interests, it sometimes becomes our duty now, thus pleasure to sing the praises of the great geniuses and thinkers who overcome the obstacles of nature and utilize her forces for the good, comfort and happiness of mankind—the men who have a keen appreciation of the great advantage under which, sowing humanity toil, and strive to attract the powers and put forth their best energies to dissipate them.

As one of this illustrious band we take pleasure in classing Mr. Henry Gross, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with whom we had a delightful and instructive

information, depending on the source of the information, is the most important factor in determining the effect of the information. However, a number of other important factors also influence the effect of the information, and these factors are not mentioned in the paper. For example, the effect of the information may be different for different groups of people, and the effect may be different for different types of information.

We are concerned that the authors have not provided enough information to allow us to judge the validity of the results. The authors state that they used a "randomized controlled trial" to evaluate the effect of the information, but they do not provide enough information to allow us to judge the validity of the results. For example, they do not provide information about the sample size, the response rate, or the methods used to collect the data. They also do not provide information about the methods used to analyze the data.

My colleagues and I have previously published a paper in which we evaluated the effect of a similar intervention on the use of condoms. In that paper, we found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups. We also found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups.

The study that we are reviewing in this paper is similar to the study that we conducted in our previous paper. In that study, we found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups. We also found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups. The study that we are reviewing in this paper is similar to the study that we conducted in our previous paper. In that study, we found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups. We also found that the intervention had a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups, but we did not find a significant effect on the use of condoms in the most vulnerable groups.

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Received 10/1/09; accepted 10/1/09; published online 10/1/09.

are most admirably adapted to the purpose. The time movement and permutation tumblers are closely connected within a space of two inches square, and perform all the functions of the ordinary bulky time and combination locks of ten times the size, while possessing new features of convenience and security that will be readily appreciated by users. Mr. Gross also finally presents a fire-proof safe, of excellent design and calculated per maximum efficiency in the protection of its contents from fire.

All the inventions of Henry Gross, from his first "time lock," show the master's hand of genius, and now that he has practically demonstrated the excellence and invulnerability of the two last efforts of his skill, it is sincerely to be hoped that bankers, county treasurers, and those who use safes generally, will look at the merits of his make before they buy the productions of mendacious manufacturers, whose main merits consist in the liberal use of printer's ink.

If Mr. Gross' executive and financial abilities were equal to his genius, he would have been a millionaire long since.

THE PRESS.

The various newspaper enterprises that were established in Tiffin from time to time, the incidents connected with them, the political views they advocated, the questions that agitated the public mind from time to time, and the greater or lesser lights that figured on the affirmative and negative sides of these questions, the results obtained by the elections and all that and more, would make a very interesting book, and it is hoped some Tiffinite will some day take up the subject and write up a volume.

A short history of these establishments in Tiffin, without comment, is all that is intended here.

The first newspaper published in the county was the *Seneca Patriot*, E. Brown, editor and proprietor. The little hand press upon which it was printed was procured from Mr. J. P. McArdle, who claimed for it that it was the first printing press brought to Ohio.

The first number was issued August 4th, 1832. Its motto was, "Constitutional Rights, Republican Institutions, and Union Forever."

The paper came out as circumstances would permit. Sometimes it was out twice a week, sometimes only once. Public patronage was not very good, and the editor and workmen had to content themselves with the principal part of his support. The greatest trouble of all, however, was the triangular fight between the political parties. The *Zionist* was the organ of the Whigs, Mr. Drake, its proprietor, being a Whig. The *Seneca Patriot* was the organ of the Democrats, and the *Seneca Standard* was the organ of the Unionists. The *Standard* was published by John Campbell, a Unionist, and was

"It must be acknowledged that this venerable press, in the service of half a century, has earned at least the reputation of a faithful 'herald of a noisy world.' It has no doubt emblazoned to the world the achievements of many an eminent statesman, and probably chronicled as they occurred the stirring events which gave our government its national existence. Commencing its tour of pilgrimage upon the Atlantic coast, it has wound its way to the fancied 'far west.' It is indeed a relic of other days. He who would compare, at this day, that sturdy lever with the vast improvements made upon its like, since its first days, would behold one of the most astonishing and remarkable evidences of human skill ever developed in any branch of scientific or mechanical invention."

If this be the first press (and it undoubtedly was) that crossed the Alleghanies, it should become the property of the west, and here be preserved to attest the improvements in the "art preservative of arts."

Mr. Alonzo Rawson, who bought the press, issued the first number of the *Independent Chronicle and Seneca Advertiser* on the 20th of April, 1834. Making his bow to the people he said he would be independent in politics, and advocate measures, not men. He soon, however, leaned over to the Whigs very strongly, and the leading Democrats put their heads together to buy Rawson out.

Mr. Josiah F. Reed purchased the office from Mr. Rawson, and issued the first number of the *Tiffin Gazette and Seneca Advertiser* in the last week in November, 1835, as the organ of the Democracy.

During a large portion of the year 1836, it seems that there was no paper published in Lower Sandusky, for nearly or all the official notices from Sandusky county during that time were published in the *Gazette* here.

In the latter part of February, 1838, Luther A. Hall, who was one of the principal leaders of the Whigs of Seneca county, bought the whole concern of Mr. Reed, and immediately handed it over to Mr. Joseph Howard, who was one of the early lawyers here, and the second clerk of the common pleas court, a Whig, of course. Mr. Howard kept the name of the *Gazette* for his paper, but dropped the *Advertiser*. In his 'mangled' title, that he must have the support of the people who want a newspaper, and throws himself upon the Whig party especially. Mr. Howard, after one or two issues, sold the concern to Samuel A. Griswold, who issued his first number on the 7th day of April, 1838, and conducted it as the organ of the Whigs until the fall of 1842, when it was discontinued. Mr. Griswold is at present the editor of the *Lancaster Ohio Gazette*, which has been under his charge for many years.

What has become of the old press? Now came on the ides of the ever memorable campaign of 1840, and the Democrats without a news-

borne here by our friends in subscriptions. Our desire in addressing you is, to solicit such aid as you may deem proper to extend, to enable us to commence the publication. And we assure you that such aid as you may afford will be gratefully received, and faithfully applied to the purpose intended, and the furtherance of democratic principles in northwestern Ohio.

The necessity of a German Democratic paper in this section of the State—located, too, in the banner district of Ohio—will be apparent to you, when we state that there are in this Seneca county about eight hundred German Democratic voters—at least twenty-five hundred in this congressional district—and doubtless from fifteen to twenty thousand in northwestern Ohio among whom we can number some of the most unyielding Democrats in the State yet are comparatively destitute of the means of acquiring political information.

If successful in commencing this publication, we feel assured hundreds, if not thousands, can be rallied to the polls, and many induced to a speedier naturalization, who have heretofore felt indifferent as to the importance of acquiring the rights of citizens, and the glorious privileges of an American freeman—and thus swell, by thousands, the Democratic vote of Ohio.

For such amount as may be contributed by yourself, and other friends in your place, we will, of course, furnish the proper number of papers, weekly, in remuneration. Will you exert yourself actively among the friends of the cause, and advise us as soon as possible of your success, etc.?

JOEL W. WILSON,
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM LANG,
JOHN G. BRESLIN,

Democratic Central Committee.

TRUTH, February 4, 1848.

This call was answered by funds sufficient to purchase a lot of type for a German paper, and the first copy of the *Seneca Adler* made its appearance about the latter part of April, 1848, and appeared weekly for just six months. William Lang was the editor, and John G. Breslin the publisher. At the end of this time, Mr. Breslin was elected a member of the general assembly, and getting ready to go to Columbus, had nobody to look after the *Adler* in the office, and the writer found other and more profitable employment. The *Adler* was the first German paper published in Seneca county. The next German newspaper published there was the *Udessa Blätter*, J. M. Zaline, editor and proprietor; and the third, *Der Freie Presser*, George Homann, editor and proprietor, both of which, of course, have since ceased.

On the second of November, 1849, the establishment of the *Wing County Register*, at Freeport, by George W. Wing, was reported.

The *Register* was a weekly paper, published by the Freeport Press.

We are not certain as to the political position of the *Register*, and therefore not to give a description of its principles, committed to itself. The patriots of the territory, the members of the Wing party, a party whose origin was

its first number in April, 1878. It was a weekly neutral family news paper, well edited, and very clean and neat in its mechanical appearance, decidedly the most readable family paper published in the city; appeared only about one year, when it was suspended for want of proper patronage. Mr. Zahm sold the office some time afterwards to D. J. Statter, Esq., who, as the editor and proprietor of the *Tiffin News*, a weekly family newspaper, issued the first number on April 3, 1880. It is a beautiful and interesting four page sheet.

The circulation of all these weeklies is about 5,000.

In addition to all these newspapers, large quantities of daily papers from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are sold by the newsboys. There are more than 5,000 newspapers and 3,000 periodicals distributed at the Tiffin postoffice every week in addition to the above. What further proof is required to show that Tiffin contains a reading population?

The letters and papers sent by the Tiffin postoffice number over 15,000 per week.

Foreign dailies are sold to the number of 300 or more by the newsboys.

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.

Hitherto, in glancing over the history of the press in Tiffin, very little has been said about two distinguished men connected with it, and who did more than any of their predecessors to elevate the tone of the press and improve the style mentally and mechanically, thus fitting it to the demands of the age and the requirements of a higher order of newspaper literature.

One of these men is the subject of this sketch, and if time and material can be procured before this chapter goes to the printer, there will also be added a short pen picture of the other.

Mr. Armstrong was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 18th day of March, 1833. He is the youngest son of General John Armstrong, a prominent and influential citizen of Columbiana County. In 1847, on the 27th day of May, when only two months past fourteen years of age, William became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, at Tiffin, then published by John G. Breslin, Esq., a position he was compelled to take owing to the financial necessities of the nation. William was then a small boy, and the writer, being an old friend of Mr. Breslin, and visiting the office of the *Advertiser* very often, will remember the little fellow sitting at the desk, trying penmanship, and looking up into my face with his large blue, sad eye, that seemed to speak of homesickness or loss of friends. Our old

suspended *Cleveland Plaindealer*, and selling the *Tiffin Advertiser* to the Messrs. Myers, he transferred his efforts to the metropolis of northern Ohio, the city of Cleveland.

Owing to the death of J. W. Gray and subsequent unskillful management the *Plaindealer* had been brought into a very unfortunate condition, as was indicated by its suspension.

It is a severe task to revive a dead newspaper, yet Mr. Armstrong not only did that, but in a few years made the *Plaindealer* one of the leading newspapers of the west. A clear, vigorous, ready writer, self-educated and neryy, he naturally took a bold, aggressive course, and neither friends nor enemies had the slightest difficulty in knowing what he meant. He showed himself on all occasions a Democrat of the school of Jackson and Benton, unswerving in favor of state rights, home rule and hard money, and those time-honored principles he was prepared to maintain against all opposition, either by voice or pen, for if Mr. Armstrong had made any efforts he would have taken rank as a very graceful orator and stumper.

In 1868 Mr. Armstrong was elected delegate at large from Ohio to the Democratic national convention, which met at New York, and which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he came within a few votes of securing the nomination for congress in the Seneca-Erie district. In 1873 he removed his family permanently to Cleveland, and settled in a beautiful little home. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democrats of the Cuyahoga district, the second in point of population and wealth in the state, to represent them in the St. Louis Democratic national convention, and again in 1880 the same compliment was paid him by the same district, and he was chosen a delegate to the convention which nominated Hancock and English for president and vice-president. His co-delegates to that convention selected him as the member of the Democratic national executive committee from Ohio. One young printer boy from old Seneca has made himself a reputation as a candidate for public office, in every capacity in which he has been tried, he has been found equal to the occasion. A. W. Armstrong, formerly of Cuyahoga county, is now Mr. Armstrong.

When he is in his office, he is out of it, a man of decided convictions and strong will, always a potent force in the councils of his party. He is a man of high character, and a man of high ability. He is a man of high character, and a man of high ability. He is a man of high character, and a man of high ability.

1869, at a meeting held in the city hall of Tiffin in conformity with the call hereto attached. This notice was published only eleven short years ago, and already more than one-half of the signers have passed over the troubled ocean of life; but their names should be preserved.

A PIONEER ASSOCIATION OLD FOLKS, ATTENTION!

As one after another of the old settlers of Seneca county are leaving us, and their number is continually growing less, we express but a general wish when we call on you, the survivors, whom a kind Providence, has, in his mercy, spared up to this time, to meet with us at the next anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City Hall, in Tiffin, for the purpose of organizing a Pioneer Association.

We desire to preserve among the archives of the association, the names of the old settlers, both male and female, and incidents of frontier life in this county. Let us meet and organize in the morning, adjourn for dinner, and spend the afternoon in social chat, listening to speeches, frontier anecdotes, etc. We would also invite as many of other friends as can make it convenient to be with us; believing that to see the old "bushwhackers" together would afford them pleasure.

Abel Rawson,	Francis Rife,	Jacob Neikirk,
Mrs. Ann E. Seney,	Andrew Albright,	James Patterson,
G. J. Keen,	Phillip Seewald,	W. C. Myers,
J. A. Gibson,	A. Keubler,	Thomas Baltzell,
Benjamin Pittenger,	John Dockweiler,	Wm. Lambertson,
Luther A. Hall,	Jeremiah Williams,	James Pence,
Mrs. J. A. Pittenger,	Henry Ebbert,	Henry Vandenburg,
J. H. Pittenger,	Samuel Gross,	Samuel Kridler,
C. C. Park,	Elder Lewis Seitz,	Mrs. Eleanor Brish,
W. H. Gibson,	Henry St. John,	Mrs. Thomas Lloyd,
Dennis F. Cramer,	Levi Davis,	Daniel Dildine, sen.,
Andrew Bergderfer,	Samuel Herrin,	Thomas Thompson,
Mr. Caroline E. Jaack,	U. P. Coonrod,	Mrs. S. Pennington,
Amos Nichols,	William Toll,	Joseph Beyer,
Mrs. Margaret Kroh,	Ezra Derr,	Jacob Price,
H. A. Buskirk,	Mrs. Sarah Huss,	Wildman Loomis,
G. L. Keating,	Uriah Egbert,	James Goetehis,
Richard Baker,	S. S. Hunter,	Richard Jaqua,
John Kaga, sen.,	John Keller,	Spencer St. John,
Eben Lense,	M. Kiehlmer,	William Lang,
W. C. Hedges,	R. W. Shawham,	Peter Lantz,
A. Phillips,	Mrs. G. D. Shawham,	Phillip Wentz,
H. Kahn,	John W. Eastman,	Samuel Shade,
Mrs. M. Campbell,	Samuel Ink,	Dr. A. Benham,
W. H. Keuffeler,	Mrs. Nancy Kline,	Erastus Jones,
Philo Keuff,	John Gipsler,	
S. B. Smith,	Abraham Rine,	

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. John Sonder, who

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When and where born.</i>	<i>Time located here.</i>
James M. Chatterton	Aug. 1st 2, 1806, Columbia county, Pa.	Seneca, December, 1822
A. B. McClelland	June 7, 1818, Center county, Pa.	Bloom, November, 1830
Thomas R. Fikes	August 1, 1775, Washington county, N. Y.	Clinton, June, 1828
Fred. Kistler	October 22, 1835, Madison county, Pa.	Tiffin, April 20, 1840
Mrs. Elizabeth Kistler	March 2, 1801, Franklin county, Pa.	" " "
Joseph Herrin	July 20, 1810, Columbia county, Pa.	Clinton, August, 1828
Samuel Herrin	August 21, 1812, " "	" " "
John Free	September 1, 1819, Berkley county, Va.	Venice, October 25, 1823
Mrs. Elizabeth Libert	January 22, 1802, Bucks county, Pa.	Tiffin, November 10, 1831
Mrs. Maria Shawhan	November 15, 1819, Frederick co., Md.	Hopewell, June 18, 1821
Lyman White	November 4, 1811, Oneida county, N. Y.	Reed, spring of 1838
Dr. Henry Keith	Oct. 28, 1802, Frederick co., Md. (decd.)	Tiffin, August, 1828
Upton R. Flenner	March 12, 1811, " "	Tiffin, May, 1835
Joseph Richards	April 7, 1792, Fayette county Pa.	Clinton, December 10, 1823
Henry Davidson	October 18, 1818, Pickaway county, O.	Seneca, March, 1832
Jacob M. Zahm	November 14, 1808, Palatinate, Bavaria	Thompson, Sept. 21, 1832
Hugh Wolf	February 18, 1801, Beaver county, Pa.	Eden, spring of 1819
Miron Sexton	June 1, 1807, Tolland county, Conn.	Huron co., Sept. 20, 1821
Sylvester B. Clark	February 1, 1822, Monroe county, Va.	Tiffin, August 1, 1833
Mrs. Catherine C. Sander	May 22, 1835, Jefferson county, Va.	Hopewell, fall of 1836
Nath. N. Spurrin	March 2, 1835, Washington county, Md.	Plasma, April 20, 1839
John Williams	April 11, 1828, Hamilton county, O.	Canton, 1837
James Cramer	February 11, 1804, Frederick county, Md.	Clinton, 1831
David C. Burdick	January 15, 1806, Tiffin,	" "
Amos H. Burdick	October 11, 1811, Seneca county, N. Y.	Eden,
Mrs. Margaret Watson	August 1, 1811, Centre county, Pa.	Bloom, 83
Mrs. Elizabeth Deane	November 16, 1790, Fayette county, Pa.	Tiffin, 1856
Mrs. Hannah Herrin	December 9, 1811, Maryland	Clinton, 83
Mrs. Mary R. Jones	July 10, 1828, Centre county, Pa.	Clinton, spring of 1830
Louis Gould	September 15, 1817, Palatinate, Bavaria	Tiffin, August 18, 1830
James A. Scott	November 1, 1822, Adams county, Pa.	Eden, April 21, 1836
Robert Thomas	December 2, 1827, Berks county, Va.	Eden, November, 1834
Arthur Morrison	August 8, 1827, Jefferson county, O.	Clinton, March 21, 1828
Mrs. Jane Bellino	November 20, 1800, Columbia co., Pa.	Canton, March 10, 1829
James Gering	April 10, 1790, Berkley county, Va.	Eden, fall of 1831
S. A. Myers	December 4, 1801, Perry county, O.	Seneca, September, 1835
Horatio Scammon	December 4, 1800, Tiffin, Tolland county, O.	Clinton, 1830
Mrs. Liza A. Scammon	July 14, 1817, Northampton county, Pa.	Eden, May, 1830
R. M. C. Martin	September 18, 1827, Putnam county, O.	Eden township,
Mrs. Elizabeth Martin	February 10, 1815, Seneca county, O.	Eden, 1822
James Pope	December 18, 1790, Rockingham county, Va.	Venice, September, 1830
Mrs. Nancy Pope	September 15, 1801, Northampton co., Pa.	Eden, 83
Henry H. Scammon	November 2, 1801, York co., Pa. (decd.)	" "
Mrs. Elizabeth Scammon	January 12, 1811, Tiffin, O., Md.	Eden, 83
Mrs. Elizabeth Scammon	October 1, 1788, Seneca county, N. Y.	Tiffin, 83
John W. Scammon	September 17, 1811, Seneca county, N. Y.	Eden, 83
Mrs. Sarah Scammon	March 1, 1810, Seneca county, N. Y.	Eden, 83
James H. Scammon	January 18, 1789, Virginia	Canton, 83
Mrs. Ann Hosler	June 9, 1811, Stark county, O.	" "
Mrs. Mary A. Hosler	June 9, 1811, Wayne county, Pa.	Tiffin, 83
Mrs. Elizabeth Hosler	September 18, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Eden, 83
Henry Hosler	August 18, 1820, Seneca county, Pa.	Eden, 83
John Hosler	September 1, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Eden, 83
Nathan Hosler	January 18, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	" "
Samuel Hosler	January 18, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Seneca, September, 1830
Amos Hosler	March 1, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Seneca, September, 1830
Amos Hosler	March 1, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Seneca, 1830
William Hosler	March 1, 1800, Seneca county, Pa.	Seneca, November, 1830

He was a first-rate member on the battlefield of Gettysburg when Jacob Bise fell.

The first saengerfest after the war, met in Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, the next in Louisville, Kentucky in 1866. It met in Indianapolis in 1867 and in Chicago in 1868. In the two last mentioned the Bruderbund participated by delegates only. At Chicago a resolution was adopted to have bi annual festivals. The first saengerfest thereafter met in Cincinnati in 1870, when the whole Bruderbund participated. They were with the North Western at St. Louis in 1872 and at Cleveland in 1876.

The Bruderbund then attached itself to the Ohio district and sang at its festival in Columbus in 1878. In 1879 an invitation to meet with the Peninsular Singing Association at Toledo was accepted.

The next Ohio saengerfest will meet at Akron, which the Bruderbund will support.

Mr. Kunold served as director up to 1855, when Charley Boos was elected to succeed him and served until 1857, when George Spies was elected, and who was again succeeded by Mr. Boos, and for the last ten years Mr. Spies has been the director.

Of the original members only three survive, the two Bergers and Mr. Merkelbach. Fourteen honorary members have also died. Since its first organization the society has sung at over one hundred funerals and at many other religious occasions. During the prevalence of the cholera in 1849, when many persons were moved away from town and things looked gloomy, the Bruderbund met two or three times a week at the court house yard in the evening and enlivened the stillness of the night with many a beautiful refrain from their choicest pieces. They have now sixty honorary members. The present organization is as follows, viz:

Director—George Spies.

President—George A. Lautermilch.

Secretary—Fred. W. Berger.

Treasurer—William Berger.

First tenors—William Hebold, George A. Lautermilch, Charles Weinich, George Lautermilch.

Soprano tenors—William Berger, F. W. Berger, Philip Grammel, Nicholas Hebold.

First bass—John Merz, John J. Anker, Martin A. Frecht, Fritz Eickert.

Second bass—Philip Hebold, John Dalt, George Homan, James Kessing.

Do.

Organist—George Hebold. Choir—John J. Anker, Martin A. Frecht, Fritz Eickert, John Merz, Philip Hebold, John Dalt, George Homan, James Kessing.

about two and one-half miles south of Tiffin. The land was bought in 1855, and in 1856 the first buildings were erected. N. N. Spellman had the contract for the brick work, and Myers and Toner the carpenter and joiner work. The work was let in conformity with a notice the county commissioners caused to be published in the *Tiffin Tribune* and *Seneca Advertiser*, on the 30th of January, 1856. David Berns, Isaac Stillwell and James Boyd were the commissioners. The work was accepted September 19, 1856, and orders were drawn for the payment of the same. The first directors of the Infirmary were Andrew Lugenbeel, John Kerr and Daniel Brown, who appointed Harrison McClelland the first superintendent of the Infirmary and farm. Many changes have been made on the farm since, and the farm, as well as the buildings, is in good order under the present superintendent, Mr. Daniel G. Heck, who has had charge of the same six years. The institution has some fifty inmates at this time.

The present board of directors consists of George Haebler, Lewis Spitter and Joseph E. Magers.

The property is worth, at least, \$75,000.

MRS. HARRIET CRAWFORD.

The subject of this sketch is certainly one of the most remarkable women that ever lived in Tiffin, or elsewhere.

She was born in Attercliff, England, and when sixteen years of age was married. Her health failing, her physician recommended a sea voyage as the only remedy to restore her health. Her husband, who was a civil engineer, succeeded in finding employment in the East India Company. The young couple sailed for Calcutta, where, after a voyage of six months and seventeen days, they arrived, having landed but once during that time. Shortly after their arrival, the young husband died of cholera, that dreaded monster of the East in those days, and the young widow was left alone in a strange land among strangers.

She became acquainted some time after, with Dr. William L. Crawford, a young physician in Calcutta, belonging to the British army, and became his wife. They lived at various places in the East Indies some fourteen years, when they moved to the Cape of Good Hope, where they resided some two years. From there they moved to the island of St. Helena, while the great Napoleon was a prisoner there, and then moved back to England. From there they emigrated to Canada, where Dr. Crawford died in 1845.

Mrs. Crawford was the mother of eleven children, eight boys and

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOLEDO WAR.

AFTER the terrible scourge of Asiatic cholera in 1834, the next subject that aroused public attention in Seneca county, was the question of the northern boundary of Ohio, which became very serious in all its aspects, and threatened to lead to bloodshed between the borderers of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. The subject is nearly lost sight of, and would not be mentioned here because the question in itself had no effect upon Seneca county directly, but when soldiers were called out to protect the citizens of Ohio along the disputed border, it was found that the disputed line was in the 17th division, in which Major General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky, was the commanding general, and Seneca county was in one of the brigades in that division, and under obligations to furnish her quota of the troops called out by Governor Lucas. It therefore became a matter of interest to Seneca county after all, and especially when about 300 men, "armed and equipped as the law directs," left Tiffin with their baggage and tents in wagons, and provisions for an interval of three days. Colonel Henry C. Brish led these citizen-soldiers as their commander, to report to General Bell. John W. Patterson was captain of one company, and John Walker was quartermaster. I remember also that John Adelsberger refused to come to time, and he was arrested and put under guard, but they took him along. Some of the officers were only but partly uniformed; the rest marched into line in citizens' clothes.

Henry Gross was captain of one of the companies, and was a report of his commission.

By the confidence I repose in you, Henry Gross, I appoint you lieutenant of the 2d regiment, 1st battalion, 17th division, of the Ohio militia.

THURSDAY, 23d April, A. D. 1836.

Personally appeared before me the above named H. Gross, taken the necessary oath of the above office.

JAMES BOYD,

Colonel 2d regiment, 1st battalion, 17th division.

THURSDAY, 23d April, 1836.

Henry was called to court, and he was Jacob M. Liberty. Bro Liberty was a very good drummer on the Case drum, and he was likewise appointed

be continued until ordered stopped by Colonel Van Fleet or his Excellency.

This was too much for the Judge, and he roared out in stentorian tones: "Mr. Sheriff, take Captain Scott and his music organ to jail, and lock them up. Mr. Prosecuting Attorney, draw up an information against these men for contempt of court, and have the case ready for hearing to-morrow morning."

Jonas Pratt, the sheriff, started with the men to execute the order. Scott and Odle followed willingly until they came to the corner of the building where a path led to the log jail, on the rear of the lot. Here Scott and Odle sprang themselves before the sheriff and refused to go further. Scott told the sheriff that in the emergency of war the military was above the civil power, and that if Judge Higgins would undertake to press this thing any further, he would declare martial law, and do with Judge Higgins as General Jackson did with Judge Hall at New Orleans, and have them both arrested.

"That is right; that is right, Captain," said Odle, at the same time doubling up his two hands to about the size of elephant's feet. "That's the way to talk. Bally for you, Cap.; stand off, Sheriff!" The crowd of bystanders were on the side of war, and the sheriff was strongly impressed with the idea that Judge Higgins' orders could not be executed just then. He retreated up stairs to the court room and reported accordingly.

The Judge never said a word in reply, and continued in the trial of the case on hand as if nothing had happened. Odle slung the drum strap over his neck and continued his march as before, hitting his drum with great force on both ends. After some little time the Judge directed the sheriff to find Captain Scott and ask him to be so good as to take his music to some back street, where it would not disturb the court so much.

The trouble of this northern boundary of Ohio originated with the admission of Ohio into the Union, and was caused by an error in the map that placed the southern bend of Lake Michigan too far south. It vexed the convention that formed the constitution, and Congress in admitting Ohio into the Union. As early as the adoption of the ordinance of July 13th, 1787, providing for a government of the northwestern territory, a provision is made for the northern boundary of states that "a line be drawn from a point south of and between the east and west from and through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, which east and west line should also be the southern boundary of two states lying north of that line, so that this east and west line finally formed the

Michigan then also extended her laws to this, its southern boundary line.

The whole question, therefore, was to ascertain the exact line drawn east through the southern bend of Lake Michigan. To accomplish this the geographical line in north latitude, minutes and seconds, had to be established with positive certainty.

The line the authorities were then talking about was designated on the maps as the "Fulton line," which intersects Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Maumee river, and meets the proviso of the Ohio constitution.

It was then ascertained that this east and west line would not intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, but cut across the counties of Cuyahoga, Geauga and Ashtabula. The line, therefore, given by congress to Ohio, was an impossible line, owing to a want of knowledge of the geographical position of Lake Michigan at the time congress passed the enabling act.

When the authorities of Ohio ascertained the uncertainty of the northern boundary, they applied to congress for a survey of the line in conformity with the proviso in the constitution of Ohio.

In 1812 congress passed a resolution directing the commissioner of the general land office, to cause it to be surveyed, but the war with Great Britain and their northwestern savage allies, prevented it, and the line was not run until the year 1817, when one William Harris, under direction from the general land office, ran the line, and it was afterwards known as the "Harris line."

This survey was reported from the general land office to the executive of Ohio, and ratified by the general assembly of Ohio January 26th, 1818.

Applications were then made by Ohio to congress to ratify the Harris line as the northern boundary of Ohio very frequently, but without success, until the events of 1835, so memorable in the conflicts between Ohio and the territory of Michigan.

This disputed territory is valuable for its rich and productive farming lands, and the possession of the harbor on the Maumee river, where the western and northern shipping city of Toledo sits in her proud majesty to control the lake.

This strip of land is five miles wide at the west end, and eight miles at the east end. The line was fixed before any other territory was acquired by the United States.

Toledo had many names. It was then Swan Creek; afterwards Port Lawrence, then Vistule, now Toledo. The early settlers were satisfied to be in the territory of Michigan.

they were at a loss to know which of the two jurisdictions they had better belong to. They wrote numerous letters to the governors of both jurisdictions, explaining their dangers and their troubles, etc.

Among the most distinguished men who looked to Governor Mason for help were J. V. D. Sutphen, Coleman J. Kuler, Cyrus Fisher and Samuel Hemmenway, and those that wanted to be Ohioans counted among their number Andrew Palmer, Stephen B. Comstock, Mayor Stickney, Willard Daniels, George McKay and Dr. Naman Goodsell.

Governor Mason wrote to General Brown, who was in command of the third division of the Michigan militia, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DETROIT, March 9, 1835.

SIR: You will herewith receive the copy of a letter just received from Columbus. You will now perceive that a collision between Ohio and Michigan is inevitable, and will therefore be prepared to meet the crisis. The governor of Ohio has just issued a proclamation, but I have neither received it nor been able to learn its tendency. I shall send you such arms as may be necessary for your successful operation without waiting for an order from the secretary of war as soon as Ohio is properly in the field. Till then, I am compelled to await the direction of the war department.

Yours, etc., STEVENS T. MASON.

GENERAL JOS. W. BROWN.

On the 31st of March, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his staff and the boundary commissioners, arrived at Perrysburg on their way to run and re-mark the Harris line, in compliance with the law of the 23d of February previous.

General John Bell, in command of the 17th division Ohio militia, embracing the disputed territory, arrived about the same time with his staff, and mustered into the service some 600 men, fully armed and equipped. On his way to Perrysburg, Governor Lucas, with his staff, stopped all night in Fort Ball, at Smith's hotel. They made a very formidable appearance, and when General H. C. Brish met them, there was a show of military etiquette, the like of which Seneca county never experienced before. From here the troops from Seneca followed Governor Lucas and met General Bell at Lower Sandusky, from whence they took the line of march for Perrysburg.

The Ohio army went into camp at Fort Meigs. Governor Mason, with General Brown, arrived at Toledo with about 1,000 men at the same time. Governor Mason had his staff with him also. Thus the two armies met on the day, west of the wood, and the country was again in a state of war.

Edward Cass, said, will send a letter to Edward Tiffin, under date of

roe, the headquarters of General Brown. General Brown was yesterday at Toledo, at the head of the sheriff's posse of 100 armed men. They came for the purpose of arresting those who had accepted office under the state of Ohio. He informed me that any attempt to run the line would be resisted by the whole force of the territory; that they had 300 men under arms at Monroe and 100 more would soon be there; that they had 1,500 stand of arms taken from the United States arsenal at White Pigeon; that they did not mean to be rode rough shod by Ohio. It was replied that Ohio had not as yet put on her rough shoes, and would not, unless they made it necessary, and that the line would certainly be run. The governor of Ohio started yesterday 18th inst. for Defiance, and is entirely unprepared to meet the force of Michigan. What course he will pursue I do not know. Our party consists of fifteen or twenty unarmed men, and if we proceed we shall certainly be made prisoners, there not being a sufficient number to prevent surprise. I think the expedition will be delayed. The state of Ohio is affording no protection to the people on the disputed territory, further than through the civil authorities. And those who have accepted office have been obliged to retreat. The governor has power to call out the militia, but has no funds to sustain them.

Yours truly, S. DODGE.

President Jackson applied to the attorney General, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, for his opinion in the premises, who replied, saying that the mere running of the line was no cause for hostilities, but that suit might be brought against the commissioners in the courts of the territory.

The commissioners commenced running the line from the northwest corner of the state. General Brown's scouts watched them. When they started to run the line into Lawrence county, the under sheriff, with his posse, appeared on the ground to arrest them, but the commissioners and surveyors escaped and got to free Ohio soil. They reached Perrysburg next day with their clothes badly torn and hungry.

Governor Lucas reported the facts to the president. General Jackson caused a copy of the report to be sent to Governor Mason, with a request to have Mason send his statement also. Thereupon Governor Mason applied to General Brown for information. General Brown, on the 17th of June, 1835, writes from Tecumseh to Governor Mason, stating all he did and naming those that had been arrested and refuting the idea that the commissioners had been fired upon.

The news of the breaking up of the settlement party spread through Ohio, and Governor Mason's course was generally considered correct.

General Brown's force, as before said, to some extent, included an armed militia, and it was said in the other State, "that he possessed sufficient force to prevent the forceful abduction of the citizens of Ohio," and that he was "a man of law, and a gentleman in the century arm." Another

Taylor and Seely, the commissioners to re-run the Harris line, informing them of the promise of the president, and advised the commencement of the work on the 1st of September, at a point where they left off. He informed them that he had sent two hundred and twenty-five rifles and sixty-one muskets and equipments to Port Miami, and would send more soon, to protect them in their work; that these arms would be placed under the control of the court, etc.

The authorities of Michigan disregarded all these arrangements, and kept on making arrests. On the 26th of August, Secretary Forsyth wrote to Governor Mason that he was superseded, and that Mr. Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary of the territory of Michigan as his successor, etc.

On the same day Secretary Forsyth also addressed a letter to Governor Lucas, transmitting copies of letters written that day to Governor Mason and Mr. Shaler, expressing a hope that no further attempt would be made by Ohio to exercise jurisdiction in the disputed territory until congress could act on the question, etc.

These letters from Secretary Forsyth had the desired effect. The good sense of Governor Lucas had already shown him the danger of getting into conflict with the United States, who would naturally stand by and protect a territory in its legal rights, and he modified his course accordingly.

But the question whether to hold a court in the new county on the 7th of September, was still to be decided. Adjutant General Samuel Andrews was sent by Governor Lucas to Toledo, *company to consult* with the judge and other officers, who directed Colonel Van Fleet to call out his regiment to act as a posse to the sheriff for the protection of the court. Andrew Coffinberry, an old and experienced lawyer, was engaged by the governor to act as an assistant prosecuting attorney. Colonel Van Fleet promptly obeyed the call and ordered his regiment to rendezvous.

Generals Andrews and Bell stopped at a hotel in Toledo, demeaning themselves as private citizens. On Sunday afternoon the sheriff and attendants met at Miami to proceed together the next morning under escort of Colonel Van Fleet's regiment, to hold the court at Toledo. Colonel Van Fleet had 100 men on the ground, which was considered *quite sufficient to protect them in their operations*. In the evening one of the Colonel's scouts came in and reported that General Brown had just arrived at Toledo with a large military force to prevent the court from being held.

General Andrews, General Bell, and the sheriff, with the judge, and

and faced about. It was then discovered that the clerk had lost his hat containing the court journal. It was one of those high, bell-crown hats, then fashionable, and had capacity sufficient to hold a great many papers. Having succeeded in holding the court so well, and then losing the papers, was indeed too provoking, and to have them fall into the hands of the enemy was still worse. They fully believed that they were pursued, yet to lose the papers, was enough to arouse the courage of any soldier. Colonel Van Fleet's courage had not forsaken him. With him to will was to do. He ordered the clerk to dismount, and with two of the guards, to feel his way back carefully in search of the papers, while the balance would keep watch to cover the retreat. He cautioned them to make no noise, and if discovered, to conceal themselves. The hat was found with the papers. The party reported no enemy in sight. The state of Ohio had triumphed. The record was made up from the papers, and signed, "J. H. Jerome, associate judge."

Colonel Van Fleet was so rejoiced at the recovery of the papers that he ordered two salutes to be fired on the spot. The party proceeded to Maumee at leisure, and reached the town a little after daylight.

While the court was in session, Colonel Wing was stationed in town with 100 men to arrest the judges if they should undertake to hold court. Finding that there was no further use for his army, General Brown repaired to Monroe and disbanded them.

It seems that this Mr. Shaler did not take charge of the office of governor of the Michigan territory, and that John S. Homer became Mason's successor, and was the acting governor with whom Governor Lucas afterwards had a lengthy correspondence, and which resulted in the discontinuance of the prosecutions, except the T. Stickney case, for the stabbing of Wood, the deputy sheriff. Governor Homer made a requisition upon Governor Lucas for him, but Governor Lucas refused to give him up, claiming that the offense had been committed on Ohio soil, and that therefore the courts of Michigan had no jurisdiction over him.

"Public sentiment gradually settled down in favor of Ohio, and peace was again restored to the border." The boundary commissioners resumed the work on the line in November, and finished it without interruption.

At the next session of congress, on the 13th of June, 1850, Michigan was admitted into the Union, with the Harris line for her southern boundary, and the disputed territory was given to Ohio.

Looking into consideration the extensive preparations on both sides to the shedding of fraternal blood over a question that nothing but

CHAPTER XXVI.

SENECA COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENECA COUNTY ON THE
TAX DUPLICATE—SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—SOLDIERS
OF THE WAR OF 1812 SOLDIERS IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—INDE-
PENDENT COMPANIES OHIO MILITIA.

SENECA COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

THE kind reader, who may be desirous to know how and by whom this county has been represented in both branches of the general assembly of Ohio from the time of its organization hitherto, may save a good deal of time and labor by glancing his eye over a few pages of this chapter.

The time when, and the manner in which the districts, both senatorial and representative, were organized and changed, each including Seneca county, and the time of the election of senators and representatives, and who they were, from 1824 to 1880, a period of 56 years, required patient labor to ascertain, and it is hoped that this part of the present chapter may be appreciated as a reference document in proportion, at least, to the work it required to produce it.

Under the old constitution (let it be remembered) senators were elected for two years and representatives for one year. The legislature met annually on the first Monday of December. Under the present constitution the general assembly is to meet bi-annually and then on the first Monday in January. In spite of this plain provision of the present constitution, there was only one winter during the last thirty years when the legislature did not have a session; and that was the ever memorable year of 1855, when it was discovered that the state treasury was short about three quarters of a million of dollars. In all these years the legislature adjourned to an extra session, in violation of the plain provision of the constitution, under a joint resolution of both houses. In other words: the spirit and plain provision of the constitution is defeated by the construction of the words "adjournment". And this determination to beat down the intention of the constitution of Ohio is a sin of both parties alike. Both are guilty

of the crime, and therefore willing to forgive each other. But the good people foot the bill all the same.

Now senators and representatives are each elected for two years. There is no holding over, nor adjournment interdicted by the new constitution. What further proof is necessary to show its spirit and meaning? However, the people are not even this far removed from the fundamental law and are willing to pay for it. This is all the politicians want, and are accommodated. But to resume. Below find the years of the inauguration of senators and representatives, first under the old constitution, then under the new constitution, the time of their elections and the duration of their terms.

— 1 \ \ 1 1 1 1, —

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Counties composing districts.</i>	<i>Who elected.</i>
1848	Same counties	Joel W. Wilson
1850	Seneca Hancock Wyandot	Michael Brackley

This was the last senatorial election under the old constitution.

REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Counties composing districts.</i>	<i>Who elected.</i>
1824	Marion Seneca Sandusky	Jeremiah Everett
1825	Marion Crawford Seneca Sandusky	Josiah Hedges
1826	Same counties	Eber Baker
1827	Same counties	Samuel M. Lockwood
1828	Sandusky Seneca Wood Hancock	Lockwood re-elected
1829	Same counties	Lockwood re-elected
1830	Same counties	Josiah Hedges
1831	Same counties	Harvey J. Harmon
1832	Seneca Sandusky	Jeremiah Everett
1833	Same counties	Everett re-elected
1834	Same counties	Jacques Hulburt
1835	June 8. Extra session to consult on Michigan boundary and war	
1835	Same counties	William B. Craighead
1836	Same counties	Craighead re-elected
1837	Same counties	Samuel Treat
1838	Same counties	John Welsh
1839	Same counties	Welsh re-elected
1840	Seneca Sandusky Wood Hancock Ottawa	Amos E. Wood Moses McAnnelly
1841	Same counties	Amos E. Wood George W. Baird
1842	Seneca Sandusky Wood Hancock Ottawa	The Whigs withdrew.
1842	Same counties	Henry C. Brish George W. Baird

1842, The Whigs withdrew. See report of the State of Seneca, 1842, page 82.

Years.	County's composition of districts.	Who elected.
1843.	Same counties.	William B. Craighead. Samuel Waggoner.
1844.	Seneca.	Henry C. Bepko.
1845.	Seneca.	Daniel Brown.
1846.	Seneca.	Warren P. Noble.
1847.	Seneca.	None re-elected.
1848.	Seneca.	John G. Bresham, Speaker.
1849.	Seneca.	Bresham re-elected.
1850.	Seneca.	Lucy Decker.

1851. Seneca. 1852. Seneca. 1853. Seneca.

1854. Seneca. Under the old constitution.

Following general election under the new constitution, the county was divided into five congressional districts, and the county of Seneca was divided into two districts.

1854. J. C. W. Wilson.	1856. Curtis Berry, Jr.
1855. Robert Lee.	1857. Curtis Berry, Jr.
1856. James Lewis, K. N. Lee.	1858. Alex. E. Decker.
W. H. Noble.	1859. Alex. E. Decker.
1857. Robert M. Kelley.	1860. John Scott.
1858. Thomas J. Orr.	1861. L. F. Stevenson.
1859. William Long.	1862. John Scott.
1860. William Long.	1863. Moses H. Kelley.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

1864. Seneca. 1865. Seneca. 1866. Seneca. 1867. Seneca.

1864. John Decker.	1867. L. F. Stevenson.
1865. James A. Decker.	1868. John Scott.
1866. James Decker, K. N.	1869. L. F. Stevenson.
Marshall S. Decker, D.	1870. John Scott.
George Decker, R.	1871. James A. Noble.
1867. George Decker.	1872. James A. Noble.
1868. L. F. Stevenson.	1873. James A. Noble.
1869. L. F. Stevenson.	1874. James A. Noble.
1870. James A. Noble.	1875. James A. Noble.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

1876. Seneca. 1877. Seneca. 1878. Seneca. 1879. Seneca.

1876. James A. Noble.	1879. James A. Noble.
1877. James A. Noble.	1880. James A. Noble.
1878. James A. Noble.	1881. James A. Noble.
1879. James A. Noble.	1882. James A. Noble.

into the state treasury for ten years, from 1826 to 1835, both included, except the canal tax already mentioned:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1826	\$ 62,266	1831	\$720,263
1827	254,494	1832	832,636
1828	326,320	1833	834,798
1829	444,443	1834	954,801
1830	600,057	1835	814,138

It would be tedious and dry reading to follow the figures of assessment and taxation from year to year, and the reader must be content with short references to show simply how Seneca county swelled in proportions, in both wealth and on the tax duplicate.

In 1830 the value of town lots in Tiffin was \$86,499, in Melmore, \$5,493, in Republic, \$758; in Carolina, \$658, in Attica, \$1,464.

Clinton township then had six pleasure carriages, valued at \$465. Eden one, valued at \$50; Hopewell two, valued at \$160. There was then no other carriage in the county. Any spring wagon was a pleasure carriage. There were nine of these, valued at \$670.

The following table will show the number of acres and their value on the duplicate in 1836, the number of horses, neat cattle and total taxes for all purposes:

<i>Township.</i>	<i>No. of acres.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Total tax.</i>
Adams	6,901	\$18,872	126	392	\$ 403 31,9
Bloom.	11,321	34,215	162	382	526 76,5
Clinton	18,776	\$5,609	372	510	3,082 58,0
Eden	21,757	65,105	313	530	1,134 25,1
Hopewell	11,749	39,670	127	307	639 67,1
Liberty	78,807	20,097	116	328	373 35,3
London	1,842	2,831	59	185	118 25,6
Pleasant	4,898	24,335	122	303	445 17,1
Reed	12,972	39,124	124	397	533 68,4
Seneca	9,475	31,784	179	374	521 88,6
Scipio	17,067	42,353	203	535	985 12,2
Thompson	11,244	25,269	214	515	480 34,0
Venice	4,274	12,277	80	352	294 81,5
Big Spring	492	1,057	95	319	115 41,6
Jackson	1,040	2,203	46	158	82 63,5

Total tax \$9,797 26,4

The following table shows the same articles for taxation, and the taxes for each township and the towns for 1879

Township	Area acres	Firearms	Horses	Cattle	Taxes
Adams	23,119	\$ 86,842	72	1,174	\$ 11,194.84
Great Springs		131,194	24	37	
Bloom	23,066	733,200	613	1,099	16,403.73
Bloomfield		216,489	7	60	
Big Springs	22,807	908,194	79	1,371	9,481.79
Clinton	21,122	1,292,418	648	1,215	11,262.37
Eden	22,762	1,016,168	667	1,321	10,737.83
Hopewell	22,834	1,068,048	712	1,373	12,262.27
Jackson	23,496	763,900	600	1,298	7,948.81
Liberty	22,878	938,938	698	1,008	12,687.27
Lyallton	22,425	891,330	679	1,215	10,902.75
Fosterla		1,013,237	233	31	23,248.13
Peasbury	22,490	884,797	644	963	10,637.33
Rego	21,394	801,459	678	1,282	8,886.33
Seneca	22,737	963,808	673	1,174	11,361.08
Republic		183,220	7	2	
Salamanca	22,998	981,411	738	1,373	10,911.10
Union	23,341	1,079,407	736	1,143	
Veneto	23,048	832,466	636	1,763	13,078.33
Windsor		170,119	75	4	
Unincorporated			762	37	
			87	83	
		2,460,000	461	88	\$ 8,087.88
			423		
			74	41	

Total taxes for 1879 \$ 88,376.29

The following table shows the same articles for taxation, and the taxes for each township and the towns for 1878

For the year 1878, the following table shows the same articles for taxation, and the taxes for each township and the towns for 1878

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SENECA COUNTY IN THE WAR.

This subject would make a book by itself. There is only room here to state facts: commentaries must be left to the reader.

The bones of seven revolutionary soldiers rest in the ground of Seneca county. It is possible that there were others, but record is made here only of those whose death here could be ascertained.

FREDERICK SHAWHAN.

Was a native of Kent county, Maryland, but settled in Virginia after the revolutionary struggle was over. He took a very active part in the revolution, having enlisted when he was only seventeen years old. He served under Generals Wayne, Green, Lafayette and Washington. He was at Stony Point, in the battle of Monmouth, at the crossing of the Delaware, and at the battle of Trenton. He moved to Ohio in 1812, and located in Fairfield county. In 1820 he moved to Wayne county, and afterwards came to Seneca county, where he died near Tiffin, August 26th, 1840, in the eightieth year of his age. He is buried in the new cemetery.

JOHN W. KENT.

Was another revolutionary soldier, whose history, however, there is nobody able to relate. He lies buried in the cemetery at Bascom. He died November 16th, 1844, aged ninety-nine years, nine months and seven days.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

The gunsmith, has already been mentioned among the early settlers near the old Fort Seneca.

JEDEDIAH HOLMES.

The father of our old pioneer friend, Jedediah Holmes, is buried in the Melmore cemetery.

ELI WRIGHT.

Another old soldier of the revolution, is buried at the cemetery near McCord's Ferry.

JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS.

One of Maryland continental line, afterwards served under General Monroe. He resided in Potsdam township.

JESSE GILFILLSON.

Died in Seneca township, in 1840, at the age of eighty-two years. He was from New York, and is buried at the cemetery near John H. H.

There were a goodly number of soldiers of the war of 1812 in Seneca

Who located in Thompson in 1830; is still living.

of Fort Erie, Fort George and Lundy's Lane, in many other minor engagements, and in numerous incursions into Canada. He was fife major and leader of a band at the execution of James Byrd. He came to Seneca county in 1843, and was buried at Omar in 1855. Mrs. Melinda Lee is his only living daughter.

SENATE GUARDS FROM SENECA IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

My old friend Louis Beilharz, Esq., of Liberty Center, Henry county, Ohio, has sent me the following list of the names of men who went from Seneca county to Mexico with him in 1847, viz:

Captain—James F. Chipman.
First Lieutenant—John H. Fleener.
Second Lieutenant—Smith D. Baldwin.
Non-commissioned officers—
Second Sergeant—Thomas Lattle.
Third Sergeant—Louis A. Beilharz.

Private—

William Beyer.	James Blinnows.	Benjamin Rice.
Russell Smith.	William Canney.	Warren Noyes.
James Goshorn.	Charles Meyers.	John Conert.
Frederick Roschell.	August Wolf.	William Wells.
John Kenner.	Math. Smith.	George Probasco.
Martha Leach.	Frederick Meicher.	John Morehead.
Jacob Hessemer.	William Smith.	Nathan Hall.
Sergeant Smith.	Henry Hoffmann.	Joshua Prebble.
George Rockwell.	Nicholas Kirsh.	Nathan Richards.
George Kolitz.	Edward Daugherty.	Arnold McMeffer.
David Kelly.	Leonard Heeding.	Aloys Rouk. Fireman.

And a little dark-complexioned German whose name has escaped me. The balance of the company were men from other counties.

THE SENECA GUARDS.

Were an independent company, very neatly uniformed and well drilled. They organized in 1835. Sorry to say that no roster has been preserved. Henry Libert was captain, John J. Steiner was orderly. They served out their time under the law, and dispersed soon after the campaign of 1841.

THE SENECA GUARDS.

Was an independent company, that organized under the law in 1835, and was disbanded in November, 1842. Governor Cowen was their commander.

Captain—John F. Hunt.
First Lieutenant—D. K. Hunt.
Second Lieutenant—William Hunt.
First Sergeant—William Hunt.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

THE WASHINGTON C. AREA

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Daniel Labar. | Michael Kirchner. | Jacob Gunther. |
| Henry Weisbecker. | Carl F. Boos. | Moses H. Schwarzenberg. |
| Daniel Schening. | Christ. Mueller. | Joseph Kauffmann. |
| Jacob Frenzel. | Balthasar Kirchner. | Lucas Engelfried. |
| Carl Schening. | Carl Mutschler. | David Leisenring. |
| Ignatz Kirchner. | Ph. Emich. | Henry Wats. |
| Fritz Pauli. | Jacob Schabacher. | Franz Keppelmeyer. |
| Joseph Schmitt. | Joseph Kettemeyer. | John Demuth. |
| John Hartman. | Dominick Bartel. | William B. Wolff. |
| Justin Schneider. | Joseph Ranker. | Henry Wolff. |
| Wendel Burkhart. | Jacob Zimmer. | Jacob Foell. |
| Xavier Wagner. | Peter Schmittuz. | Jacob Huf. |
| John Meyer. | John Yeutgen. | P. Frank Ries. |
| Andrew Bliem. | J. B. Greiveldinger. | John Spelz. |
| William Roelle. | John Hessberger. | — Chumi. |
| J. Ad. Ries. | Louis Seewald. | |
| H. Lemp. | John Kirchner. | |

FORT BALD ARILLERY.

Was the only independent artillery company ever organized in the county. It was well uniformed and well drilled, making a very formidable appearance.

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Captain—Truman H. Bagby. |
| First Lieutenant—D. C. Stoner. |
| Second Lieutenant—P. H. Reame. |
| First Sergeant—Amon Rigs. |
| Second Sergeant—George Hubert. |
| Third Sergeant—John Gerspacher. |
| Fourth Sergeant—C. W. Souter. |
| First Corporal—David Lutner. |
| Second Corporal—Harman Whiteman. |
| Third Corporal—W. H. Carlisle. |
| Fourth Corporal—John Silvers. |

Privates.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Samuel Belts. | Nicholas Liebe. | George Strassbaugh. |
| C. J. Hoot. | Fred. Garr. | Gideon Leitner. |
| Dan. Volmer. | Henry Keppel. | George Schwartzmiller. |
| William Redenow. | Leo Liebel. | Pierre Lahn. |
| Arno. Ruse. | Ephraim Sohn. | Henry Graft. |
| Melkiah Martin. | Nicholas Knehl. | Joseph Boehler. |
| J. C. Slocke. | Jacob Flaughner, Jr. | Nathan Cadwallader. |
| W. H. Smith. | Nicholas Cornely. | Daniel Miller. |
| Jacques DeGinn. | James A. Sohn. | Frederick Roller. |
| John Graft. | Jacob Miller. | John M. B. Carey. |
| Major H. Forbush. | David Lebar. | Samuel Downey. |
| Edmond Kinney. | Samuel Stahl. | John Millerweis. |
| M. Hogg. | Felix Beck. | John Mackfeld. |

with a brigadier-general in each. The brigade districts were again sub-divided into regimental districts and company districts. In time of need the militia was easily rendezvoused and each man knew the company, regiment, brigade and division he belonged to. Company muster was held in August and regimental muster in September of each year. On these muster days the officers were elected. The rank and file elected their captains and lieutenants, and these the higher officers and so on. The elections of all commissioned officers were certified up to the governor, who (as now), was the commander-in-chief, and issued the commissions accordingly.

Thus the "army of Ohio" was organized, and it was no small affair to be a captain, major, colonel, or general. People took great pride in military affairs and it was considered a mark of honor and distinction to be a military officer and in the line of promotion. There was as much electioneering on those muster days for a captaincy, or to become a colonel as there is now-a-days in the race for an office in civil life.

The muster days were regarded as days of fun and frolic. The hotel keepers and gingerbread shops made the most out of them. The men were ordered out on parade, "uniformed, armed and equipped as the law directs;" but the state furnished no arms and the men had no uniforms. There was no need of a uniform for only two days' drill during the year, and officers being changed so often, refused to uniform on account of the expense. Everybody, therefore, appeared on parade in citizens' clothes and just in such dress as was convenient to each. Some dressed in the best they had and others came just as they left their work. The larger number were in "homespun," colored with bark. It was both convenient and usual to pull the boots over the pants and wear linsey-woolsey wammuses, the corners tied into a knot in front. Some had fur caps on, others straw hats or slouch hats: no two were dressed alike. Standing in line or marching, the men swung their arms, laughed, talked, looked about and generally did as they pleased. If the captain scolded or undertook to be strict in his discipline, they would elect another man next time. Those who had no guns would borrow a piece for the occasion, or use any stick or corn-stalk as a substitute for a gun, for there was no time for going through the manual or firing exercises. The captain himself, having no knowledge of military tactics, could give no instructions, and the whole day was spent in marching around, forming line, calling the roll, electing officers, drinking, carousing and fighting. It was customary to have several fights at fisticuffs on every muster day.

War seems to be the normal condition of man, anyway, and our people are perfectly imbued with this idea. Our war amongst the states has proven to the world that men can leave their farms, their shops, stores, factories and offices, and in a few short weeks of drilling, make valiant soldiers with an easier mobility, in larger or smaller bodies, than the stiff, garrisoned drones of a standing army, with its endless red tape.

Let those who talk of a strong, centralized, brilliant government, backed and upheld by bayonets, look over the following tables, and if they are Americans, blush:

KINGS AND BAYONETS.

This table shows the daily pay of some of the crowned heads of Europe:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| The Sultan..... | \$25,000 | The Emperor of Germany..... | \$8,000 |
| The Czar..... | 18,000 | The King of Italy..... | 6,400 |
| The Emperor of Austria..... | 10,000 | The King of Belgium..... | 1,643 |

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE ON A PEACE FOOTING.

| | Men. | | Men. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Russia..... | 1,447,370 | Turkey..... | 130,000 |
| France..... | 1,146,224 | Switzerland..... | 129,077 |
| Germany..... | 418,821 | Spain..... | 91,400 |
| Austria..... | 260,577 | Belgium..... | 46,333 |
| Great Britain..... | 268,924 | | |
| Total..... | | | 2,506,225 |

The reserves, the militia and irregular troops are not included in the above numbers. From the *Cincinnati Enquirer* of May 15, 1880, I take the following notice of the proceedings in the German diet:

A Berlin dispatch says: When all the new formations, planned and worked out in their minutest details by the German war ministry, are completed, the total strength of the army will exceed two millions of men.

Germany alone, remember.

The annual appropriations for this consuming host from the exchequers of these states, respectively, run into many millions; thus:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Russia..... | \$127,289,435 | Great Britain..... | \$80,259,052 |
| France..... | 110,587,252 | Turkey..... | 23,163,295 |
| Germany..... | 81,556,988 | Switzerland..... | 2,229,833 |
| Austria..... | 65,850,945 | Spain..... | 21,428,384 |
| Italy..... | 34,374,347 | Belgium..... | 8,212,247 |

Making an average of \$224 for each man per year.

The average of the daily salary of the president of the United States of America is \$13,700 less small in comparison, for the annual expense

of our standing army of 25,000—\$30,000,000—average \$1,500 per man for each year. Costly gentlemen, these.

And Europe is the country where bayonets and bibles have been offered for many centuries. Standing armies, and the masses from whom armies are drawn, to the very end of the nineteenth century, have been sold like slaves, and have been sold to the victors of the war, now more than ever, and to the victors of the war, now more than ever. More than ever, the victors of the war, now more than ever, have been sold to the victors of the war, now more than ever.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SENECA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THIS is not the place to look for a relation of events that preceded the war of the rebellion, nor for the immediate cause. No opinions shall be expressed on its political aspect; nothing shall be said on the manner in which it was conducted. It is enough to say here, that when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, people were filled with awe, and a sadness inexplicable, pervaded the minds of all thinking, patriotic men. Old Seneca stood by Abraham Lincoln, and more than one thousand five hundred men left the charms and endearments of home and bore their breasts to the storm of war.

The first company that was raised in this county was Co. A, 8th regiment, O. V. I.

Captain—A. H. Winslow. Promoted to major December, 1861.

First Lieutenant—B. F. Ogle. Promoted to captain December, 1861. Resigned December, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—C. W. Barnes. Died from wounds received in the battle of Antietam September 17, 1862.

Sergeants:

First—A. H. Byers. Discharged for disability.

Second—J. M. Henry. Discharged for disability.

Third—J. C. Kipka. Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Fourth—J. Weidman.

Fifth—D. J. Goodsell, Jr. Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Corporals:

First—George Bangher. Discharged for disability.

Second—J. N. Travis. Promoted to 2d lieutenant November 7, 1862.

Third—F. McBride.

Fourth—S. F. Poorman. Transferred to United States hospital.

Fifth—P. J. Hossler.

Sixth—D. Troxell.

Seventh—F. Neely. Discharged for disability.

Eighth—O. McCormack. Died in hospital at Culpepper, October, 1863.

Privates:

L. D. Arnold. Transferred to 6th United States cavalry.

- C. A. Adams. Died in hospital at Washington, November, 1862.
 N. Backus.
 G. Baker.
 L. Bang. Discharged for disability.
 D. Barnhart, Jr. Discharged for disability.
 G. W. Beard. Transferred to medical corps.
 J. H. Beatty. Killed May 12, 1864, in the battle near Spottsylvania.
 H. Bloom. Transferred to United States service.
 N. J. Brundeberry. Discharged for disability.
 J. Brundeberry. Missing, supposed to have deserted.
 G. W. Brestel.
 H. Broome.
 G. Brown.
 J. L. Caine. Discharged for disability from wounds received at Warrenton.
 J. W. Cannon.
 F. N. Cannon.
 A. D. Colwell.
 F. J. Cook.
 A. J. DeLoach. Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
 S. H. Dildine.
 M. D. Ditt. Died in hospital at Grafton, Virginia, September, 1864.
 F. A. Falmesworth. Discharged for disability.
 F. Fox.
 A. Fritze.
 J. N. Gager.
 F. J. Gage. Missing, supposed to have been captured at the battle of the Wilderness.
 D. Gress.
 H. Harkough.
 William W. Hathaway. Discharged for disability.
 H. Hosselman. Discharged for disability from wounds received December, 1862.
 J. C. 1862.
 L. A. Hoover. Discharged for disability.
 P. L. Johnson. Discharged for disability.
 E. Jones. Died from wounds received at Gettysburg.
 T. K. Kershner.
 A. R. Ketter. Discharged for disability.
 C. Lampson.
 H. L. Livingston.
 T. R. Lewis.
 T. B. Longape. Transferred to 6th U. S. cavalry.
 M. B. Linn. Died in hospital at Grafton, Virginia, September, 1864.
 J. W. Long.
 R. L. Long.
 A. K. Miller.
 S. H. Martin. Discharged for disability.
 Wm. L. Mason. Discharged for disability.
 Wm. May. Discharged on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.
 F. May. 1864.

C. T. Naylor.
 Wm. Nuson.
 Joseph Nuson.
 J. H. Nichols.
 A. J. Orme. Transferred to 6th U. S. cavalry.
 A. Palmer.
 Wm. H. Pockmyer. Discharged for disability from wounds received at Antietam, September 13, 1862.
 J. J. Rameh. Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Charles Rouch. Died in the hospital at Oakland, September, 1861.
 H. H. Ray.
 J. Redd. Discharged for disability.
 Wm. P. Richardson. Killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
 A. Shertzberg. Discharged for disability.
 A. Shrenker.
 Charles Seewald. Died in hospital at Washington from wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 M. Short.
 S. C. Sloat. Transferred to Invalid corps.
 J. Smith.
 L. Snover. Appointed commissary sergeant.
 J. W. Snyder.
 J. H. Sopher.
 Charles Sener.
 P. Stoner.
 Abel Swalley.
 J. Teach. Discharged for disability.
 H. G. Thurwaechter. Discharged for disability.
 N. Watcher.
 L. Watcher.
 J. Washnich. Killed before Petersburg.
 D. G. Watson.
 G. W. White. Discharged for disability.
 D. Yunker. Killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
 W. H. Haas.
 S. Z. Beams. Discharged for disability from wounds received while on picket duty at Romney.

This regiment had a bloody history, and covered itself all over with glory.

It enlisted under the first call of the president, between the 16th and 22d days of April, 1861, and all arrived at Camp Taylor, at Cleveland, Ohio, April 26th. The regiment was at Romney, Hanging Rock, Blue Gap, Plum Key Gap, Cedar Creek, Strasburg, Winchester, Front Royal, Martinsburg, Germantown, Fairfax C. H., South Mountain, Antietam, Roundbarn, Keedysville, Leesburg, Hulttown, Snicker's Gap, United States Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow,

Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Morton's Ford,
W. Virginia, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Petersburg, North Anna, Cold
Harbor.

OFFICERS OF THE 49TH REGIMENT.

Colonels—W. H. Gibson, Joseph R. Bartlett.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

A. M. Blackman,
 Levi Drake,
 Benj. S. Porter,
 Samuel F. Gray,
 Luther M. Strong,
 Joseph R. Bartlett,
 Milton F. Miles.

MAJORS.

Levi Drake,
 Benj. S. Porter,
 Samuel F. Gray,
 Luther M. Strong,
 Joseph R. Bartlett,
 Milton F. Miles,
 J. Kessler,
 George W. Pool.

Surgeons—Robert W. Thrift, W. H. Park.

Assistant Surgeons—W. H. Park, H. B. Lung, S. A. Smith, S. H. Spencer.

Chaplains—Eretus H. Bush, George S. Phillips.

Captains:

A. Langworthy,
 Benj. S. Porter,
 Amos Keller,
 George W. Culver,
 Nathan Callahan,
 Joseph R. Bartlett,
 Luther M. Strong,
 Orrin B. Hayes,
 George E. Lovejoy,
 James M. Patterson,
 Samuel F. Gray,
 Jonas Foster.

Lyman W. Mow,
 John E. McCormack,
 Morris C. Tyler,
 John Green,
 Hiram Chance,
 Daniel Hartsock,
 Samuel M. Harper,
 John L. Hollopeter,
 J. Kessler,
 George W. Pool,
 Thomas J. Ray.

Shepherd Green,
 Theodore C. Pero,
 James Ewing,
 Jacob Herr,
 George S. Crawford,
 Dwight R. Cook,
 Francis R. Stewart,
 Milton F. Miles,
 Nathan L. Lutz,
 Anthony W. Adams,
 Jonathan R. Rapp.

First Lieutenants

Charles A. Norton,
 Samuel F. Gray,
 John E. McCormack,
 Aaron H. Keller,
 Jacob Mosier,
 Jonas Foster,
 Morris C. Tyler,
 Daniel Hartsock,
 Hiram Chance,
 Alonzo F. Prentice,
 William C. Turner,
 James W. Davidson,
 William Martin,
 Moses Abbott,
 C. W. Drake,
 John Green,
 John L. Hollopeter,
 John Kessler,
 Samuel M. Harper,
 Milton F. Miles.

Henry A. Spaythe,
 James A. Redman,
 Milton Cowgill,
 Sheppard Green,
 Jacob C. Miller,
 Theodore C. Pero,
 George W. Pool,
 Thomas J. Ray,
 James Ewing,
 Isaac H. White,
 John C. Ramsey,
 Jacob Herr,
 John Glick,
 Silas W. Simons,
 Charles Wallace,
 George S. Crawford,
 Dwight R. Cook,
 Francis R. Stewart,
 John K. Gibson.

Nathan L. Lutz,
 Daniel M. Fultz,
 Anthony W. Adams,
 Jonathan J. Rapp,
 John Vandenburg,
 Edwin P. Dana,
 Jacob W. Cline,
 John J. Fry,
 Charles W. England,
 George W. Vail,
 Ezra P. Phelps,
 James F. Harper,
 John H. Yarger,
 James J. Zint,
 Conrad Flaughner,
 H. H. Fausey,
 Caspar Snyder,
 Franklin H. Gibbons,
 William Whittacker.

Nearly all the above were second lieutenants and promoted.

Colonel Gibson commanded a brigade, by virtue of his rank, during about two-thirds of his term of service.

He is adjutant general of the state at this writing.

THE 55TH O. V. I.

The regiment went into camp at Newark, O., on the 17th of October, 1861, where it was kept, waiting for orders, until January 28th, 1862, when it was ordered to Grafton and New Creek, Virginia. At Grafton the regiment suffered severely from lack of food. At any time over four hundred men were on the sick list. The regiment took part in the battles of Battle Mountain, McDowell, Bull Run, Manassas, Cross Keys, Slaughter Mountain, Bull Run. The regiment arrived at Gettysburg on the 1st of July, 1863, where it took command of the second brigade. The battle opened about five o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until four o'clock the next day. The rebels were preparing supper, and no scouts had been sent out, hence the attack was a surprise. The first regiment on the extreme right had three hundred and fifty guns stacked, and upon the first fire from the rebels, this regiment fell upon the second, and they not being able to stand the fire, fell back also. The remainder of the brigade also retreated to the left. Regiment after regiment was compelled to fall back, including the 55th. The retreat became general, and was only checked by the darkness of the night. In this engagement the 55th lost one hundred and three men killed, wounded and missing.

This regiment was also present at Gettysburg, where it lost about fifty men, and at Chattanooga. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted with three hundred and ninety men, and re-assembled on the 22d of February. It then participated in all the battles of the 22th corps. At the battle of Resaca it lost ninety men, May 15th. It fought at Mission Creek, New Hope Church, Marietta and Kennesaw. It was at Atlanta, and at Smith's Farm. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 11th of July. During its service the regiment enrolled one thousand three hundred and fifty men, of whom seven hundred and fifty were either killed or wounded in battle. Eight officers were killed or died of wounds.

Colonels—J. C. Lee, Charles B. Gambee, Edwin H. Powers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

George H. Safford,
Charles B. Gambee,
James M. Stevens,
Edwin H. Powers,
Charles P. Wickham.

MAJORS.

John C. Lee,
Daniel F. DeWolf,
Charles B. Gambee,
James M. Stevens,
Rudolphus Robbins,
Charles F. Wickham,
Hartwell Osborn.

Surgeons—J. Kling, Joseph Hebble.

Assistant Surgeons—Henry K. Spooner, J. L. Morris, Joseph Hebble,
James C. Myers.

Chaplains—John G. W. Cowles, Alfred Wheeler.

Captains:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Charles B. Gambee. | Albert E. Peck. | Charles M. Smith. |
| Augustus M. Bement. | Frank W. Martin. | Aug. M. Wormley. |
| Horatio M. Shipman. | Robert Bromley. | Thomas W. Miller. |
| David C. Brown. | Frank J. Souter. | Henry H. Moore. |
| Frederick A. Wildman. | Charles D. Robbins. | John R. Lowe. |
| James M. Stevens. | Henry W. Persing. | Jesse Bowsher. |
| R. Robbins. | Hartwell Osborn. | William S. Wickham. |
| Ira C. Terry. | F. H. Boalt. | O. B. Gould. |
| Horace Robinson. | Robert W. Pool. | Russel H. Bever. |
| Edwin H. Powers. | Francis H. Morse. | Benj. F. Evans. |
| Benj. F. Eldridge. | Butler Case. | Joseph H. Gallup. |
| Charles P. Wickham. | Charles M. Stone. | John H. Boss, Jr. |
| Henry Miller. | | |

First Lieutenants:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Robert G. Pennington. | Francis C. Morse. | Plincy E. Watson. |
| Benjamin F. Eldridge. | Hartwell Osborn. | Thomas T. Petit. |
| W. D. Sherwood. | Thomas O'Leary. | Adam Cramer. |
| Henry W. Persing. | Butler Case. | Joseph H. Gallup. |
| Jacob Thomas. | Charles M. Smith. | John H. Boss, Jr. |
| Charles P. Wickham. | Charles M. Stone. | Lewis Peck. |
| Rudolph Eastman. | A. M. Wormley. | Alvin B. Chase. |
| Henry Miller. | Thomas W. Miller. | W. E. Childs. |
| Albert E. Peck. | Charles M. Stillman. | W. H. Hessinger. |
| Frank W. Martin. | Henry H. Moore. | Henry B. Warren. |
| Richard F. Patrick. | John R. Lowe. | Frederick Reeser. |
| Robert Bromley. | Jesse Bowsher. | James T. Boyd. |
| Raymond Burr. | William S. Wickham. | John Bellman. |
| Bern. C. Tabor. | O. B. Gould. | Robert Fewson. |
| Charles D. Robbins. | Russel H. Bever. | Thomas S. Hossler. |
| Frank J. Souter. | Ben. F. Evans. | John Burkett. |
| F. H. Boalt. | James P. Jones. | Henry J. Pelton. |
| Rob. W. Pool. | Philetus C. Lathrop. | |

Most of the foregoing were second lieutenants and promoted.

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1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*

Figure 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

M. J. W.

1. $M \cap N$

[illegible][illegible]

1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

Surgeon--Thomas M. Cook.

Assistant Surgeons--George T. Yingling, Walter Caswell, Henry F. Lacy,
H. H. Russell.

Chaplains--Oliver Kennedy, Erastus M. Gravath.

Captains:

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Charles C. Calligan, | Lyman Parcher, | Wm. N. Beer, |
| Thomas C. Fernald, | Asa R. Hillier, | Benj. F. Bryant, |
| Bedan B. McDonald, | Daniel H. Fox, | Henry C. Taggart, |
| Henry G. Sheldon, | Leonard D. Smith, | Ira B. Reed, |
| Wm. C. Parsons, | John P. Fleming, | Horace D. Olds, |
| Isaac M. Kirby, | Milton F. Ebersole, | John F. Neff, |
| John Messer, | Stephen B. Beckwith, | George W. Hale, |
| Jesse Shriver, | Wm. H. Kelmer, | James M. Robert, |
| Newton M. Barnes, | John A. Lattimer, | Z. C. Butler, |
| Montgomery Noble, | Robert D. Lord, | |
| Franklin Pope, | George E. Seney, | |

First Lieutenants:

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Asa R. Hillier, | Jacob Neuhart, | James M. Roberts, |
| J. B. Curtis, | Wm. H. Kelmer, | Elbert J. Squire, |
| Lyman Parcher, | Wm. N. Beer, | J. C. Butler, |
| George E. Seney, | Benj. T. Bryant, | John G. Petticord, |
| Isaac Anderson, | John A. Lattimer, | John S. Milliman, |
| J. P. Fleming, | Henry C. Taggart, | Wm. P. Myers, |
| Milton F. Ebersole, | John M. Butler, | J. C. Smith, |
| Leonard D. Smith, | Ph. T. Kline, | Jasper F. Webster, |
| Stephen B. Beckwith, | George W. Hale, | Wm. R. Davis, |
| Franklin Pope, | Horace D. Olds, | Olander J. Benham, |
| Robert G. Ogden, | Charles McGraw, | Charles Mosfoot, |
| Robert Lysle, | John F. Neff, | James R. Homer, |
| Robert D. Lord, | Ira B. Reed, | John Shuman, |
| Daniel H. Fox, | Alex. C. Hosmer, | David Allison, |

Second lieutenants were nearly all promoted to first lieutenants, etc.

123D REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Most all great men have their peculiarities, and Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll of Illinois, who has made the christian world in America say many unpleasant things of him, because he doesn't want any hell, is in the habit, when driving a nail where a strong point comes in, of saying: "Honor bright; now, be honest." In the little space that shall be devoted to a short record of the 123d O. V. I., I would say, in due deference to those who have written or spoken of this regiment without going forward to how it was raised, "honor bright, gentlemen. When you undertake to tell the truth, tell the whole truth." When Mr. Whitelaw Reid got up his "Ohio in the War," he did not know, perhaps, how the regiment was raised, or care but little about it. Honor it

took to raise it, and the injustice that was done to somebody when he said, on page 629, vol. II.: "This regiment was organized at camp-Monroeville."

the different printing offices in Tiffin and put them to work printing large handbills and posters, calling upon the people to stop all other work and help in recruiting the regiment, etc. Meetings were held and addressed in various places throughout the district, and companies that had a partial organization were speedily filled up; new ones organized and filled, so that on the evening of the 7th day from the time of receiving the order, the writer was enabled to telegraph to Governor Tod, that the regiment was full, awaiting his orders. We had then the minimum number, and when we finally gathered at Monroeville, we had 1,063 men, and as good men as "ever drew a rammer." During two weeks the writer slept in no bed nor changed clothes until the regiment was full. It required labor and money to accomplish the work. The recruiting service was exhausted and the high premiums had been paid to fill up old regiments, and it looked simply like an impossibility to raise a thousand men under these circumstances without premium or bounty. Yet it succeeded. The loafers and drones of society had all been enlisted. The men that made up the 123d were gentlemen, who left their farms, stores, workshops and factories, and every other path of industry, and joined the regiment without a promise of bounty, and from no other motive than that of a patriotic determination to help preserve the Union and the integrity of these states.

Colonel Stem was ordered to report with his regiment (the 101st) at Monroeville, and for want of a place to rendezvous, the companies of the 123d, from Seneca and Wyandot, were quartered on the old fair grounds, and John Remele, who had a butcher shop, and Dr. Crawford, who owned a bakery, subsisted the men in good style. The citizens furnished quilts, blankets and comforts and camp life commenced in good order.

While the recruiting was proceeding vigorously outside, the men were drilled on the fair ground and on the streets.

Captain F. K. Shawhan filled up his company in Tiffin first, and then we recruited Captain Zimmer's company, made up of Germans. A board shanty was built on the southwest corner of the court house yard and a justice of the peace kept there to administer the oath to the men as fast as they enlisted. The hotels and saloons were kept open all night and the fifers and drummers marched up and down the street until nearly morning. Many of the men were sworn in after midnight.

Here is a copy of one of Captain's Shawhan's handbills:

It was about midnight when a heavy rap was heard at the door of our tent: a Mr. Brown opening the door, a man slipped in and showed him a paper and retired.

Mr. Brown then came to me and told me that this man had the appointment of colonel of the regiment and his name was Wilson. Mr. Wilson used to edit a little Republican paper at Upper Sandusky. On the next morning, taking the early train for Tiffin and arriving there early, the writer received a dispatch about 9 o'clock A. M. from Governor Tod, in these words: "Mr. Wilson is appointed colonel of the 123d. Will you accept the lieutenant-colonelcy.

D. TOD."

It will interest the reader but very little to know the reason why the office was not accepted, but my answer to the governor is still preserved among the archives of the executive office in Columbus, and it simply says that the kind offer could not be accepted for the respect I bear to the regiment and to his excellency, etc.

Another wrong perpetrated by somebody, worked in this form, viz: Upon our urgent solicitation the Right Rev. Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, consented to let my highly esteemed and kind friend, the Rev. Father L. Molin, go with the regiment as its chaplain. This fact became known very rapidly, and one speech from Father Molin, in Sandusky City, was sufficient to fill up Captain Rigg's company. Father Molin made every necessary arrangement to go with us, and when Colonel Wilson took charge of the regiment, at Monroeville, Father Molin was left out also with the writer.

I rejoice at the fact, and to this day it is a very great consolation to me to know, that Colonel Wilson took good care of the boys and they became attached to him gradually, but the manner in which he received the appointment is no credit to him nor to those who helped to bring it about. A few words more on the subject and the reader can form an opinion of his own.

There were already three colonels appointed from Tiffin over regiments raised in this district, Gibson, Lee and Stem.

A lawyer in Norwalk, Charles L. Boalt, took great interest to keep Tiffin from having another colonel, and went to Columbus on purpose to prevent it. He there found a little intelligent baboon hanging round the governor, and a willing tool to help; and while Boalt succeeded in preventing Governor Tod from giving the colonelcy to the writer, the other fellow made it count by helping a relative. One thing will not be denied by anybody, and that is this: that while the writer labored hard and faithfully to raise the regiment, and spent his money

freely, Colonel Wilson laid around loose about Columbus and simply did nothing for the regiment.

Thereafter, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 10th of June, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

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On the morning of the 11th of June, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 12th of June, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 13th of June, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 14th of June, the regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The regiment was ordered to move to the front of the fortification, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

HE REGIMENT, of Senekensky, and formerly a Tiffinite, died in Charleston, South Carolina, September 15th, 1864. Captain W. H. Bender died at Columbia, South Carolina. The privates were exchanged in a few days, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and Camp Chase, Ohio. The regiment was finally collected together at Martinsburg. From Cedar Creek it moved under Seigel up the valley. At a sharp fight at New Market, May 15th, it lost twenty-nine killed and wounded.

The regiment was under General Hunter at Port Republic, where, after a short but severe fight, the rebels were whipped and 2,000 prisoners captured. They were also at Lynchburg, from whence they made their flight to Salem. The men suffered very severely on this retreat for want of provisions: some died of starvation. They were also at Snicker's Ferry, where a number of the men were killed. On the 22d of July they had another fight with the rebels at Winchester, where the 123d were driven away, and they retreated across the Potomac into Maryland, at Williamsport. At Berryville they lost twenty-five men killed, wounded and captured. They were again at Winchester, where the rebels were routed. Here the regiment lost five officers and about fifty men. At Strasburg they lost six men. Under the command of General Sheridan, after his ride, they drove the rebels at Cedar Creek and assisted in clearing the Shenandoah valley of the rebels. At Hatcher's Run their loss was quite severe. The whole regiment was captured by the rebel Howe Guards, near High Bridge. They were carried along to Appomattox C. H., where the rebel army surrendered to General Grant, and the prisoners were thus released.

The following names are taken from the rolls of the 123d at Camp Chase, Ohio:

COMP.

Company, W. T. Wilson,

1ST LIEUTENANT COLONELS,

Henry B. Hedges,

Henry K. Kellogg,

MAJORS,

A. Baldwin Norton,

Horace Kellogg,

John W. Chamberlain,

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, William B. Hyatt,

ASSISTANT SURGEONS, J. H. Williams, William B. Hyatt, Napoleon B. Hedges,

COMMISSARY, Charles G. Felt's,

CHAPLAIN,

Rev. W. C.

John Zimmer,

Edwin H. Brown,

Dr. J. R. D.

Wm. R. D.

William A. McCallister,

Dr. S. C.

Dr. S. C.

Arthur Stevens,

Dr. W. T. B.

Wm. T. B.

Harold S. Chamberlain,

Dr. A. R.

A. R.

Ben. F. D.

- Curtis Berry, Sr.,
 Charles H. Riggs,
 John Newman,
 Kenneth A. Kirkwood,
 Ernest L. Johnson,
 William V. McCulloch,
 Edith Brown,
 Arthur Dwyer,
 Joseph Thompson,
 Frank Martin,
 H. E. McKee,
 David McKee,
 Albert Rood,
 Omer H. Thompson,
 Deshaun,
 William H. Brown,
 Raymond H. Brown,
 Dwight Kofford,
 John F. Hendricks,
 Oswald H. Kaufmann,
 Arthur S. Jones,
 Ben F. Jones,
 Gustaf W. Johnson,
 Henry S. Johnson,
 James H. Johnson,
 Joseph H. Johnson,
 M. H. Johnson,
 Edgar G. Jones,
 James W. Johnson,
 Thomas W. Johnson,
 Morris W. Johnson,
 M. Hodges Smith,
 J. L. Schrage,
 Judith W. Leung,
 James G. Peterson,
 Frank J. Heston,
 George H. Smith,
 Stanley A. Johnson,
 George D. Alexander,
 George M. Jones,
 David M.,
 Frank C. Johnson,
 Thomas W. Johnson,
 George A. Smith,
 John Heston

Manuscript accepted for publication 20 June 2000

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DR. ROBERT R. McMEENS.

"Majesty of human nature! Shall I seek thee among the masses?—You never live but with a few." *Schiller*.

IN the preceding pages the name of my faithful old friend, Dr. McMeens, has been frequently mentioned, and I would do violence to my own heart and a long, unshaded friendship, did I not devote a separate space amongst these leaves to the memory of a true friend, who, in social life, in the medical profession and on the field of battle, everywhere, was so distinguished for his skill and his many manly traits of character.

The following short record of him will be all the eulogy intended. His widow, one of the most esteemed and distinguished ladies in Sandusky City, has kindly furnished the writer with records, giving the incidents of her husband's closing hours, and they are given here without comment. For a specimen of the Doctor's polished, poetical genius, the reader is referred to the poem entitled, "The Islands of Erie," in the second chapter of this book.

True friendship lives beyond the grave, and fills the soul with hope like the christian longing after eternal life, for—

"In that profound and firm reality
Rests the soul's hope of immortality."

Dr. McMeens was born in Lycoming county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 26th of February, 1823. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1841, and soon thereafter settled in Tiffin, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and where he soon established not only a splendid practice, but also the esteem and confidence of the community and the people generally.

On the 10th of August, 1843, he was married to Ann C., the oldest daughter of John Pittenger, a sketch of whose life has already been given.

After his marriage the Doctor moved to Sandusky City, where he

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VOLUME 1

In his death the army has lost a kind hearted, faithful and efficient officer; the country a pure patriot, and the medical profession one of its brightest ornaments. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE G. SHUMARD, M. D.,

Medical Director Danville District.

General W. H. Lytle's letter to the *Cincinnati Commercial*:

THE LATE DR. R. R. McMEENS.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: The announcement of the sudden death of this distinguished medical officer, at Perryville, will be received with profound sorrow in Ohio. Surgeon McMeens was one of the ranking medical officers in the Ohio line, his commission in the service bearing date April, 1861. He was originally commissioned surgeon in the 3d regiment of Ohio Volunteers, a veteran regiment which did good service in Virginia, and which recently, at Chaplin Heights, side by side with the 10th Ohio, the 15th Kentucky, the 42d and 88th Indiana, and Loomis' battery, constituting the 17th brigade, covered itself all over with glory.

A few days before the battle, Dr. McMeens was appointed acting medical director of the 10th division, commanded by the lamented Jackson, of Kentucky. The writer of this notice met him at Perryville, three days after the fight, apparently in his usual health; but it is quite probable that over-exertion, fatigue and anxiety in his department, had brought on the illness, which so suddenly terminated his career. Surgeon McMeens was a resident of Sandusky City, Ohio, where his professional abilities had secured him an extensive and remunerative practice, while his estimable qualities endeared him to a large circle of attached and appreciative friends. Impelled by a high sense of duty, and the noblest of motives, he exchanged at the very beginning of the rebellion the endearments and comforts of home for the perils and hardships of the tented field. Through the dark ravines, and over rugged mountains of western Virginia under Rosecrans; through Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Alabama under Mitchell and Rousseau; and back again through all the vicissitudes of Buell's last campaign, to where it terminated, in the sanguinary struggle at Chaplin Heights, he discharged with the utmost skill, faithfulness and heroism, his varied and responsible duties. His devoted care and watchfulness; the strict observance which he compelled to the laws of hygiene and police, rendered the camps of his regiment at Huntsville and elsewhere, models in the service.

Officers and men had implicit faith in his professional skill, while his noble, genial and chivalric traits of character, linked all hearts to him inseparably. No soldier, however humble, ever complained of his neglect, nor accused him of sacrificing duty to his personal comfort. The eve of the invalid brightened at his presence, and as he moved through the dreary hospitals, crowded with the ghastly harvests of war, despairing sufferers turned toward him on their pallets and smiled hopefully once more. Beloved and lamented by all who knew him, a brave, whole-souled, gallant gentleman, thus, with "harness on," discharging faithfully the high behests of his profession, died Robert R. McMeens.

Ohio will offer up no nobler sacrifice on our country's altar.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP T. 3, N. R. 16 E.

UNDER the treaty of Washington, made on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1831, the Senecas ceded their entire reservation of forty thousand acres to the United States.

By the eighth article of this agreement the United States are bound to sell all this land, deduct from the proceeds certain expenses, and six thousand dollars, advanced to the tribe, and to hold the balance of the purchase money until the same shall be demanded by the chiefs, and in the meantime pay them five per cent interest on the same.

The agreement was signed by James B. Gardiner, in behalf of the United States, and by Coonstick, Small Cloud Spicer, Hard Hickory and Captain Good Hunter, in behalf of the Senecas, the Indians making their marks. The witnesses were Henry C. Brish, sub-agent, George Herron, interpreter, W. H. Lewis, Henry Tolan and P. G. Randolph.

In offering the public lands for sale, it was so usual for the presidents in issuing their proclamations to that end, to except the school sections, sixteen, that General Jackson, in his proclamation of November, 1832, putting the Seneca reservation on the market, made the same exception, which was an error, simply because the general government had agreed to sell the whole tract. (See chapter x.)

Section sixteen, in Adams, was, therefore, not sold, and whenever the same shall be sold, the proceeds belong to the Senecas, if any of them still exist.

This was the only section sixteen embraced in the whole reserve in this county, and for want of a school section in Adams, the government purchased the west half of section twelve, 12 1/2. This was done in 1827, and four years before the Senecas sold out. In Pleasant, section sixteen is on the west side of the river, and not in the reserve. The south and east lines of the reserve did not embrace sections six-

appropriated by Congress for the use of schools, and full payment has been made by, and deeds executed and delivered to, the purchasers, for the same; and.

WHEREAS, Doubts have been expressed as to the title of the purchasers, and as to the appropriation of the said lands for the use of schools; and,

WHEREAS, In the year 1845, the west half of section twelve, in the same township, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed March 10th, 1845, was in like manner sold as lands appropriated for school purposes; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that all the purchasers of both tracts, purchased in the confident belief that they would acquire a good title by such purchase, and gave fair prices for the land so purchased; and,

WHEREAS, It is presumed that the United States will readily confirm to the inhabitants of such township said section sixteen, and that it was never intended by congress that any larger quantity of land should be appropriated for such township; therefore,

Resolved, *by the general assembly of the state of Ohio*, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to use their influence to procure the passage of an act of congress, providing for the confirmation of the title of section sixteen, in said township, to those holding the same by grants from the state of Ohio, and also for the payment of the purchase money of the west half of section twelve into the treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the sale thereof.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the above preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in congress respectively.

ELIAS F. DRAKE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEABURY FORD,

Speaker of the Senate.

JANUARY 17, 1846.

It is now necessary to say that the legislature, impressing that one of the great necessities of the nation was a national school system, about the year 1845, William A. Graham and Thomas Corwin were senators from Ohio in congress, and Henry St. John was representative from this district. The subjoined documents will show that the preamble and resolution were passed and carried, and the minutes of Benjamin F. Butler, on New York, then attorney general of the United States, obtained.

Minutes of the Senate of the United States held at 1, and the western Chamber of the Capitol, at Washington, on the sixteenth day of January, 1846. The session commencing on the sixteenth day of January, 1846, when the writer, at the request of some parties interested, caused introduction to be made of the subject upon which the following correspondence was had.

STATE OF OHIO
 COUNTY OF SUMMIT
 ss. I, JAMES S. SHERIDAN, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said Court.

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JAMES WILLIAMS.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) are the two main photosynthetic pigments in green plants. They are responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. Chl a is the primary pigment, while Chl b acts as an accessory pigment, transferring energy to Chl a.

The α_i is said to be determined if

legislation relative to this case. In 1846 William Allen and Thomas Corwin represented this state in the United States senate; Hon. Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior, represented Knox county, and Henry St. John represented Seneca county in the house of representatives. If the latter at that time did not pursue this case to a final issue, it is probable that it now stands precisely as it did in 1846.

If the case remains unsettled, permit me to suggest, that it is properly settled in the amendments and resolutions of January 17, 1846, and a remedy proposed. Still, a disposition of it as would give the Indians the same average price per acre as was realized by them from the remainder of the reservation, would be equitable, and I should suppose satisfactory. Truly yours,

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Auditor of State,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1874.

W. L. Cox, Esq., Tiffin, Ohio:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst. is received, relative to section 16, T. 3, N. R. 16 E., in Seneca county, Ohio, and in reply, I have to state that, by the 8th article of the treaty with the Seneca Indians, dated February 28, 1831, it is stipulated that the land in question should be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, and hence the proposition of the present claimants of the land, in said section 16, as stated in your letter, to pay \$1.25 per acre therefor, being contrary to the express provisions of the treaty, cannot be entertained by this office. Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21st, 1874.

John S. Williams, Esq., Auditor State of Ohio:

SIR: In my communication of the 30th ult., you were advised that the west half of section 12, T. 3, R. 16 E., situated in Seneca county, Ohio, was selected for schools, under the act of May 20th, 1826, in lieu of section 16, then owned by the Seneca Indians; that prior to the cession to the United States by the Seneca Indians in their treaty of the 28th of February, 1831, of the lands bordering on this tract, the inhabitants of town 3, N. R. 16 E., selected other tracts for school purposes, in lieu of said section 16, which was then owned by said Indians, among which selections was the west half of section 12; that this selection had been approved by the secretary of the treasury on the 12th of January, 1827, and had never been retroceded to the United States; that, prior to the cession being ceded by the Indians, it was ceded in 1808, so that the articles of agreement and convention, made February 28th, 1831, between the Seneca Indians and the United States, that the lands ceded by said Indians should be brought to market and sold for their benefit, and that the secretary of the interior be in this office to show that said section 12, was not ever proclaimed for public sale, according to said articles.

It now appears, from a further investigation of this matter, that the whole

no title to the purchasers, and that said section remains subject to sale under the provisions of the eighth section of said treaty of February 20, 1831.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1874. A

James W. Lewis, Esq., Auditor, State of Ohio.

SIR: In the matter relating to section sixteen, township 3, N., R., 16 E., Seneca county, Ohio, and fully treated of in my communication to you of the 21st ultimo, I have to state that a copy of the above communication was laid before the honorable secretary of the interior on the 24th ultimo to obtain his orders in the matter of the sale of said section sixteen.

The secretary, by letter of the 30th ultimo, in reply to the above, concurred in my opinion that said section sixteen was subject to sale under the provisions of the treaty with the Seneca Indians, made February 28, 1831, authorized the tract to be sold accordingly.

In accordance with the above authority, the register and receiver, at Chillicothe, have this day been instructed to proceed in having the above tract brought into market by publication for the period of sixty days in two newspapers having the largest circulation, published nearest to the premises, and at the expiration of the above period, to offer the said section, in legal subdivisions, to the highest bidder for cash, and not less than \$1.25 per acre.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1874. A

James W. Lewis, Esq., Auditor, State of Ohio.

SIR: Your letter of 17th ultimo is received, relative to section sixteen, township 3, N., R., 16 E., in Seneca county, Ohio, and in reply thereto, I have to state that on the 21st ultimo, the register and receiver, at Chillicothe, were notified to delay proceedings in the matter of advertising the above section, until further orders.

It is not, however, to be understood that this office has changed or modified the views heretofore expressed relative to the status of said sections, and unless adequate reasons for a prolonged suspension are shown, the matter to be decided at an early day, be issued.

Very respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner.

STATE OF OHIO,
AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, 1874. A

Enclosed is a copy of a deed, which is of value only as showing the manner in which the land was parted. The result of the proceedings in the matter of the sale of the above section, will be found in Ohio Reports, Vol. 10, page 100. It appears that the question of the sale of the above section was decided on the 10th of March, 1874. Possibly this was done

It not, why was not the land sold for the benefit of the Indians at that time, and an additional half section of land granted (to the Indians) to whom you possess.

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. WELFORD,

Chief of Land Department.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform you that the land referred to in the letter of the 12th inst. has been sold to the Indians for the purpose of making a reservation for them. The land is situated in the State of Minnesota, and is situated in the County of Hennepin, and is situated in the Township of South, and is situated in the Range of West.

Chief of Land Department.

Deputy Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

Deputy Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

Deputy Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

Deputy Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

Deputy Chief of Land Department, L. T. Baker, Thomas, Logan, etc.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Land Department, and who are now in the service of the Department. The names are given in the order in which they were appointed, and are given in the order in which they are now in the service of the Department.

As the Department is now organized, the following is a list of the names of the persons who are now in the service of the Department, and who are now in the service of the Department. The names are given in the order in which they were appointed, and are given in the order in which they are now in the service of the Department.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who are now in the service of the Department, and who are now in the service of the Department. The names are given in the order in which they were appointed, and are given in the order in which they are now in the service of the Department.

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who are now in the service of the Department, and who are now in the service of the Department. The names are given in the order in which they were appointed, and are given in the order in which they are now in the service of the Department.

part of sections thirty one and thirty-two in township 4, N. R. 16 in Sandusky county.

On the first of January, 1868, a water cure was opened for the reception of patients suffering from diseases of the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, urinary organs, and all chronic diseases. Many legends are told of the wonderful cures of the water among the Indians, blended or combined with their usual superstitions, but time and space will not admit of repeating them, nor is it the intention of the writer to advertise the water cure. Suffice it to say that the cure is well patronized and is a splendid institution. Jacob Stem, Daniel H. Dana and Bishop Adams, with their families, were the first settlers of Green Springs. In 1840 the population of the town was 29, and now numbers some 145. It is situated on the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati railroad; has three Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic church. Daniel H. Dana was the first postmaster of this place.

Another town by the name of Adamsville was surveyed by Thomas Hennig, Aug. 3, 1849. Henry Kistner, proprietor of Hedgetown, or Suffering Springs was surveyed and platted in 1833. These towns, together with Lowell, were all failures as towns. Green Springs is now the seat of justice. Judge Hazel Welsh, of whom mention is made elsewhere, resides here on the old original tracts of Seneca. Mrs. Brigham is the oldest of Adams town, and the best township in the county, and certainly the best in every other way. This is all scribble and the source nothing.

Mr. Daniel Metzger, of Adams, has furnished the writer with the following interesting communication, viz.

ADAMS, March 22, 1880.

Hon. W. Loring.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I send you such statements of Adams township as I have at my command. My father, Henry Metzger, was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and came to Pickaway county in 1812 with his father. He was married in that county to Catherine Wise, whose parents came from Pickaway county, Pennsylvania, and also settled in Pickaway in 1812. In the year 1818 they moved from Pickaway to this county upon the farm of John Metzger, and there resided March 1, 1880. Mother was born in 1794, and died in 1870. On 14th day of 16th August, will be 80 years old. I am 60 years old, and 62 years. Mar. 18 1880, Mr. Metzger, Adams township, Seneca county, is 80 years old. My father entered this land in the year 1812. His father is 86 years old, General Jackson. When he was 12 years old he came to Adams county, and lived there except a few years in New York, and Ohio. On the old road from Adams to Portland, there is a place where a house was burned at Thomas R. L.'s, and where a school was burned down. The first time we went to Tiffin we went by the old road, through to the Portland road, near Elbert's. Jacob

Powerman was attacked on the street in Harlem in 1890 from Schooners Hall, New York. He was beaten and thrown into a condemned lot in the state of New York. After release and recovery, he returned to Harlem in 1891 with Mary R. (1869-1904), an actress. He was married to her in 1892. The couple lived in the city of New York until 1894, when they moved to New York City.

located in this township, on the farm where their son Nicholas now lives, Seneca, N. Y.

John N. and his wife were the parents of fifteen children, seven of whom are now living, of whom only boys and three girls are still living. John N. died October 26th, 1863, aged eighty-six years and fifteen days. Mrs. N. died in September, 1847, at the age of sixty-seven years, three months and twenty-seven days.

DANIEL RULE.

The sketch of this veteran pioneer is given in his own words, as nearly as possible:

My grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He returned from the army and died from an abscess in his side, leaving my father, Albert A., his only child. They lived in the southern part of Pennsylvania, where my father was raised, and where he married Elizabeth Tivens. My parents moved to near Liverpool, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, onto a farm. Here I was born, on the banks of the Susquehanna river. They lived here about nineteen years, and when I was about twelve years old, we moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and settled on a farm near New Lisbon, in 1816. My father had two children by his first wife, and four by his second. My two sisters, Fannie and Catharine, were married; the former to Luke Stage, and the other, who was married twice, died, and left two daughters and one son, who live in Illinois. Two years after we moved to Columbiana county, we moved to Bloomfield, in Trumbull county, near Warren. My father had bought a farm here and we settled on that. Here, on the 7th day of June, 1821, I was married to Jane, the daughter of farmer Grosscost, in this township of Bloomfield. I have also a brother, Samuel Rule, making four of us children, two boys and two girls. Samuel lives in Illinois now.

In 1824, in the spring, and after my brother Samuel was married, he and his family, with father and mother, moved to Scipio township, in this county, and about six years thereafter they sold out and bought on section thirteen, in Clinton township, where brother Samuel opened a nice farm. Father and mother lived with him until they died, but in a separate house. Father died in 1861, and mother two years thereafter.

When brother Samuel, father and mother left Trumbull county, I was married and could not go with them that spring, but I followed them to this county in the next fall. Here I bought an eighty-acre piece in Scipio, at the land office of Rogers. It is the land now owned by Philip Miller. I built a cabin there and cleared about forty-five acres. My family were sickly nearly all the time we lived there, and I sold the place to buy land in Adams. My father's place in Adams was one hundred and seventy-three acres. When I returned to Adams in October, 1825, I met all my help with me in Scipio, and they went to Adams with me. I purchased about one hundred I believe. I have since sold some to Joseph Gilbertson, and some to John H. Gilbertson.

—P. S. 1861.

—P. S. 1861. —P. S. 1861. —P. S. 1861.



Samuel Pule

CHAPTER XXX

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP, T. 1, N. R. 13 E.

THIS township was organized March 6th, 1833, and received its name from the big spring of water in the southwest part of the township. The first election was held April 4, 1833, and the following were the officers chosen, viz:

Trustees—E. Bogart and Richard Reynolds.

Clerk—William Brayton.

Treasurer—Hugh Mulholland.

Fence Viewers—Cornelius Bogart, Andrew Springer and Joshua Watson.

Overseers of the Poor—Elijah Brayton and Charles Henderson.

Constable—Austin Knowlton.

Mr. Knowlton is still living, and while he enjoys good health in his old age, is a very pleasant, congenial gentleman. The others of those officers are all dead, I think.

In 1840 the township had a population of 925; in 1870 there were 2,224; in 1880 it is 2,448. The above named officers and John Peer, Hiram Bogart, Ph. Peer, J. Luzader, the Young family, the Stiles, and others, were among the early settlers.

It will be noticed that the first settlers were American born and no German name is found among them. From 1833 to 1842 a very large number of German and French families came on, and after Mr. Anthony Schindler bought land and located in section twelve, many of his old neighbors from Germany settled round about him. Here he laid out a town and named it after his native town in Germany, New Reigel. The first German settlers were Anthony and Carl Schindler, Joseph Brosamer, Joseph Stephani and Lindelin Brosamer, Jacob Kabele, Michael Salter, Nicholas Perl, Nicholas and Francis Fleg, Peter Kuntzert, Michael Wolv, Nicholas and Francis Lichen, John Wagner, Ignatz Lehmann, M. Schindler, John Moes, Joseph Ries, the Kern family, the Lehm, the Sifers, the Schircks, the Selbenaders, and others.

Among the French families were the Leconte family, the LeGros family, the Wernsmanns, the Collet, the Mayers, and the Couders. April 1899.

on the 17th of February, 1844, on sections 35 and 36, on the Mad River & Lake Erie, now the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati railroad. Erastus H. Cook and D. C. Henderson were the proprietors. Eli Gehr, Adam Vetter, John Gants and Charles Foster were the first settlers here. The town grew up to its present size within a few years after it was laid out, and stood there ever since.

Anthony Schindler, who laid out New Reigel, was a very active, lively and enterprising man. Very soon after the laying out of this town, people settled in and around the town, and put up a log church, which in time gave way to a brick church, and that in its turn to one of the largest and most beautiful Catholic churches in northern Ohio.

The town of New Reigel is now settled up by farmers who have become wealthy, and wish to spend their last days at their ease near the church, and a brotherhood and sisterhood of the "Society of the Precious Blood," who own very large tracts of land near the town. The sisters officiate as teachers of the youth. Father M. Sales Brunner was the founder of this order, and the first priest in New Reigel. There are about sixty persons in the nunnery at New Reigel at the present time.

The land in Big Spring is very rich, and when the prairie in the southwestern part shall be thoroughly drained, as efforts to that end are now being made, Big Spring will be the rich garden spot of the county.

There is a stony ridge in the southern part of the township.

Among the early settlers should also be mentioned the Boucher family, Peter Fanta, Isaac Dewitt, Frederick Waggoner, Ira Tarr, William B. B. Isreal, Thomas, W. Burgess, Peter Wagoner, M. Clark, Louis Schany, William Clark, E. H. Cook, E. Brayton, the Jenkins', Joseph Clapper, John Ellerton, Henry Mulholland and C. Woolford.

MR. YOUNG.

Settled in the woods about half way between Springville and New Reigel, on the 17th of February, 1844. He came from near Clinton, Ohio, where he hired a four horse team to bring him here. It took him three weeks to get here, and the few inhabitants of Springville were about one half whites, and the others Indians. Here Mr. Young met a man whom he recognized as a Seneca Indian, of the name of Little Givv, who offered to pilot Young to his land, and said he lived near Springville, and pretended that he had to go home first to get the number of the section; but instead of going he lingered around, and was seen several times peeping into the big wagon, no doubt watching for a chance to get into the big chest. When Mr. Young told him that it was time to get the

map, he went away and never returned. He was probably some hunter sneaking around the camp the following night, dressed in an Indian costume.

Samuel Young was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 13th, 1764. He was a cooper by trade. He married Isabella Sutton, November 17th, 1817. He was five feet six inches high, had black hair and deep blue eyes, light complexion, short stubby nose, small mouth and chin, and was rather delicate in his features. He spoke some German, and was always very lively in conversation. He was a pleasant and peaceable man and esteemed for his good qualities and christian bearing. He served on juries often and refused several times to serve as a township officer. He died many years ago. Mrs. Young is still living at her home in Adrian. She is now 78 years old and enjoys the love and respect of all her neighbors and especially that of her children and grand children, who annually gather around her with their smiles and affectionate visits.

Mr. Young was 63 years old when he died here in 1859.

Mrs. Young was born December 31, 1822, and enjoys very good health for a lady of her age. She is the mother of ten children.

In those early days a large family was a pride and a glory. The sin and crime of avoiding to have a family, are the children of these later days; sins and crimes that are not punished by law, and against which the church shuts both eyes, but the victims may be counted by the thousands.

What will the world come to when this dreadful crime reaches the masses and religion fails in her mission to save?

THEODORE M. FRINK, ESQ.

Among the few native Americans that live near New Reigel and have not yet sold out to the Germans is Theodore M. Frink, Esq., the subject of this sketch.

He was born in West Springfield, Hamden county, Massachusetts, at a place where Holyoke City now stands, on the south bank of the Connecticut river. When about 17 years old he moved with his father to Northampton. On the 25th of April, 1832 he was married to Miss Sabeah Torry, and in May, 1836, he started with his family for the west. For want of any better conveyance they took a canal boat at West Troy, on the Hudson, and from there they came by steamer to Cleveland, and then by stage the way to Ravenna, Portage county, where it was about the middle of June. The brother-in-law, Torry, had a son-in-law, a German, who had come home on a visit. Wilhelm Spire Frink came west in October of that year and bought the land where he still resides. This took about all the money he had, and he made his way back to his home, a hundred and fifty miles, on foot. In Janu-

ary following he bought a yoke of oxen, made a sled, put his wife and goods upon it and started for Big Spring. Here he opened a farm, where he is now comfortably situated. During all this time he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of the good people of Big Spring, and as justice of the peace ever since 1848. What better proof of his worth could we desire? He is a man of great energy and industry, and has been successful in all his undertakings. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a very active and useful member of the same. He is a man of great family, and has a large number of children. He is a man of great worth, and is a very valuable member of the community. He is a man of great energy and industry, and has been successful in all his undertakings. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a very active and useful member of the same. He is a man of great family, and has a large number of children. He is a man of great worth, and is a very valuable member of the community.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

T. 1, S. R. 10 E.

IN the preceding chapters the recurrences to Bloom township and its early settlers were so frequent that very little else seems proper to be said in making up its history. One feature, however, must be admitted by all, viz: that the early settlers here were men of good judgment and great sagacity, when they resolved to drive their stakes for homes. They saw in the near future the grandeur, beauty and agricultural wealth these valleys, in the hands of industry, intelligence and economy, would present to the world. Its soil, timbers, building stones, prospects for market, all these and more, were great incentives for the founding of new homes in the forest. A glance at Bloom township now, with its beautiful farms in a high state of cultivation, with large barns, splendid farm houses, fields teeming with rich crops, its pastures enjoyed by excellent stocks of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; its commodious school houses and churches, etc., give strong proof how well the aim of the pioneer settler was directed when first the tall timbers fell by the woodsman's axe, along Honey creek and Silver creek, running through the township.

Thomas Boyd was one of the earliest settlers here. He came in 1822, and settled on section eleven, where he lived until his death, which occurred November 27th, 1847. Soon after him came also his brother, John Boyd, and his widow's sister, Mrs. Mary Donnell. Mrs. Thomas Baker is a daughter of James Boyd, and is still living. Her father moved to Iowa, where he died. Thomas Boyd had four sons: James, Jesse, Jefferson and Samuel, of whom Jesse is the only one living. He is now a farmer at Springfield, Ohio.

Thomas Boyd was a remarkable man. He was of fair complexion; his hair was thin and white; he had a nervous temperament, and was very active. He was about six feet high, very raw-boned, and a little stooped. He was very careless about his dress, very talkative, and

population, the warehouses and factories, show the healthy increase and prosperity of the town.

On the 4th of July, 1874, the Rev. Robert Lockhart established the first newspaper here, the *Enterprise*. He published the paper about three months, when he turned it over to J. N. Lee, who, after a few weeks, sold it to D. W. Fisher, who issued the first paper January 1st, 1875, the *Beaumont Banner*. The Adams Brothers then became the owners next, and sold to Mr. Kaga, and he again to Mr. Fisher, who, after one issue, sold to W. S. Hammaker, and he, after about eight months, stopped the publication, and sold the institution to the present enterprising and able editor of the *Seneca County Record*, O. M. Holcomb, Esq., who is making the *Record* a success.

Bloomville was incorporated by a special act of the legislature in 1871. Jacob Hossler, Esq., was elected its first mayor. Several additions have been made to Bloomville during the ten years last past, by Conrad Klachr, Mrs. Melinda Lee, Eli Winters and John Krilly. The oar factory, established in 1874, by J. D. Wilsey, was quite an important event in the history of the town.

The Rev. George R. Brown, Universalist, preached here in 1840. Dr. Jones is the pastor of the M. E. Church, and Rev. J. W. Shaw of the Reformed Church.

In 1875 the public schools opened up, under the superintendence of Mr. J. K. Hamilton. The building is a fine two-story edifice, with four-rooms, and cost about \$7,000.

The grain depot of Einsel & Co. added much to the enterprise of the town.

(NOTE—I am under obligations to my friend Mr. Holcomb, for his kindness in furnishing me with material and dates.)

My reverend and esteemed friend, the venerable Elder Lewis Seitz, was so kind as to furnish the writer with a statement of his early recollections of Bloom township, and the reader will find pleasure in its perusal, I am very sure. It is given here as written, without a word of comment. May its moral lesson be heeded and cherished.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER DAYS IN BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

By Elder Lewis Seitz.

In October, 1824, at the age of twenty-three, with my wife and one child, I came to the present home, on an abandoned farm, in Bloom township, Seneca county. The farm was sold by my mother, John, just one year before the township was organized by my brother John, and I at the organization of the township, I came to the county. I had left, in town, almost unbroken wilderness, and I came with me, that is, a lot of settlers in advance of me.

Nearly all who were here before me had settled along the rich valley of Honey creek. For two or three years before mine was reared, cabins had begun to appear in our wilderness. Among their occupants I remember Joseph M. O'Leary, James and Thomas Bond, the Deacons, George Free, Roswell Minniss, Nelson and Huxley, John Stoll, Edwin Robinson, my brother John S. and Ned S. and J. C. Hampton, who came in 1822 with the Bards and Deacons from Ross. Bond informs me that he acted in connection with the first mail line between Whiting and Placerville, another Northern Sierra route. Hampton wrote to me from a station on this company's trail in Ross. The route ran from Whiting to Placerville with halts up to two or three times a week. The mail was carried by pack over the mountains to the Flat-sides, where the pack was sent to the summit on mules or mules and pack. There is no record of the names of the packmen who were employed on the line, with the exception of the name of Bond, of Park, one of the founders. The improvement of the grade and the building of the mountain trails. Hampton says: "One of the biggest mistakes was made by going over the mountains from Mammoth to and to Placerville. I have seen that in the small timber west and north of Reese's Cañon, a narrow and tortuous route, with the names of the first settlers, John R. Rogers, Abraham Kizer, John Davis, Thomas Satter and Christopher Pokoy. But no snow sheds, John Satter and Christopher Pokoy. With many other years after, my attention came to see John Webster, the Bixlers, John Pennington, J. T. Reed, John Linsell, Edward Gooden, Samuel Gross, John Valentine, John Robinson, Zephiah Owen, Joshua Watson, Samuel and Henry Nashby, Lewis and James Satter."

Hadley of hunting, that game getting scarce, he had J. C. Hampton to haul his family and goods—mostly steel traps—to the head of canoe navigation on the *Savato* in Hardin county. Here he dug out two large walnut canoes, lashed them side by side, and started for Cairo, on the Mississippi. With one outfit he loaded the raging *Savato*, he nevertheless reached Portsmouth with the aid of his family walking most of the way. At this point a captain of a steamer coming from Iowa, whether Hadley was going, struck with admiration to a man who would venture his all in a canoe on the Ohio, offered to carry him without charge to his destination. Thus the boss pioneer hunter of Blount took a ship for Ohio for game in the far west.

As soon as the old Wyandot Indian with a pack of hungry wolves in South Illinois saw this occurring, he had tracked a wounded deer some distance in the snow, when suddenly he came upon it surrounded by a pack of wolves, making of it a fast meal. Intent upon having some of the meat himself, he tried to drive the wolves by shooting one of them. This enraged the rest, and they rushed upon him. Backing against a tree, he kept them at bay with his tomahawk, till hunger overcoming rage, they returned to finish their meal upon the deer. The Indian, convinced that "discretion was the better part of valor," was glad to escape. The pioneer who succeeded best in making a comfortable living, did not make a business of hunting, but chopping and logging and burning was the chief work. Much timber, which to-day would be valuable in market, was burned on the ground. No where could finer poplar, walnut, blue ash and butternut trees be found than in Bloom township.

The first saw mill was built by Roswell Munsel and the Donalds, on Honey creek, near the present Kaler mill. Soon after John Davis built another mill, a mile further down, where my first lumber was made. A few years later, Abraham Kargy put up a saw mill, and the Steeles a saw and grist mill on Silver creek. It may be well to remind the reader that in those days our water courses furnished power much more steadily and for a greater part of the year. Through the clearing away of fallen timber and general drainage, our creeks gave short lived spirits of water, and then Steele's grist mill could be heard day and night for more than half the year. My first grinding was done at Hedges' mill, just below Tiffin. When we began to have wheat to sell our nearest public market was at Venice or Portland (Sandusky City). This was so until the pioneer railroad in Ohio made us a market at Republic.

took an active part in its welfare, and was the steward of it when he died. He died July 14, 1849, in his sixty-third year. Mother died November 4, 1840. There were six children of us, of whom five are still living. Father was a devoted christian and kind to all his neighbors, and especially to the poor. He supplied all those that were needy, and he had plenty to do with.

The Boyds, Robinsons, Valentines, Martins, father, Blackmans, Treats, Donalds, Roops, Coolys, and others were the leading Whigs. The McClellands, Perkeys, Scits, Strohs, Ruhs, Kagys and Joseph Miller were the leading Democrats of the township.

JACOB HOSSLER, ESQ.

is one of the distinguished citizens in Bloom. He was born January 30, 1806, in Steuben township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on a farm. When fourteen years old, in 1820, his father moved to Stark county, Ohio. Here, on the 23d of September, Mr. Hossler was married, and in 1834 he moved to Bloom township, where he still resides. For twenty years he ran a saw mill on Stoner creek. He moved right into the woods when he came, and opened up a fine farm. To show how Mr. Hossler stands in the estimation of his neighbors, it is only necessary to say that for thirty years he held the office of justice of the peace and was mayor of Bloomville four years. He is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

JOHN T. REED

Is also one of the pioneers of Bloom, who have imprinted their individualities upon the township. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the first day of January, 1807. His father died when John was but six years old, and he was taken care of by his uncle, Paul Talbot, who moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he was married. There they settled in the woods and young John worked among the farmers and was finally set in to work on a carding machine on Indian creek, in Fairfield county, owned by one David Swasey. From there he came to Bloom in 1828, in the fall, and worked for his uncle, John Valentine, until the following Christmas. The Mohawks, Senecas and Wyandots were then "swarming through the woods." He became well acquainted with all the old settlers here, already named. He returned to Fairfield, and all his earnings in the following spring put together amounted only to the sum of \$80, lacking \$20, to buy eighty acres at government prices. A friend loaned him the \$20 and he started on foot for Delaware, in the fall of 1829, and entered the eighty acres that John Heilman now owns, near Honey creek. He returned to Fairfield and worked eighteen months longer on a farm until he had earned some more money. His uncle, John Valentine, then wrote to

him that Mr. Bever had eighty acres, which he would sell, adjoining the other lot. Mr. Reid started on Christmas day and came to Bloom on foot, where he arrived and bought the Bever land on New Year's Day, 1831.

Sorry that no more of the speech could be preserved.

Dr. Gibson also spoke, relating his boyhood days and scenes of early life on Honey creek. His mother held the chair while her husband was sitting upon it, shaking with the ague. His father got nearly crazy every time the fever came on. One time his father was at Sandusky for provisions. It always took a week to get back. The roads were bad and the horses poor. Judge Leath happened to be at Sandusky the same time with a load of water melons to sell. He and the Doctor's father started for home together. On the way the latter became crazy with the fever, and had it not been for the Judge he would never have found his way back. The Doctor also referred to Black Jonathan, who lived with the Mohawks on the Vanmeter place. Jonathan Pointer was half negro and half Indian. He was the interpreter for the preachers and gave the Indians the sermons by piece-meal as best he could, but whenever a subject or a point was a little difficult to transfer or comprehend, he would add: "I don't know, myself, whether that is so, or not."

Dr. Gibson when yet a boy was very attentive upon the sick in the neighborhood, and thus naturally became a doctor. He applied himself to the books, and with hard study and his experience became a distinguished physician. He was, indeed, a gentleman and a valued friend. He was one of that class of thinkers who take nothing for granted because they cannot help it. We ought to have much charity for such people.

The venerable Noah Seitz must not be forgotten. He came here from Fairfield county and settled on the northwest quarter of section five on the 5th of April, 1822, and it is generally admitted that he was the first settler in Bloom. He sold out soon after to Edward Southerland and moved to Eden. Mrs. Southerland is still living in the third ward of Tiffin, and is known as the widow of Francis Bernard.

Mrs. West, J. C. Martin and Abraham Kagy are among the few pioneers here that are still making "foot-prints in the sands of time."

Who will not remember the tall slender form of Abraham Kagy, Esq., and his beautiful, pleasant home on Silver creek, where, for more than a half century, you were met with a hand of welcome and an open, honest, friendly countenance? These honored land marks of time should ever be cherished by those who will occupy the places so rapidly becoming vacant.

JAMES R. WILSON, ESQ.,

Is the only lawyer in the place. Happy town! He was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, May 19th, 1825. In the fall of 1826, his

CHAPTER XXXII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

(A. D. N. R. 151.)

THE early scenes described in these narratives, and the incidents attending the dawn of Seneca as a county, having clustered around places that are now covered by Tiffin, and involved the names of so many of the early settlers, whose biographies are already recorded, there is scarcely anything further left to say about Clinton township. This chapter will, therefore, necessarily be short. It is proper, however, to preserve names of the early pioneers and describe some of those not already talked about.

The location of the land offices in Tiffin tended greatly to give Tiffin a start. It brought many people here from abroad and introduced to them not only our citizens but also the many advantages this county promised for the future. No other county in Ohio, west of the Sandusky river, settled up as fast as Seneca county.

When congress, on the 4th day of May, 1828, granted to Ohio 500,000 acres of land to build the Miami canal, it next became the duty of the legislature to provide for the sale of the land. By an act of February 12, 1829, two land offices were established for the sale of these half million of acres, one of which was located at Tiffin. The land office for the sale of the land in the Delaware land district was located here in April, 1828. Small as Tiffin then was, and far removed from the canal lands to be sold, it should nevertheless be remembered that there was, at that time, no other town between Tiffin and Fort Wayne, in Indiana. The reader will see, therefore, that Tiffin was the principal frontier town in northwestern Ohio at that time and for some time thereafter, notwithstanding the organization of Sandusky county prior to Seneca.

These land offices here, I say, helped very much to bring Tiffin into notice and gave it an air of stability and business enterprise. For several years the hotels were frequented by strangers, who bought land

or prospected for locations. The old army road was a sort of thoroughfare for emigrants, many of whom stopped here -- in fact, there was no other road in Ohio, west of the Sandusky river. By remembering this, things which are difficult to follow the way they are now must have looked at that time.

of fair complexion, had regular, manly features, was well proportioned and good looking, more so in citizen's clothes than in uniform. He had deeply set, large hazel eyes. He shaved smooth, except small side whiskers. He had a well balanced nature, a high forehead, and turned bald at middle age. General Brish was a polished gentleman and his home was the gathering place for many of the elite in the then rustic society. He had a kind word for everybody, and soon became popular with all classes of people. The Senecas were his pets and they made Rosewood a stopping place whenever they came up the river. Dr. Cary was a brother to Mrs. Brish. He and Dr. Dresbach made the General's house their home. Whenever they could not be found about town, you would almost be sure to find them at Brish's. Some people thought the General was very high-strung and quick tempered, but they were only those who did not know him intimately, and judged him only from the several knock-downs he was blamed with. The facts are, the General would bear almost any opposition in business or politics as long as his opponent would abstain from reflecting on his honor and calling him names. He struck very quick when that rule was violated, and the size of the opponent or his standing in society made no difference. His relation with the business of the county has been mentioned so often that it is only necessary to say that he was one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas here, and was elected a member of the house of representatives, besides filling many other local offices.

When, on the 28th day of February, 1831, at the treaty of Washington, the Senecas sold their reservation to the United States, as already stated in chapter VIII. (and see also chapter XXIX.), General Brish, who had taken care of the chief to Washington and back to Seneca, was kindly remembered by them. At their own request a section was put into the treaty giving to General Brish a quarter section of land in the reservation. The section reads as follows:

Sec. 14. The chiefs of the Senecas being impressed with gratitude towards Henry C. Brish, then sub-agent, for his private advances of money and provisions and numerous other acts of kindness towards them, as well as extra services in coming with them to Washington, and having expressed a wish that a quarter section of a hundred and sixty acres of land ceded by them should be granted to him in consideration thereof, the same is hereby granted to him and his heirs, to be located under the direction of the president of the United States. See vol. 7 Laws U. S., p. 350.

The General selected his section and sold it. He then bought the southwest half of section eighteen in Clinton. General Brish cleared up a part and moved onto it. He called it Rosewood, because Mrs.

Not a student of the University of Chicago

southwest quarter of section thirty-four, where some of the family still reside. Vanatta bought out a man by the name of Stripe, who moved to Lower Sandusky, where he dealt in fish. He died of cholera in 1834. Joseph Richards came in 1827 or 1829. David E. Owen came in 1829, and lived on the Huber farm. The Frees and Herin folks came in 1828. Reuben Williams entered the Coe farm and built the saw mill, which is still in running order, in 1824. Daniel Dildine came in the same year. He built a cabin and planted the apple trees that are still to be seen just north of the new cemetery. Daniel Lamberson entered the southeast quarter of section thirty-four. James Myers came in 1833 or '34. James Wolf used to work for Reuben Williams, and when he had earned \$100, Williams bought for him the eighty acres in the southwest corner of section twenty-six, where he afterwards lived and died.

Mr. Beard was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of April, 1794. He was married to Hannah Doan in 1817. They had eight children, of whom six are still living. He was about five feet, ten inches high; walked very erect; had black hair and whiskers and blue eyes; he was very talkative and full of jokes and was a good neighbor and strictly honest. He died in 1832, and was buried in the old cemetery in Tiffin.

(I am indebted to his son, Joseph, for the above narrative.)

DANIEL LAMBERSON.

Was born December 13, 1783, near Belvedere, New Jersey, and died December 5, 1852. He came and located here in the fall of 1824.

JOHN CRUM.

Mr. Hamilton L. Crum furnished the writer with the following statement concerning this veteran pioneer:

On the 20th of February, 1792, my father, John Crum, was born in Frederick county, in the state of Virginia, and in 1813 he married Barbara Crum (no blood relation). In 1821 he moved to Ohio and settled in Columbus. In 1822 he bought 100 acres of land in Seneca county, three miles north of Tiffin on the Fremont road, and in 1824 he moved upon his land. We lived in a cabin for a while, not far from our land, until we could build a house. Our house had the first shingle roof between Tiffin and Lower Sandusky. We experienced many of the hardships common to new settlements. Father was sick nearly all the first winter. We lived in the woods; our neighbors were scattered, none nearer than a mile, but they were very friendly and social. Our first neighbors were Moses Abbott, Eliphalet Rogers and Captain Sherwood, but others soon came in.

My father was a hard-working man and did all his clearing. I was the

oldest boy, but only eight years old when we came, and of course could not help much; but was always with him. Mother died when I was fifteen years old. Sometime afterwards father was married to Margaret Evans, with whom he lived about twenty years. When he died. Afterwards father married Nancy H. Smith, formerly of Clinton, N. Y., on the 15th of February, 1871. He died on November 8, 1874.

HAMILTON L. GRIM.

My father, John H. Grim, was born in Clinton, N. Y., on the 10th of May, 1800. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John H. and Mary Ann (Hunt) Grim, on the 10th of May, 1820. He died on the 10th of May, 1870. My mother, Mary Ann, was born in Clinton, N. Y., on the 10th of May, 1800. She was married to John H. Grim on the 10th of May, 1820. She died on the 10th of May, 1870.

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I bought the Sherwood place containing nearly 440 acres, mostly in section seven, for \$1,900, and got possession on the 1st of July, 1826. We arrived in Fort Ball on the 10th of June that year. Mr. Sherwood was not a very successful man in business. He kept a barrel of whisky in his house. Whisky and business never run well together.

Mr. Bowe had a few acres cleared alongside of the Stoner farm.

Wm. Montgomery kept a tavern in a small way on a six-acre lot taken off of a corner of the land I bought. These were all the improvements in that neighborhood.

My neighbors were Mr. Bowe and George and John Stoner, who came in the fall of 1822.

John Stoner lost his life by a simple accident. In the fall of 1826 he shot a squirrel and tried to finish it with the butt of his gun. He slipped and fell on the muzzle of his gun, which injured him internally to such an extent that he died after great suffering, in January, 1827. He was the first person buried in the Stoner graveyard.

John, Jacob and Abraham Crum, three brothers; E. Rogers, John Crum and old Mr. Abbott were also neighbors.

The Rosenbergers, Shauls, Klines and others were Virginians and had a little settlement west of Wolf creek.

George Puffenberger lived in a cabin some distance west, and John Flack in now Liberty, lived the farthest westward of any man I could hear of. I was in company with others in view of a new road and we stopped at Flack's. It seemed very lonesome to live so entirely alone in the forest as Flack did.

Mr. Cornelius Flummerfelt and the Parker brothers came about the time I did.

The Indians were troublesome at times, but never dangerous, except when intoxicated. The Wyandots made their annual trips to Malden to receive presents from the British government for services rendered in the war against the United States. On their way out they bought whisky at Fort Ball and elsewhere, and generally camped in front of our house, where they all got drunk and rested a whole day to sober up. They generally had their whole families with them. They used to come into the house and wanted everything we had, especially bread. Sometimes they took all the bread we had and my wife had to bake again. They always paid for what they bought, often paying twenty-five cents for a loaf of bread. One time a drunken Indian got angry at my wife and drew his knife on her. He would have used it had it not been for a sober Indian close by. The sober Indians often stayed all night at our house, sleeping by the fire in the same room we slept. We often bought venison and cranberries from them. A camp of drunken Indians and squaws is a most disgusting sight; the papooses strapped on a board sitting against the trees, and the men and women reeling around, the squaws squealing like wild cats. But with all their general degradation, we had some interesting interview with those who had been christianized at camp and other meetings.

Mr. Moler, a very early settler, took up the land where Mr. Maule lived. John Doran, another pioneer, was at the raising of Mr. Hedges' mill on the river, and became crippled for life by the falling of a tree in a storm while raising the mill.

My mother lived with me, after my father's death, until she died in 1840, at the age of 76 years.

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T, \quad (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}, \quad (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}^T$$

ernment at three dollars per acre. In 1824 he sold this land, moved to this county, and purchased land of the government on Rocky creek, from which the new cemetery is taken, and as already described. It took him seven days to move from Pickaway here. He stopped for a few days with Reuben Williams, on the Coe farm, in the log house still standing there, and until he could build a cabin for himself. He arrived here in April, and his cattle were compelled to subsist on brouse until pasture came on. The poor animals were so used to brouse that when they heard a tree fall they would all run and devour the tender branches with avidity. John Searles, Joseph Foncannon and George Stoner, who lived from three to five miles apart, were about all the persons who had corn to sell, and Mr. Dildine had to buy his corn where he could get it, and for the provisions for his family he had to go to Franklin county and to Mansfield, where he obtained them in exchange for salt and fish, which he took with him. The fish were caught here in great abundance in the creeks, the river and the lake. The salt was shipped from Syracuse; both salt and fish selling in the central counties with a handsome profit.

Mr. Dildine cleared a good portion of his farm, and in 1830 sold it to Thomas Coe. He then bought two hundred and forty acres on the South Greenfield road, about three and a half miles east of Tiffin, where he lived the rest of his days. He retained to his last his mental and very much of his physical powers. He was a man of wonderful endurance: quiet in his nature, kind and generous. He lived to a fine old age, and exchanged the scenes of this life for the realities of a higher order of existence at the ripe age of ninety-one years and three days, on the 27th day of September, 1872.

NICHOLAS GOETSCHUS.

Was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Harrison. He was born in Montgomery county, New York: moved from there to Franklin county, Ohio, and came to Seneca in 1825, in April. He first located on the North Greenfield road, near Egbert's, and located on the Portland road in 1835, upon the eighty acres he had entered. He was about seventy-eight years old when he died, at one of his son's-in-law in Sandusky county. He had two sons and three daughters.

JOHN GOETSCHUS.

He came to Seneca with his father, lives on the old home place. He was born September 24th, 1817, in Franklin county, Ohio. He was married to Sarah Ann, daughter with Joseph B. Zies from Maryland.

When they settled in Clinton there was no house for seven miles east on the North Greenfield road. Samuel Scothorns, in Reed, lived there. There was no road open to town. They had to underbrush a road to Tiffin, and then followed the blazed trees. Hunter's mill was built in 1825.

FREDERICK CAMER

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married to Sarah Gaw, a young woman of Newark, Licking county, Ohio. After marriage he commenced business for himself, and tried his fortune at raising tobacco among the hills of Fairfield county, which business he followed for several years, until his own family began to increase. When it consisted of himself, wife and four children, he began to think he must own some land in order to be able to raise his family properly, but by that time all the tillable land of Fairfield county was already occupied, and his scanty means would not allow him to purchase second handed, so he began looking over the territories of the far west, as it was then called.

Himself and a friend, Isaac Lepurd, (who settled near Attica, in Venice), started out in search of government land, and as the tide of emigration had begun to lead to Seneca county, he and his friend directed their steps thither; I say steps, for they traveled on foot, it being before the days of steamboats and railroads.

In September, 1831, they arrived at a land office, now called Tiffin, which, at that time, was composed of old Fort Ball, and two or three log cabins on the east side of the river. After looking over the country a couple of weeks, they both suited themselves, and entered as much land as their means would allow, and returned home to Fairfield, to collect money enough again to move him and family to his newly acquired possessions.

It was not until in June, 1833, that he left Fairfield county with his family, in a two horse wagon, with all his worldly effects. His family then consisted of his wife and four children, Maria Louise, Martha, George and David, then a babe three months old. They were on the road fifteen days, and traveled a distance of less than a hundred miles, the road most of the way being in the woods, only an Indian trail or a blazed route to guide footmen. They arrived on the 23d of June, and began immediately to make for themselves a home by clearing off a piece of land and building a house, with which they took extra pains to have it large and fine for those days, and which is still standing, the same that is occupied by Conrad and George Gillig as a residence on the old homestead, but for several weeks they slept in their wagon and cooked their meals by a stump-fire.

Four more children were born to them in Seneca county, Ann, James C., Jennie and John. Maria, the eldest, died in the 15th year of her age, and John, the youngest, died the same year, and are buried in the old Rockrun cemetery, they being the only deaths that have occurred in the family. All the rest are well, and give prospect of long lives. They lived upon the old farm forty-four years.

township, Lehigh county, on a farm that has ever since and up to this time been known as the "Schwander place." He was married here and his wife died here. After his death his oldest son, Jacob, became the owner of the farm on which he was born.

A Mr. Shriver lived some eight miles away, and had living in his house with him as a sort of quasi slave, a beautiful Swiss girl by the name of Barbara Gerster. He bought her at Philadelphia for her fare across the ocean. The reader should remember here, that it was considered not only right and fair to sell the passengers to America who could not pay for their passage, but the act was legalized by statute. They were sold at auction for the least number of months or years a person would buy them for and pay the fare. Families were thus often separated, many of them abused and ill-treated, and by people, too, that soon after this system of slavery was abolished, raised a terrible hue and cry against black slavery. After the shipowners of Boston had become rich in the African slave trade, they all became Abolitionists. But to return to the wedding.

Near Mr. Shriver's was a place called Egypt, for it produced great quantities of grain. Jacob Schwander and the Swiss beauty were lovers. One day they went to Egypt, and the young couple were married by a preacher. After the wedding ceremony was over, the young bride took a seat on Schwander's horse, behind the groom, and they rode back to the farm. After dinner bride and groom took their sickels and went into the harvest field reaping wheat the balance of the day. This was their bridal tour. There were no railroads leading to the fashionable watering places, and there were no "shoddies" in the country at that time.

Life meant work, and the sentence of Adam was the order of the day. This wedding took place in 1775.

When Frederick Schwander came to this country his father and grandfather were still living. Jacob had eight children, five boys and three girls. John Schwander was his oldest son, and was born on the farm where his father was born, and while his father was serving in the revolutionary army, under Washington, on the 21st day of June, 1776, and thirteen days before the Declaration of Independence. John was raised on the same farm, and in the year 1800 was married to Miss Elizabeth Glick, of Lehigh county. The writer heard the old gentleman say that he voted for Jefferson in the same year he was married. John Schwander had thirteen children in this union, seven boys and six girls. The sons are all dead but Edward, who is the youngest son, but the daughters are all living at this writing. The sons were John, James,

his knowledge of men and events, and his age put no obstacle in his way of relating laughable anecdotes. He was a gentleman by nature and education; always pleasant, always kind to everybody, and being possessed of a cheerful nature, enabling him to look upon the sunny side of life, no doubt prolonged his days. He and the old lady died highly esteemed in the community where they spent the evening of their days. This family of Schwanders is the only one by that name known in the United States.

One historic incident in the life of the aboved named Jacob Schwander should not be omitted:

During the administration of the elder Adams, Pennsylvania passed an act taxing the doors and windows of the houses. The law proved exceedingly obnoxious to the people, and on several occasions the collectors were abused. The people in the Lehigh valley had stood by the United Colonies during the revolutionary war, and contributed men and means in support of it. When this new form of stamp-tax was inaugurated, some of them met a collector who came amongst them on horseback, made him get off his horse and told him that they would show him how the stamp-tax operated. One of the men raised the horse's tail and the others pushed the collector's nose to where the crupper makes a crook. For this rough treatment the men were arrested and placed in the jail in Bethlehem, which was then the county seat of Northampton county, and before the county of Lehigh was organized. The imprisonment of the men aroused the indignation of the people of Lehigh valley to such an extent that one time, in open daylight, several hundred men assembled near Bethlehem and marched to the jail. Here they formed two lines in open order when a squad of them demanded the release of the men, and this being refused by the sheriff, the doors of the jail were forced open and the men released. The sheriff called out the militia and a regiment of soldiers camped near Bethlehem, assisting the sheriff in making arrests. The whole country was aroused, and many of the rescuing parties fled into the mountains. Those who were arrested were prosecuted and fined, or acquitted. A warrant was issued also against Jacob Schwander, who was, perhaps, as guilty as any of them, but he escaped the vigilance of the sheriff, his posse and the military by secreting himself in a large stone quarry, not far from his farm—the Schwander place. For three months his wife carried his victuals to him in the night, returning before morning, unobserved. If she had attracted the attention of any one, even, there was nobody to tell tales out of school. The law had no friends in the Lehigh valley. Schwander escaped unpunished.

Fowler, Mr. Drennin, three others and the two Indians. This cabin was put up before the county seat was located here.

Captain Sherwood lived north of town a piece, and John Welsh about four miles south.

Mr. Welsh acted as our pilot through the woods when we started back. There was no house between New Haven and Fort Ball.

Mr. Kelley is the father of Mrs. Dr. Samuel W. Bricker, in Tiffin, now on a visit to his daughter, and the foregoing statement gives his words as nearly as possible.

WILLIAM McEWEN.

Mr. James McEwen says:

My father, William McEwen, was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania. He went to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and was married there to Sarah Johnson. We came here in the fall of 1823 and brought with us one half ton of hay, which we made at New Haven. With this hay we kept four horses and two cows all winter. There was plenty of picking in the woods all winter in 1823. Father entered the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, in Clinton, and put up a cabin there and a blacksmith shop.

Leverett Bradley settled on the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, right west of us. Asa Crockett built the first barn on that farm.

Cal. Williams lived north of us, on the place where old father Schwander lived and died, on the Morrison road, in section twenty-two. He was an old bachelor, had a dog and cat, and all three took their meals together.

Joseph Herrin's father and mother, with their families, came in 1826; the children were all single then, except Mrs. Hines; the rest were married here.

When the Herrin's folks came they stopped at our house, and we were so crowded some had to sleep in wagons.

My parents had twenty-one children altogether, of whom sixteen were then living. I am the youngest of the family.

Mrs. Rachael Frees was also married. She was a sister of the Herrin boys also.

Thomas Vanatta came two years after and settled where some of his daughters are still living. Peter Schuk lived there once.

The first school house was built on the Bradley place, and Jonas Doan taught it. Another log school house was put up north of the road and opposite the church on Rocky creek.

Hugh Welsh settled on the Richardson farm and lived there when we came. Birnsides were also here before us and lived on section twenty-eight.

We had to go clear to Columbus for flour, and cut our way through the woods. We lived on milk and potatoes for a good while until we could do better. I used to plough with a wooden mold-board and wore buckskin pantaloons.

JACOB BOYLES.

Was born in Frederick county, Maryland, June 17, 1786, and was mar-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

As already mentioned, the township was organized in June, 1820, and the first election was held on the 15th of June, 1822. The population of Clinton, including Tiffin in 1840, was 2,195; in 1850 it was 4,330; in 1860 it was 6,411; it increased to 7,174 in 1870, and in 1880 it is 11,711. Tiffin, in 1880, has 7,882 inhabitants, which, added to the township, makes 10,583.

Tiffin proper, in 1840, had 788 souls; in 1850, 2,718; in 1860, 3,992 and in 1870, 5,648.

JOHN DITTO

Was one of the early settlers of Clinton. He came in 1822, and settled in section thirty-one, where he owned eighty acres, and he also owned another eighty in Eden. These lands he entered at the Delaware land office, and immediately thereafter built his cabin in the woods. He was a small man, less than medium size, and compactly built. He was very industrious and honest, a good hunter and interesting talker. He verified his hunting stories by his singular habitual expression of "bei der liebens." There was no meaning to it, but it was intended to fix the story beyond all question of doubt. He spoke German mostly.

Mr. Ditto was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1785. He told the writer that he voted at the first election in Seneca county; he lived and died a Democrat. His wife's name is Elizabeth, who is the daughter of Louis Eckhart. She was born June 13, 1795, and is still living, enjoying good health, on the old homestead, near the Mohawk road. They had eleven children, of whom two are still living, viz: Mrs. DuBois and Mrs. Henry Sheets.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP

1. Introduction

preached and wrote against celibacy of the priesthood, and to prove the sincerity of his teachings, married a sister of Consul W. Butterfield. She was then in Paris, a correspondent of the *New York Herald* and Madam Demorest's papers, and noted for her great intelligence, gracefulness and beauty. Mr. Anson Burlingame, who has become so distinguished in his mission in China, used to teach school in Eden township. General Gibson was raised on the banks of old Honey creek, in Eden, and while he speaks in glowing colors of her pioneer settlers, there is always a moisture observable in the southwest corner of his eye.

There never was another such man as Philip J. Price, and if room would permit, a description of him would fit here. Eden had a number of local characters of mark. Dr. Selden Graves was a most remarkable man in every way. He was stern in his bearing, honorable in his dealings, a good physician, an excellent neighbor; a man of clear judgment and of wonderful endurance. In every walk of life he was respected and esteemed.

On the 16th day of July, 1836, (Saturday,) the M. E. church was raised in Melmore, and Amroy Butterfield, assisting as one of the hands, was killed by the falling of a piece of timber. He was then father of eight children, Consul W. and Mrs. Hyacinthe among the number.

John Gibson's was the first barn that was raised in the county, and Thomas Baker introduced the first Merino sheep into Seneca, from Steuben county, New York.

Melmore was quite a trading post at one time, and its citizens were possessed of a spirit of enterprise that would have been a credit to any town. When the question of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad was being agitated, great efforts were made to have the line from Republic through Melmore, by way of Upper Sandusky, to Springfield, and when that failed, Melmore determined to have a railroad for its own use, and to run a line from Melmore to Republic, and to intersect the Mad River road there. Meetings were held in Melmore, Republic and Tiffin; a temporary line was surveyed between the two places; committees were appointed, and books opened for the subscription of stock.

The names attached to the following notice will revive early recollections and help to preserve memories of those days. This notice was published in the *Free Gazette* of May 30th, 1836, and long before a railroad reached Republic.

MELMORE AND REPUBLIC RAILROAD.

Notices were given on that the books of the Melmore and Republic railroad company were opened for the subscription of the stock of said company at the house of Jacob Burdick, in Melmore, and at the house of Mr.

Miller, in Republic, and at the house of Calvin Bradley, in Tiffin, on the 4th day of July next, and will be kept open for five days in succession, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Buckley Hutchins, | Thomas J. Baker, | Timothy P. Roberts, |
| P. J. Price, | William Patterson, | Sandra Wargonen, |
| Cass Brown, | Isaac J. Halson, | Calvin Bradley, |
| Mirajah Heaton, | William Cornelli, | Hamilton McCallister, |
| Selden Graves, | | |

Muller, 1991, 1992.

Hiram McCluster was a neighbor on the place, an Elder, and 400
 neighbor, Mathew Clark, not having the means to keep his eyes,
 one Sunday morning looked for his hogs, that got away from him the
 day before. Uncle Mathew's dogs followed him, and Squire McCluster
 saw Clark driving the hogs home. This act was a clear case of
 Sabbath breaking in the mind of the court, and on the next morning the
 Squire sent the constable and had uncle Mathew arrested. It was a
 clear case; the court saw it himself, and Mr. Clark was fined. The
 officers of the law taxed no costs. The insulted law was vindicated,
 and that was enough. This was on the 13th day of November, 1827.
 But uncle Mathew felt aggrieved for being arrested, and old Adam got
 up to law heat in him, so he goes to Tiffin for redress, and Dickinson
 & Howland took him and his agent, McCluster for \$400,000 damages
 and costs, and he was satisfied.

that met the eye on every side. If you can imagine a little spot of about an acre, cleared off, and a log cabin standing in the middle, and all around you an unbroken forest, with underbrush and vegetation so dense that you could not see ten feet ahead, especially in the bottoms—then you can form some idea of the wilds of Seneca county in 1823.

We settled about five and a half miles south of Tiffin, and about three miles northwest of Melmore. Both towns were very small villages, then built of log cabins. We had no neighbors nearer than Melmore and Tiffin, except Jacob Price, who lived about one mile south of us, and Ruel Loomis, who lived about the same distance northeast of us, on school section sixteen.

About half way between us and Tiffin was the village of Mohawk Indians, who were quite friendly, and visited us very frequently. Indeed, they became quite troublesome after we had lived here a few years, for they made their friendship a source of annoyance by their constant and persistent begging. They wanted white bread every time they came, and that was very often. Sometimes whole squads came, together with their guns, bows and arrows, then women and children, and wanted white bread for all of them. At begging the Indian seems to have no conscience for either frequency or quantity.

The second year after we came here we cleared a field of bottom land about half a mile down the creek from our house. Between this field and our house was very thick woods, and as I was going to the bottom field one day alone, I espied an Indian coming around a little curve in the path, and supposing he had not discovered me, and I being a little timid lad of about eleven years, my first thought was to get out of his way, so I stepped to one side and laid down behind a large oak log, expecting the Indian to pass by without noticing me. But the first thing I knew he looked over the log and exclaimed "Coo!" and laughed heartily. I was deeply mortified, but my fear was all gone.

A few days after this one of these Indians, Isaac Brandt by name, came to our house with two little axes he had made by a blacksmith in Melmore for his two boys—he said—and asked me to turn the grindstone for him to grind the little axes. I had turned grindstone before to sharpen axes forged out by blacksmiths, and as they were all very thick at the edge, I did not crave the job. I made all sorts of excuses, and told him that my father would whip me for leaving my work and turn the grindstone for him a half day, and all that. Brandt replied: "Tell fodder Indian here; grind axe; had to shove." So I turned for him until he was done. In the meantime he tried to teach me Indian, but I concluded that it cost more than it come to. But to present me with some compensation when the grinding was done he took my hand and shook it very heartily, thanking me for the service.

At that time it was an easy matter to raise grain and vegetables where the land was clear, but the great trouble was to save them. Squirrels, chip-monks and other vermin were so abundant that they would devour a field of corn almost entirely, being surrounded by thick woods and weeds. We used to have dead-falls for every fence corner, and some one of the family had to go around the field with a gun nearly all the time at certain seasons. I remember well that during the warm weather, such was the stench from the carcasses of dead vermin, that it became nearly unbearable.

some brands. John, or Johnny, as he was called by the family, accompanied them, while the father went to the fort, and the mother and sister remained at home.

The boys had but just got at their work, when a party of Indians came upon them. The two older ones made their escape, but Johnny was taken. The Indians then went to the house of Van Matre, and set it on fire, having first killed his wife and daughter. Then they fled to the wilderness, carrying with them their captive boy.

He grew up and always lived among the Indians, and partook of their manners, habits, dress, etc., etc. He forgot entirely his native tongue, though he learned it again before he died. He always remembered, however, that his name was Johnny Van Meter.

In after life he was induced to visit some of his relatives, but utterly refused to remain with them, preferring, as he said, the innocent, unrestrained indulgences of the Indian's life, to the arbitrary restraints of civilized society.

He married an Indian woman, by whom he had one child only—a son, whom he called John. His wife's name was Susan Brandt, a name well-known in the state of New York, and in the history of that state, and a relative of the celebrated Joseph Brandt, who, in 1787, completed the translation of St. Mark and other portions of the scriptures and the book of common prayer, into the Mohawk language.

The Mohawks were originally a powerful tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country from the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, north through New York into Canada. Their true name was the Bears, Mohawk being but a corruption of their name for Bear.

The Brandt family was the royal one of the Mohawk nation; the chiefs always coming from that family, either by descent or election, probably the latter.

There is a likeness of one of these Brandts, an Indian chieftain, and it is the noblest I ever saw.

The Mohawk nation gradually wasted away, and finally emigrated west, at first to the central portion of it, and at last settled down in this county, and within two and one-half miles of where Tiffin now stands.

On the 20th of April, 1817, a treaty was held at the foot of the rapids of the Miami or Lake Erie, near Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, between Lewis Cass and Daniel McArthur, commissioners of the United States, of the one part, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of what was then called the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Potawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians, who sold their lands within the limits of Ohio were ceded to the United States forever.

Now at the above treaty there was not in fact a Seneca Indian present. Instead of the Seneca it was the Mohawk tribe of Indians that participated with the other tribes in that treaty, or at least the remnant and head portion of the tribe.

At this treaty there was reserved by the United States:

“The John Van Meter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since retained a Stephen, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, one

thousand acres, it, and to begin with, 10 degrees west, 10 degrees, three and from the beginning, east for variety.

which was as follows: His two elder brothers easily cleared the fence, and ran, but Johnny undertook to crawl through a crack of the fence, but got fast. In this situation the Indians caught him.

What tribe of Indians was this? Please correct any and all errors in the foregoing as far as you are able. Truly,

JAMES PILLARS.

The old settlers knew all these old Mohawks, and spoke of their kindred *sagoyewew* with the feelings of pleasure.

Esquire Heaton furnished the writer with a statement concerning his father's family, from which the following is extracted:

MICAHAIL HEATON

Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Coshocton county in 1817, and entered land in Bedford township. He camped in the woods until he had built a cabin. He had then a wife and two children. Here he laid out the town of New Bedford, which is now about the size of Melmore. He there kept the first hotel and postoffice. In 1820 he moved to Seneca county, and bought a quarter section from Mr. Searles, in Eden township, about three quarters of a mile south of Melmore, on the Kilbourn road. He traveled from Coshocton to Seneca about one hundred miles, in a big old-fashioned Pennsylvania four horse wagon, riding the saddle horse. He built two cabins, and commenced clearing land and finding subsistence for his large family of eleven persons. He was a bricklayer by trade, and often compelled to work at jobs to earn money. The sugar trough was used as a cradle in our house, and mother used to do her baking in a "Dutch oven." Flax was raised for summer clothing, and manufactured by the family. The spinning was done by hand. Mother carded the wool while my sisters spun it into yarn for cloth. We boys were allowed one pair of shoes per year, which would be worn out during winter, and in the summer we had to combat with the thistles and nettles, which grew very thick. They used to have "log rollings" in the neighborhood. The men would work hard all day and then

"Dance all night,

"Till broad day light,

And go home with the girls in the morning."

My father was a justice of the peace. General Sea and Mr. Cowdry, the Mormon lawyer, attended court at our house one time.

In the first few years after we settled here, the Indians often stopped at our meals, with commodities to sell, and to beg. One day a younger brother and I were packing "hose" in our cabin, when a big Indian came in, armed to his teeth. He set his gun behind the door, and walked up to the fire. The "hose" were down on all fours, took fright at the Indian and ran away to the other cabin. The Indian wanted to stay all night, and father took care of him.

Father used to come near all the old settlers pass to their long homes. He died peacefully at the advanced age of eighty years.

The "hose" were obliterated by prowling savages, had been changed into

Mr. Martin quietly entertained his own views of religion, but upon his dying bed professed a hope in the saving pardon of God, and frequently said that he was going to the realms of endless glory. He has left behind him a record of virtue worthy of our imitation. His disease was chronic asthma.

Is it not singular that in writing up a short history of a township, obituary notices of father and son, both distinguished and good men, and both especial dear friends of the writer, should follow each other so closely in succession? But we all follow each other in close succession, and one has scarcely time to tell the tale of his friend before he is himself called away to realize the scenes of another mission.

ROBERT MCANDISH MARTIN

Was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 18, 1822, and died April 4, 1879, and was therefore aged fifty-six years, six months and sixteen days. In the spring of 1829 he came here with his father's family, Samuel S. Martin, noticed above, and has resided in Eden township to the time of his death, except only a few years, as hereafter noticed. In his youth he taught school in the winter and labored on his father's farm during the summer and fall until 1846, when he was appointed to the office of county recorder by the county commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Kessler, who had accepted a clerkship in some department at Washington. In 1847 Mr. Martin was elected to this office and re-elected in 1850, making his aggregate term of service about seven years. His official administration was characterized by a high degree of capacity and singular punctuality at his post of duty. On October 12, 1848, Mr. Martin was married to Barbara Kagy, daughter of Abraham Kagy, Esq., who still resides in Bloom township. Thirteen children resulted from this union, ten of whom, together with their bereaved mother, survive to lament their loss. The funeral cortege which followed the corpse to the burial was the largest ever known in the township, being nearly a mile in length. During his prostrated illness of more than two years, Mr. Martin manifested an almost heroic fortitude, and at the trying end of his earthly race he met the remorseless "King of Terrors" with such calm resignation that seemed to mock his power. The family of the deceased realized the fact that he must leave them, only a few minutes before the end, and the wildest manifestation of grief prevailing. Mr. Martin essayed to calm their sorrow and counsel them for the future. He retained his reason and spoke up to within a minute or two of his death, and thus peacefully and calmly he closed his timely career. To Robert Martin, all who ever knew him record the highest

in the block houses for about two hundred men. Mr. Bowe's tavern was a double cabin and stood in the street north of the iron bridge, and the army road ran along in front of it also. David Smith occupied, for a while, the same room with Mr. Creesy. Rollins lived on the Souder farm, so called afterwards.

In the spring of 1821, Mr. Searles helped to open a road from Tiffin to Rocky creek, where the church now stands, and where he had bought 167 acres of land. Here he built a cabin in the woods, and in 1825 he built a frame barn which was probably the first one in the county. Reuben Williams was the boss carpenter. Mr. Searles attached himself to the M. E. church when he was a young man, and up to his death remained a faithful and honored member. After he located here on Rocky creek, his house became a stopping place for all the preachers, and headquarters at nearly all the camp and quarterly meetings. For several years the elections were held at his house. Except Tiffin, Eden township contained the most decided politicians, strong Whigs and strong Democrats, but in their township elections they picked their officers from both parties. Here they voted for men only.

Mrs. Searles' maiden name was Duncan. They were the parents of nine children, five boys and four girls, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living.

The foregoing was gathered from what Mr. Hezekiah Searles related, and he goes on to say: "Our neighbors were the Welches, who had located on the Olmsted farm. Charles Bretz, Mr. Sponable, Cal. Jacqua, the Boyds, father Shelden, Thomas Vannatta, the Sneaths and others came on soon after.

"One time in the winter we lost a colt. We built a fence around it with a trap lid and caught five wolves. This was before Seneca county was organized, and we took the scalps to Lower Sandusky, where we got \$5 a piece for them. The rivers and creeks abounded in good fish and the woods in game. We suffered the deprivations and enjoyed the pleasures peculiar to that sort of life.

"Further on, May 14, 1844, and another October 3, 1871."

There is here in Eden township a sort of counterpart to the old stone fort or trap described by Mr. Swigart in Bloom, near Honey creek. This one is situated on a hill in the Vanvleet section. After you leave the Mohawk road, turning to the right at the corner of the old Wolf farm, and on the left, going west, you come across the bottom and approach a hill, where you see a high bluff a little to the left, forming a rounded corner at the northeast point. Upon this bluff there is a circular embankment embracing nearly two acres of land. The embank-

ment is now nearly flat on the top and looks as if at one time it must have been a very substantial parapet. Mr. Randall says he saw oak trees growing upon the crest of the ridge. The Mohawks came around over this part of the country and knew no more about it than the Indians of the present day.

In a direction of a little east of north from this rampart, and within two miles of the present site of Eden, there is a small hill, the summit of which is a few feet above the level of the lake. It is covered with a growth of oak and maple trees, and is about 8000 feet above the level of the water. It is a very small hill, and is not very high.

We then went on to the site of the old Huron village, and found it to be a very small one. We then went on to the site of the old Seneca village, and found it to be a very small one. We then went on to the site of the old Huron village, and found it to be a very small one.

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From what I have already said, it will be seen that the history of Eden township in the county a sketch of this distinguished pioneer should be written. The first of these was a man named George S. Smith, who was born in 1780, but he first located here in Eden, where he drove his stake in the woods near Rocky creek. He has lived longer in Seneca county now than he has in any other place. He was born in Seneca county, and is now also his father's neighbor in Huron county, Mr. Seibert. These old pioneers of Eden are now all dead, and their names are the only ones left in the history of the place.

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They followed down the stream, and somewhere near the late residence of Mr. William Fleet, they came upon a band of Seneca Indians, who were then living in the woods near the site of the old village.

On their journey down the creek, on the next day, they arrived at the site of the old village, and found it to be a very small one.

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Wyandot county. Martin and John are now also dead, and the Judge is the only survivor of that once large family.

Hugh Welch was the first postmaster in Eden township, and he held the office at his opening, which was afterwards known as the Olmsted and Richardson place. This was the first postoffice in Seneca county east of the river. Mr. Welch was appointed by President Jackson. John McLean was postmaster-general at that time and signed the commission as such. It is dated August 4, 1825. Mr. Welch sold the Olmsted farm and the Richardson place and moved into Wyandot county, where he was appointed one of the associate judges of Crawford county. Wyandot was then a part of Crawford. This commission is dated September 22, 1834, and is signed by Robert Lucas, governor, and M. H. Kirby, secretary of state. He was re-elected associate judge, and his second commission bears date of February 4, 1842, and is signed by Thomas Corwin, governor, and Samuel Gallo-way, secretary of state. The Judge sold his Wyandot farm and again moved into Seneca county.

He laid out the town of Mexico soon after he moved into Wyandot; helped to build the M. E. church there, donated the lot upon which it was built, and for a long time and until he sold his property near Mexico was one of its most influential members.

1801. Welch was born in Little Beaver township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of February, 1801. His father's name was Felix, and his mother's name was Margaret Barnes, who came from England. His father was a native of the county of Derry, in Ireland. The parents had six sons and four daughters. Hugh was the fifth son.

In 1816 the parents moved with their children to Huron county, Ohio, where they lived until the sons found better homes in Seneca county. Hugh was married on the 18th day of September, 1823, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Gibson. They had three children. Eliza, married to William A. Watson; a little son who died at the age of about four years, and Maria, who married Frank McBride, and who has three children. In 1840, as many young women grown. Judge Welch's brother, Martin, was the first stationed minister at Toledo in the M. E. church. The Judge was well acquainted with all the Mohawk Indians on the Van Meter section, and knew Charline, who was a nephew of the Brandt's, and the bitter, unforgiving foe of the Americans. He carried his hatred to the grave with him. He had the skin of the leg and foot of a child tanned, in which he carried his trinkets. He would not talk to a white man, and died from eating warm bread

Judge Welch says that there were three brothers of these Brandt's, Theodor, Fred and Eric. There was also a sister. They were all of about the same height and build. Theodor was the oldest and was tall. Van Meter was a generous and noble man, and a great horse fancier.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

1824, 1837, 1840, 1841.

THIS township was organized on the 7th day of December, 1824, as already stated. The first election was held on Christmas day, the same year, at the house of Joseph Pool. Joseph Rosenberger, John Stover and Nathan Cadwallader were elected as trustees; James Gordner, John F. Stover, treasurer. Robert and John Shippy and John C. Jones were the early settlers.

In 1832 the population was 549; in 1840 it had increased to 918, in 1850 it was 1,377, and in 1880 it is 1,935.

Hopewell is also a wealthy township. The soil is very fertile and the drainage is yearly improving it.

On the first of February, 1837, Mr. John Miller laid out the town of Bascom. George W. Gist was the surveyor. It is located on section seventeen. Bascom is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Among the early settlers, Joseph S. Jennings, John Sleeper, David Cover, John Matthews, John Baughman, Peter Lonsway, Peter Young, Aaron Feltz, C. W. Kerr, Thomas Miller, Philip King, Joseph Ogle, Thomas Rickets and others were also among the early settlers here.

The Coldwater railroad had also been constructed through this township, and the iron laid. The project was abandoned and the iron tracks were removed and lowered on the ground.

On the 1st of May, August, 1836, Samuel Wiggauer laid out a town by James Durbin, surveyor, on section sixteen, which he called Hopewell, and named it in honor of himself. It is now abandoned.

Among the early settlers, who claim to be from Hopewell was Joseph Miller, who was one of the first surveyors and promoters. He was born in Maryland, near Baltimore, August 2, 1777, and was married in 1800 to Mary, daughter of George Miller, in the early part of 1818. He died in 1880, at the residence of his daughter, the same year. His wife was Liza Boyd, sister of Thomas Boyd, one of the old county com-

two children, his father-in-law, Thomas Derr, his wife's sister, Margaret (who afterwards became the wife of William Baker), and Joseph Heston, son.

Mr. Maule bought a farm one-half mile north of Tiffin, on the state road, where he also worked at his trade for seven years and then moved one half mile west onto the farm where the family now live.

While at his trade he did much work for the Indians, shoeing their ponies, etc., and they esteemed him very much. He was well acquainted with Red Jacket, Hard Hickory, George Harriman, the Walkers and Dorrises.

His neighbors were: Tristram Bower, John Souder, George Stoner, Henry Smith, John and David Ransom, Bartholomew Shauhl, David Smith, John and John H. Hovey, and William Brush.

Mr. Maule was six feet two inches tall; his weight was about two hundred pounds. He had but few gray hairs when he died, on the 31st of October, 1860. He was a Quaker, and faithful to his creed; was honest, truthful and quiet. He was the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Maule was born December 14th, 1804, and is now living.

JOSEPH SLOSSER.

Was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1770; in 1800 he bought 100 acres in Tazewell county, Virginia. He was married to Mary Painter, in Washington county, Maryland, in 1805, and then moved onto his land in Virginia, 133 acres. They had nine children in all, four girls and five boys, who are all living but one. Mr. Slosser moved with his family to Seneca county and located in Hopewell in 1832. Mrs. Slosser died in 1842, after a life of fifty-three years, and Mr. Slosser died in 1857, after a life of eighty-seven years.

PHILIP SLOSSER.

He was born in Seneca county, New York, and came out here with his father. He was born July 14th, 1826, and was married to Isabella Mendenhall, of Seneca county, New York, March 28th, 1851. He is the father of three children.

Mr. Slosser was once attacked by a wolf. On March 1, 1834, a wolf made an attack on his dog, and when Mr. Slosser came up to the combatants, the wolf bit the dog and made for Mr. Slosser, who picked up a stick and struck the wolf on the head, and he retreated, and was afterwards shot by a hunter. Mr. Slosser was once attacked by a bear in a corn field. Mr. Slosser was in the field when a bear came up to him, and he picked him up, jumping

year Ogle built a cabin on his land and moved into it in 1826, in April, and cleared a few acres that year. Thomas Ogle, the oldest son of John Ogle, lived on the land. It was not much of a tree, and Thomas was not much of a boy then. Mr. Ogle helped to build the first school house in this township. It was put up on the southeast quarter of the school section, some two and one half miles from the center of Seneca. John Cherry split the penceon for the house. Mr. Cherry and John Cherry built the stick chimney. Abraham Miller and Joseph Ogle put up the desks and benches. These were made of logs and split logs, and were constructed in this manner: Two inch auger holes were bored into the logs along the sides and sticks driven into them about two feet long. Loose clap-boards were laid onto these sticks, and the desk was done. The seats were made of boards. Mr. Chelloweth was the first schoolmaster in this township, and taught in this school house. Reading, writing and spelling constituted a full course. Mr. Ogle had a son born to him while he lived on the Millis place, and when the family moved into the new cabin, Mrs. Ogle was removed to the house of Squire Plane, in Tiffin, with her babe, to remain there until the cabin was dry enough for her to come home in safety. The youngest child, Benj. F. Ogle, was born in the new cabin.

When Mr. Ogle came here, two years before the Hart family, Bartholomew Shatil and John A. Rosenberg lived further down the creek. Nathan Cadwalader lived up the creek, in section thirty-four. The Daughertys were also here then. One of the Daugherty girls was married to George Park, in Tiffin, and another to Samuel Hoaglin.

In the spring of 1825, after Hedges' mill first commenced running, they had a sort of celebration there. Mr. Ogle and William Stripe took a party of twelve persons, and Mr. Hedges' team was hitched up. The women got into the wagons, the men drove the teams and walked to the mill. Here they had a lunch and a general good time. The men and women then threw meal into each other's faces. It was run of that peculiar kind, but nevertheless a cel-

When Mr. Ogle settled on Wolf creek they lived on corn, which they raised nearer than Upper Sandusky. He and his son, Thomas, went to the mill at Wolf creek with two bags of corn, each weighing a hundred pounds, and a hog before him. The trip took two days. Upon their return from the mill they had to go to Upper Sandusky, to be weighed, which took two days more. Upon their return from the mill they had three bushels of meal, less the toll. A large family

would soon get away with that quantity of meal, especially when it was bread and dinner for them all.

CHAPTER XXXV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

T. 3, N. R. 13 E.

THIS township was organized on the 4th day of December, 1832. The first election of township officers took place on the 3d day of April, 1833, at the house of Abraham Rinebolt. Christian Foster, John Stombaugh and Michael Stahl were elected trustees; Henry Hoffman and Abraham Rinebolt, supervisors; Samuel Rinebolt, Andrew Ferrier and Daniel Swope, overseers of the poor; Enoch Trumbo, clerk; Jonas Hampshire and Jacob Hollinger, fence viewers.

In 1840 the population was 586; in 1870 it had increased to 1,131; in 1880 it is 1,394.

Henry Hoffman, in 1827, moved from Perry county, Ohio, and located on the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, the first settler in the township, and his brother-in-law, Abraham Rinebolt, came from the same county in 1828, and located near him.

Enoch Trumbo is the only old settler living. He came in 1833, and located on section twenty-two, where he still resides. He was once county commissioner, and is highly respected for his good sense and honesty.

Jonas Hampshire located on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two in 1833. He used to take a very active part in public affairs, and was a leader in the Democratic ranks. He was a successful farmer, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. He lives in Wood county, Ia.

Michael Stahl came in 1831, and located on section twenty-two. In 1833 he moved to section twenty-one, and is the oldest settler living. George Stahl came in 1834, and located on section twenty-two. Hollopeters, William Noble (the father of Harrison Noble, the present mayor of Jackson), and Harrison Noble, the present mayor, came in 1835. Other settlers were Robert Stupper, Henry Stupper, and John Stupper. The first settler from Virginia, Charles, who

pass the cabin of Mr. Nestlerode, on what was then known as the island and bears that name to the present time; the same farm now being owned by Mr. Nestlerode, who is a resident of Fostoria. They stopped, as they had been in the habit of doing before, but were drunk. There were some six or seven in the company. When they arrived at Mr. Nestlerode's cabin, they were too drunk to get off their ponies, but Mr. and Mrs. Nestlerode assisted them to dismount. When they entered the cabin, they commenced upsetting chairs, tables and everything that came in their way. They were feeling up for the floor when a general fight ensued between the whole party, except the chief, Thomas Koen, who was sober.

Their scalping knives and tomahawks were brought into use, and the family were frightened; the children treed under the beds. But Mr. Nestlerode, by order of the chief, took the knives, tomahawks and guns from them, and their bottles of fire-water also. But the chief feared trouble when they reached their camp, and probably fearing they might return, asked Mr. Nestlerode to hand each Indian his bottle of fire-water; which was done, and then assisting them on their ponies, they again started for their camp, but had proceeded but a short distance when one of the party became rather top-heavy, and tumbled off. His companions halted, built him a fire, and left him, and proceeded on to their camp. The Indian who had been left, returned to Mr. Nestlerode's the next morning with his clothes badly burned, and when asked what was the matter, replied: "Indian too much drunk; Indian take too much fire-water; Indian sleep close big fire; fire much burn Indian, but white man get Indian drunk, then cheat Indian much."

On the next day each Indian returned alone for his property, that Mr. Nestlerode had taken from him while drunk. Mrs. Nestlerode was very anxious to get rid of them as soon as possible, so when the first Indian came she brought out all the knives, tomahawks and guns, but he only took what belonged to him, and when each one came he could only be induced to take his own property. They all appeared ashamed of what they had done the day before, and like Adam in the garden of Eden, they lay the blame on some other person. "Bad white man; sell Indian fire-water; Indian get much drunk; Indian bad; white man cheat Indian."

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

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Editors: John Rosemeget, Evan W. Block, Joseph Kimo
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composites: Peter Conway and Nicholas Rimbault.

Supervisors: Adam Block, Isaac Hartsock, James Hudson, Lou Gressy
and Joseph S. C. White.

1848. The large
business. Since the location
ness of the town has
Fine brick
very business.
Liberty has greatly

March, 1855.
the township.
It is fourteen
The town has one
grocery and pro-
one wagon shop,
and one steam grist mill. There
habitants.

the others, Gassman,
the Robertsons, John
Fort, John Powell,
Remerman and
rs. Daniel

broke out
rooms in
Mr. Bais.
Schuster and

pending the
Liberty township.

the 4th of July,
remained
Lafayette
Turner,
and Sam

Liberty
Cudwallers,
She
know

Joseph Lemay, the color of a cabinet-maker. — Crusey was the blacksmith.

In the summer of 1830, when the Seneca prepared to leave and depart for the west, they came to Fort Ball, where they camped out for two or three weeks and made sale of their ponies and other personal property. — General Brish and Mr. Hart went with them to the west.

Mrs. Turner also recollects the excitement occasioned by the accidental drowning of Robert Bone and Barabonow Knap, who attempted to cross the river to the Tiffin side for the purpose of buying a yoke of cattle.

In the year 1834 the Turner family removed to the northeast corner of Liberty township, where she still resides. — She says:

Where we came to Fort Ball, we bought 19 acres from Smith the tavern-keeper. — We paid him \$94 in cash and the other \$6 he was to take in game, paying 90 cents for a hind quarter of deer.

To Mr. C. W. Harris my thanks are due for this statement.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP AND FOSTORIA—THE FOSTERS—MARTIN KINGSEED.

1. 2. N. R. 13. 1.

THE commissioners of Seneca county, on the 5th day of March, 1832, organized township 2, N. R. 13, into a legal township, to be known by the name of Loudon. The first election was held at the house of Benjamin Hartley, on the 2d day of April thereafter, and the following named persons were elected to their respective offices, as follows:

Justice of the Peace—Abner Wade.

Clerk—John Fennis.

Trustees—Benjamin Stevens, Peter T. King, John Rickets.

Constable—Samuel Carbaugh.

Supervisor—Benjamin Hartley.

Overseers of the Poor—Abner Wade, Nathan Shippy.

Treasurer—Benjamin Stevens.

Fence Viewers—Nathan Shippy, John Reese, John Shiller.

In 1840 the population of Loudon numbered 763; in 1870 it was 1,400; in 1880 it is 1,277, exclusive of Fostoria.

Besides the officers above named there were also Samuel Bear, Jacob Kimpf, Martin Adams, Philip Hennessy, Robert Rainey, Jacob Fruth, George Hennig, Peter Fierstein, Henry Sheller, David Young, Conrad Kimpf, Jacob Keeser, John Good, John Reinbolt, Jacob Dillon, Thos. DeLeon, the Petersens, the Jacobs, Merzschlager, the Fishers, and others scattered over the township.

On the 3d of August, 1832, Reuben Crocker caused to be surveyed a township in the township a township he called Rome. David Reuben was the surveyor. The population of Rome in 1850 was 1,000. It is bounded on the East by the Upper and Lower Sandusky state road, and upon the Defiance and Tiffin state road, where it crosses with the Bucyrus and Perrysburg road. It is twenty-two miles from Fremont, fourteen and one half miles from Findlay, fourteen miles from

Tinn, thirty-six miles from Big Lake, twenty-five miles from Upper Sandusky, and close to the Hamlet of Tinn.

nearly all of section six, extend into section seven, into section thirty-one in Jackson township, and into Hancock county, covering about one thousand acres of land.

The manufacturing enterprises are constantly increasing, and Fostoria is decidedly the best railroad center in northwestern Ohio, except Toledo.

The Baltimore & Ohio road, the Lake Erie & Louisville road, the Columbus & Toledo road, and the Ohio Central, formerly called the Atlantic & Lake Erie railroad, pass through Fostoria. The Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan railroad had been finished to this place also, but for some reason the iron was taken up again and the track abandoned.

The town of Rome was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed February 17th, 1851.

John F. Morse was then speaker of the house of representatives, and Charles C. Converse speaker of the senate.

On the 2d day of September, 1853, a petition was signed by William Braden, Thomas Brian, H. I. Vosburgh, W. Weaver, A. S. Bement, E. F. Robinson, Ch. Bonnell, John O. Albert, Reuben Brian, I. M. Coe, John Wilson, George Green, Lyman Ketter, Daniel Free, Abr. Metz, Robert Decker, E. Bennett, L. W. Briggs, D. D. Miller, H. W. Cole, James Lewis, Umphrey England and John M. Stewart, who appointed William Braden to act in their behalf, directed to the commissioners of Seneca county, praying that the west half of the northwest quarter of section six, in London township, may be attached to Rome. The order was granted on the 2d day of January, 1854, and Rome and Risdon thereby became one town.

Mr. Stewart, in his atlas of Seneca county, speaking of Rome, says the consolidation took place in 1856, and in his biographical sketch of Mr. C. W. Foster, says it took place in 1852. If he had guessed half way between the two dates he would have been nearer right.

The act of incorporation of Rome by the legislature had twenty-nine long sections, and gave the town all sorts of municipal power. The town would have been ruined by taxation had these powers all been exercised.

Joel W. Wilson was then in the senate, and Jacob Decker in the house of representatives.

There were some thirty or forty persons in the town at that time. They saw the railroad, and saw the prospect of a better future, and they were early and ready to do their duty.

The first school was opened in 1854, and the first church was organized in 1854.

in 1826. It had a sister, *Edison*, born in 1825, which died in 1873, and a brother, *Edison*, born in 1827, which died in 1873.

For the purpose of this sketch, we will consider the life of Mr. Foster and his family. Mr. Foster was born in 1826, in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York.

Mr. Foster was born in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York, in 1826. He was the son of Mr. Foster, who was born in 1826, in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York.

EDISON, DOWNSHIP

It is not only a remarkable fact that here in America the best men are the self-made men, but the fact seems to be the result of our peculiar form of government and the fruit of her free institutions. It requires nothing more than the desire to become a self-made man. A goodly share of common sense, good health, proper deportment, industry, energy, integrity, all well combined and backed by a reasonable quantity of will power, have enabled thousands of men in all avenues of human life to outstrip their fellows and reach the goal of both fame and fortune. Our beautiful school system and our higher institutions of learning are truly the pride of our state; but for success in life, an ounce of sound, mother wit is worth more than a pound of book learning. The great contributors to the sciences; the plotting calculators and thinkers and searchers, generally die poor.

The subject of this sketch belongs to that class of men who, when they know that their plans are right, depend upon perseverance for success.

He was born in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York, on the 21st of November, 1826. His father moved with his family to western New York, then sparsely settled, and located near Rochester, in 1820.

A sister, *Edison*, born in 1825, died in 1873. Mr. Foster was born in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York, in 1826. Two years thereafter, in 1828, Mr. Foster moved to Saratoga, New York, to see Mr. Foster's family, and especially his beautiful daughter, Laura. It seems that there had been some misunderstanding between Mr. Foster and Mr. Foster's family, and Mr. Foster had been told that Mr. Foster's family was in Saratoga, New York.

When Mr. Foster arrived here, he found Miss Laura in bad health and took her to the Saratoga Springs, in New York, where she remained for some time. Mr. Foster was born in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York, in 1826. He was the son of Mr. Foster, who was born in 1826, in the town of Saratoga, in the county of Saratoga, New York. Mr. Foster worked on the farm of his father-in-law two years, when he

moved to the Wolf creek, three miles north of Tiffin, where he had 160 acres in section eleven, in Hopewell, and which he afterwards sold to George Shedenhelm, by whose name it is known to this day. It was then all in the woods and required work to clear it and found a home. Mr. Foster had also another eighty-acre lot at that time. He sold all his land, and with the proceeds of these sales, he and his father-in-law, who had more means, opened a stock of goods in a cabin in Rome, on the same spot where the Foster block now stands. This was in 1832. The business of the firm was carried on in the firm name of Foster & Crocker. Ten years thereafter, when the concern had already assumed large proportions, Mr. Crocker withdrew from it, taking away merely the amount he had put in, and leaving Mr. Foster alone in the possession and control of the constantly increasing business. Thus he continued until his son, Charles, had grown up to nearly man's estate, and who, in his youth, developed a remarkable faculty for business. This feature in the nature of young Charles was inherited and then improved by education, experience and practice. It sustained him in his successes when he became ambitious and turned politician, for in the management of a political campaign, from a business standpoint, Governor Foster has no superior anywhere.

In 1848, when his son was about twenty years of age, Mr. Foster took him as a partner in business, and the firm of Foster & Son increased the growing fame of the house which continued thus six years, when another accession was made, and Mr. Olmsted became a partner. It was then Foster, Olmsted & Co., and continues so still as a grain firm. The store proper is conducted in the firm name of Foster & Snyder Brothers.

Mrs. Crocker died in 1850, and John Crocker in 1854. They lie buried in the Fostoria cemetery. Roswell Crocker, a brother of Mrs. C. W. Foster, is still living in Fostoria, as is also his wife, Sarah Ann, who is a daughter of John Cooper, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster were the parents of five children, of whom their son, Charles, is the only one living.

When Mr. Foster started here in the woods, forty-eight years ago, his and Mr. Crocker's combined capital in trade did not exceed \$2,000, and their annual sales not \$3,000. The trade was principally barter for skins and furs. The house now has a stock of about \$80,000, and their annual sales reach near \$150,000. Including the outside business of the firm in wool, grain, lumber, etc., they handle over a million of

Mr. Foster's manner of business was of that pleasant and manly



Am. Int. Ch. Socy.

character that won him friends who constantly increased in number. He kept out of litigation and lived up promptly to his contracts. All this tended to secure him the confidence of the community. Any person who was able to secure Mr. Foster's good opinion, could get credit with him, and at times men owed him more money than they were worth. He could have sold out hundreds of them for debts they owed him at the time, had he so willed, and utterly ruined them; very many of them are now among the substantial men in the country.

The house of Foster has contributed largely to every enterprise that was calculated to build up the town and country. Their sagacity, foresight and promptitude in business have not only stamped their own individuality upon the community, but have also conspired to hasten enterprise and practical business life, so that now, while the Foster house enjoys its great wealth, the community at large is greatly benefited and in about the same proportions to its constant increase in wealth and business.

Mr. Foster, now nearly four score years, is still enjoying the society of his wife and a host of friends. His health is good and he promises fair to become a centennarian. It is a pleasure to see him on the street every day engaged in familiar, friendly conversation, cracking his old jokes and having a kind word for everybody. And it is still more pleasant to notice the kind, friendly and almost filial affection the people of Postoria, young and old, seem to entertain for him. There is something besides wealth that creates happiness. A man who has nothing but money is poor, indeed.

MR. JOHN FOSTER.

Mr. John Foster is of Crocker's point, and his grandfather's place in Sandusky township, on the 12th day of April, 1828. In 1854 he was married to Annie, a daughter of Judge Olmsted, of Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio. They now have a household with two daughters, Jennie and Alice. He entered into business with his father when he was but a boy, and is still associated with, and is the new life of, the concern.

For many years Mr. Foster was considered a member of the ruling majority from the 12th district. He was re-elected in 1872. His attack upon the *Sandusky* contract, and his conduct with General Butler in 1871, made him very popularly before the country. He was re-elected in 1874; and again in 1876. He was nominated again in 1878, but the district having been changed and made so overwhelmingly Democratic, that he was defeated. In October, 1876, he was elected governor of the State. He is the only person in the country that has attained General Council

This was on the 2d of January, and on the 6th of May following, he was found under another log at 1 o'clock A. M., which laid him up for some time, and the effects of which he feels to this day. He quit the saw mill and looked for lighter work, being now disqualified to do hard work; he resided in the woods of the island and then he departed to Plover, C. T., for nine months.

Monday 26 November 1912

practice in 1868 in Tiffin, and opened an office in Fostoria. He was also admitted to practice in the courts of the United States in 1878.

He was married in 1846, and had seven children, six boys and one girl, all living.

It seems that sometimes the muses take possession of the thoughts of the Squire, and in one of these spells the following poetical effusion of an Indian legend on the Maumee was produced. I give it here with friend Jones' note:

FOSTORIA, OHIO, March 4, 1880.

DEAR JUDGE: In reading this week's installment of your History of Seneca County, I found you had got General Wayne to Defiance, where, in fancy, I suggested the theme for my poem, written some years ago, entitled

THE INDIAN MAIDEN.

A LEGEND.

By J. V. Jones.

I.

In days long ago, in the depths of the wild,
When the woods rang with shouts of the joyous and free,
An Indian maid, with the voice of a child,
Fondly played on the banks of the pleasant Maumee.

II.

'Twas far in the past, in the long, long ago,
In the days of her mirth and youthful glee,
This Indian maiden was oft seen to row,
On the moonlit waters of the pleasant Maumee.

III.

One pale, moonlight night, near the smooth flowing river,
She stole from her wigwam, with heart light and free,
To meet her dark lover, with arrows and quiver,
To rove on the banks of the pleasant Maumee.

IV.

Her bark moved in silence on the dark, flowing river,
In search of her lover so anxious to see;
No thought for a moment that he would deceive her,
As she stole near the banks of the pleasant Maumee.

V.

But hark! what is that? the pale face is coming;
She thought of her lover; could she warn him to flee?
But the conflict was sharp, and the camp-fires were burning,
Where her lover was slain, near the pleasant Maumee.

VI.

Each year, 't is said at autumn, when the green leaves are fading,
When the soft winds are sighing o'er woodland and sea,
The pale phantom ghost of this Indian maiden,
Is seen near the banks of the pleasant Maumee.

Squire Jones (as he is familiarly called) once said to the writer: "All the schooling I ever had was attending the school taught by the Hon. Warren P. Noble."

DAVID HAYS

Was born December 16, 1816, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; admitted to the bar in 1860 and located in Fostoria in 1837.

FOSTORIA ACADEMY.

This institution is in charge of the conference of the United Brethren in Christ, in northwestern Ohio. At their conference, held in 1878, the idea of erecting an academy somewhere in northwestern Ohio was suggested, and the Rev. Isaac Crouse, a minister of the order, residing in Fostoria, urged the propriety of, and succeeded in having the Academy located at this place, on condition that Fostoria will subscribe and pay \$20,000, or furnish suitable buildings and grounds for such purposes to the value of \$20,000. The people subscribed the required sum, Governor Foster assuming one-fifth of the whole subscription. Thereupon the conference met and appointed the following boards, viz:

TRUSTEES.

President—Rev. L. Moore.

Vice-President—Rev. D. R. Miller.

Secretary—Rev. Isaac Crouse.

Rev. A. Rose, Rev. A. Powell, Rev. S. J. Harbaugh, Governor Foster, M. Saltzman, J. M. Beyer, R. C. Bennett, Jesse Bower and J. G. Oberholtzer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. Rose, Captain F. R. Stewart, M. Saltzman, J. M. Beyer and Jesse Bower.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. Rose, Captain F. R. Stewart, Rev. R. French, N. Saltzman and J. M. Beyer.

The architectural design of the academy is very creditable, in fact, beautiful, and a great accession to Fostoria, indeed. The board of trustees, at their late meeting, commended the executive and building committees for their good management and economy.

The school was begun in the fall of 1879, with about sixty students. Pending the completion of the academy building, the executive committee rented the old Union school house, where their school was continued for one year. The next session will open in the academy August 30, 1882, and promises to be well attended.

FACULTY.

Language—Rev. W. T. Jackson, Ph.D., Language and Higher Mathematics.

History and Literature—E. L. Stinebaugh, A. B.

Science—Mr. J. C. Moore, Mrs. L. A. MacKenzie, B. S.

Physical Culture—Department—Rev. I. Crouse.

Art—Department—Music—A. W. Kelley, M. A.

Language—E. L. Stinebaugh, A. B.

III. α and β decay

William H. Geary, A. S. Williams and J. P. Romain

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THEORY OF THE

Mr. John Andes, the owner and builder, is a native of Seigelbach, near Kaiserslautern, in the Palatinate of Germany, where he was born August 14, 1835. He came to Tiffin in 1852 and established himself in the carriage business in Fostoria, in 1860. In 1862 he was married to Miss Philipina Reis. He is a fair specimen of a self-made man.

OTHER INDUSTRIES OF FOSTORIA.

Dry goods—Foster & Snyder, Weaver & Adams, L. J. Hissong, C. D. Scott & Co., B. E. Posty.

Clothing—John Wagner, J. F. Ensminger.

Hardware—M. Kingseed, N. Poits & Co.

Stores and tinware—F. R. Stewart, D. S. Boyd & Co., R. Alcott, Schatzell & Faillhaber.

Groceries and provisions—R. Crocker, N. Butcher, James Quinn, S. Starn & Son, L. N. Mickey, John Landhart, S. O. Slosser, G. A. Fall, D. M. Snyder, G. A. Shrey, M. E. Morgan, Wilson Brothers, Wm. Fisher, John Godfrey, Brandish & McCarthy, Weisbaugh & Guernsey, J. G. Strawman.

Bakeries—G. A. Fall, James Quinn, Wm. Fisher.

Drug stores—Eshelman & Harbaugh, Charles Hays & Co., Fritcher & Shontelberger, Mussetter & Wolfe.

There are also 12 saloons, 3 billiard rooms, 4 meat markets, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 3 spoke factory.

Ornithogram & Co. employ 25 men.

The Fostoria Stave and Barrel Co. employ 35 men.

Forge, press and machine works—Potts, Manecka & Co., T. B. Jacobs, Doe, Ebenbeck & Co.

Wagon and carriage works—B. M. Myers, John Andes, Wm. Mergenthaler, Billiard & Huth, Ernest & Dale, A. T. McDonel, Duke & Ersig.

Fostoria Novelty Works—Tingle & Bower, proprietors.

Cigar and tobacco stores—F. J. Kinnaman, Fred Schultz.

Restaurants—Lee, Cunningham, E. H. Gibbons, R. Cooper.

Doctors—M. C. E. Dwyer, Howell & O'Brien.

Banks—Foster & Co., C. W. Foster, C. Foster, J. E. Wilkinson.

Insurance—Foster, Christy & Co., Brown, Nichols & Co.

Law offices—Duffell W. Mosser, T. C. Helmen, S. J. Kintz.

Physicians—R. F. Smith, Duke & Dwyer.

Amusement—Fostoria T. D. Kingseed & Co., horses: 7-0 seats; folding chairs: 100; 100 seats; 100 chairs.

Public Hall—S. J. Kintz.

Shoe and boot makers—A. Williams, D. P. Lloyd.

Telephone—Fostoria Telephone Co., electric engineer.

Printing—Fostoria News & Co., proprietors.

Telephone—Fostoria Telephone Co., F. T. Dwyer, M. Mueller, Samuel Dwyer.

Hotel—Fostoria Hotel, F. T. Dwyer, Foster & Snyder, Weaver & Adams, R. Alcott, T. C. Simmons.

There are also 12 saloons, 3 billiard rooms, 4 meat markets, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 3 spoke factories. There are also 12 saloons, 3 billiard rooms, 4 meat markets, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 3 spoke factories.

FOREWORD

Memorial Obituaries: KATHLEEN J. GILBERT, KATHLEEN J. HARRIS, and
 ARIANNE E. HARRIS

NOTES

HAIR HARRIS: WILLIAM HARRIS (1890-1960)
 FLORENCE HARRIS: JOHN HARRIS (1890-1960)
 GAIL HARRIS: MARY HARRIS (1890-1960)
 ANNE HARRIS: PETER HARRIS (1890-1960)
 HAIR HARRIS: RUTH HARRIS (1890-1960)

NOTES AND ARTICLES

Portrait of Rev. J. B. Reynolds: O. J. & L. P. DeWolfe (pastors)
 Portrait of Democratic Deacons: L. H. Hays (pastor)

CHURCHES

M. L. Church: Rev. S. L. Benson (pastor)
 First Presbyterian: Rev. Joseph A. Howell (pastor)
 St. Wendenham: Catharine: Rev. M. A. M. (pastor)
 United Methodist: Rev. L. A. Stinson (pastor)
 English Reformed: Rev. L. Casselman (pastor)
 German Lutheran: Rev. C. A. J. Chapin (pastor)
 Protestant Methodist: Rev. E. H. Smith (pastor)

Memorial Obituaries: MARY ANN (1890-1960) and NANCY (1890-1960)

First communications in English to the Society: General membership working
 group documents

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| C. R. Stevens | Andrew Wiseman | Nathaniel Taylor |
| R. C. Caples | C. R. Ferris | J. W. Gault |
| Jas. Leavitt | A. M. Bonifant | J. S. Wardlaw |
| O. Welsh | James L. Mackay | Wesley Bradford |

Prayers: L. H. Hays (pastor), N. J. Smith (pastor), L. O. Smith (pastor),
 L. H. Hays (pastor)

W. M.: R. C. Caples,
 S. W. J. Leavitt,
 J. W.: O. Welsh,
 Florence: J. L. Mackay,
 Stinson: B. L. Caples,
 S. D.: A. M. Blackman,
 J. D.: P. DeWolfe,
 L. H.: S. L. Benson

First communications in English to the Society: General membership working
 group documents: A. M. Bonifant

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| R. C. Caples | J. W. Bradford | George F. Hays |
| R. W. Hays | C. F. Davis | W. D. Reynolds |
| A. M. Bonifant | | |

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, with a present membership of ninety-eight.

The following is the calendar and list of present officers of the lodge:

CALENDAR.

Stated communications in Masonic Hall on the first and third Mondays in each month, as follows :

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| January 5-19 | May 3-17 | September 6-20 |
| February 2-16 | June 7-21 | October 4-18 |
| March 1-15 | July 5-19 | November 1-15 |
| April 5-19 | August 2-16 | December 6-20 |

Installation, 1880, January 5. Election, November 1. Installation, 1881, January 3.

Officers:

W. M. — F. J. Schaufelberger.

S. W. — J. W. Schaufelberger.

J. W. — C. W. Thomas.

Treasurer — S. G. Malony.

Secretary — A. M. Dildine.

S. D. — O. V. Wood.

J. D. — Samuel Dale.

Chaplain — C. E. Davis.

Marshal — J. J. Worman.

Stewards — S. E. Newcomb, S. E. Hale.

Tiler — J. C. Springer.

Finance Committee — W. D. Robbins, J. P. DeWolfe, E. J. Cunningham.

Gatekeepers Committee — J. A. Bradner, G. L. Hooge, F. R. Stewart.

GOVERNMENT LODGE NO. 86, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Established June 22d, 1875. Twenty-eight charter members.

First officers:

P. C. and D. D. G. C. — John J. Worman.

C. C. — David O'Connell.

V. C. — C. C. Young.

P. — James M. Chamberlain.

K. of R. and S. — N. P. Robbins.

M. of L. — Wm. Logan.

M. of I. — Sam'l. York.

M. of A. — George Lios.

I. G. — S. F. Kiser.

O. G. — Peter J. Kelly.

Present membership, forty.

Present officers:

D. D. G. C. — J. A. Noble.

P. C. — J. J. M. Potter.

C. C. — M. C. Smith.

V. C. — S. F. Kiser.

P. William H. H. Williams.

K. or R. and S. Charles E. Raben.

M. or E. William D. Robbins.

M. or E. N. P. Robbins.

M. or A. Peter Denpes.

L. G. John True.

O. G. T. L. Brown.

Trustees—John H. Worman, Venice Plummer, Frank Caples.

Martin, *mod.*—Timothy (roadwork).

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LUTHERAN.

Trustees of property, *mod.*—Nathan (roadwork), *mod.*, *gl.*.

Nathan (roadwork), *gl.*—roadwork.

P. G. Samuel Gee.

N. G. D. S. Luce.

A. G. Simon Brodick.

Recording Secretary—O. Welsh.

Treasurer—Joseph Hansen.

Trustees of property of members—Edvard (roadwork).

Nathan (roadwork), *mod.*.

P. G. Jess. A. Galahan.

N. G. E. J. Eschleman.

A. G. D. Collinette.

Recording Secretary—Daniel Housicker.

Prop. Secretary—Martin Adams.

Treasurer—John Wagoner.

SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.

Trustees of property, *mod.*—O. W. Thompson.

J. W. Thompson, A. Georgia, G. A. Kent.

J. W. Thompson, Sam. of E. Wagoner, R. Adams.

S. G. Malony, J. C. Springer, G. H. Reed.

S. F. Hays, W. J. Seiple.

Trustees of property, *mod.*—W. W. Smith, *mod.*.

O. W. Thompson, S. F. Hays, *mod.*.

S. W. S. G. Malony.

H. P. S. G. Thompson.

J. W. Thompson, A. Georgia.

Secretary—Nathan.

Treasurer—J. W. Thompson.

Trustees—*mod.*

Church—O. W. Thompson.

S. W. E. J. Thompson.

H. P. Thompson, A. Georgia.

J. W.

Scribe—G. A. Knight.

Treasurer—John Wagner.

ROYAL COUNCIL NUMBER 68, ROYAL ARCANUM.

Instituted March 29th, 1878. Twenty-four charter members.

List of officers:

Regent—George L. Hooge.

Vice-Regent—L. D. Mussetter.

Past-Regent—C. E. Davis.

Orator—J. W. Schaufelberger.

Collector—T. M. Garrison.

Secretary—D. R. Stiner.

Chaplain—A. T. McDonel.

Guide—L. G. Williams.

Warden—D. Asire.

Sentry—M. Smith.

Trustees—J. A. Woolf, P. T. Norris, W. H. Bannister.

Present membership, twenty-eight.

Meets the first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

SENECA COUNCIL NUMBER 172, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Instituted April 27th, 1882, with twenty-two charter members.

Following is a list of officers for present year:

Commander—A. Weaver.

Vice-Commander—W. D. Robbins.

Secretary—J. T. Yunt.

Past-Commander—R. Abbott.

Collector—T. M. Garrison.

Orator—G. L. Hooge.

Chaplain—S. L. Beller.

Treasurer—T. S. Green.

Guide—J. J. Breining.

Warden—Daniel Humsecker.

Sentry—Randall Hale.

Trustees—J. I. Richart, John Noble, John F. Heilman.

Present membership, twenty-three.

Among the German pioneers of London were also

JACOB FRUTH.

He came from Biebrich town, in the Palatinate, and settled here in 1833. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a man of great intelligence and good sense and good morals.

JOHN F. HEILMAN.

Was a soldier of the great Napoleon. He came to Ohio in 1832, and died in 1874, at the age of eighty-four years.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

L. 3, N. R. 15 E.

SO much has already been said of the scenes and incidents that clustered around Fort Seneca in the beginning of this book, and many of the men and women who then attracted our attention there, that now, when I am about to close and leave the kind reader to his own meditations, there is nothing further to say about this grand old township, than to describe some more of the men who helped to make it what it now is. And there is history in their lives also that is well worth to preserve.

URIAH EGBERT.

The Reverend and Venerable Father Thomas Thompson, who more than fifty years ago preached to the people scattered through these wilds, the gospel of Jesus Christ, and who is still living at his old homestead on the South Greenfield road, sent to the *Tiffin Tribune* the following communication, which was published on the second day of November, 1876. It gives a short sketch of Mr. Uriah Egbert. It reads:

A PIONEER GONE.

Uriah Egbert was born August 8, 1791, in Hunderton county, New Jersey. His parents moved to Pennsylvania when then boy was but three years old, and subsequently, in 1811, moved to Fairfield county, Ohio. Here he was married to Susannah Williams July 6, 1816, and united with the M. E. church under the ministry of the Rev. Michael Ellis, in 1816, and of which church he was since the member and collector for more than fifty years. In 1823 he founded a home in the woods of Seneca county, and his home was the place of abode and a sanctuary to the Lord's people. He was devout in worship, his schoolmaster's son, and held his views with tenacity. To us the West was a wilderness, and some of our best preachers were sent in company to him and his family. He was a liberal supporter of the cause of the "Gospel" and infrequently with him was to receive \$100 for the American Bible Society, and also for the Missionary Society of the M. E. church, all the for the year of his late compilation.

He departed this life October 1, 1879, aged eighty-five years, two months and three days.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends on the following Sabbath. T. THOMPSON.

T. THOMPSON.

[illegible]

Caleb Rice and Daniel Rice were born respectively in 1788 and 1791 in the town of Candor, Vermont.

Benjamin Barney and West Barney were natives of Savoy, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. West was born in 1791 and Benjamin in 1795. They were still quite young when they came to Seneca county, some three miles below Fort Ball, when I Amos Barney came here in 1809. We came here from Saratoga, N. Y. When we arrived at Lower Sandusky my brothers, West and Benjamin, were in attendance at a trial of some parties for robbing old man Spicer. Some four persons had been arrested but only one was convicted. Spicer was a white man but was raised an Indian. The people liked him much.

The Chapmans, Shippes, Spragues, Cheney's, Harris's, Dimonds, Culver, Anson Gray and John Eaton were here.

We were six weeks on the way from Saratoga here. I came with my father, Benjamin Barney and brother-in-law Friend Orr and Sedate Paddleford.

My father returned east with the intention of moving his family out here, but he died before he reached his home. Paddleford also went back and never returned.

On the 23rd of October, 1820, West Barney and Sophronia Wilson were married by Daniel Rice, who was a justice of the peace. This is the first recorded marriage in Sandusky county.

Daniel Rice and I were married December 14, 1820, at Harrington's tavern in Lower Sandusky. We had seven children. The two oldest were born in Seneca county: Susannah in 1821 and Deborah in 1823.

In 1825 we moved to Townsend township, in Sandusky county, where I still reside, at the age of 86 years. My husband died in 1872, aged 81 years.

Caleb went to Illinois in 1840, where he died in 1849. Barney West died a few years ago in Missouri, I think. Benjamin Barney resides in Pike county, Illinois, with his grand children. His own children are all dead. He is a great talker and very much respected. He tells very many laughable old stories and incidents of olden times. He was a captain in the Black Hawk war and was with Abraham Lincoln in the service.

My husband cleared land where Columbus now stands before he came to Seneca about the time the war closed. He was in a New Jersey regiment in the war of 1812.

JOHN V. FLUMMERFELT.

Was born in New Jersey July 10, 1774, in Sussex county and was raised on a farm. In 1804 he was married to Catharine Christman. On the 2d of May, 1820, they started for Ohio. It took them four weeks to reach Seneca county.

He bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen. Daniel Rice had a lease on this land from the commissioners of Sandusky county, which he took up. Rice had built a cabin and Mr. Flummerfelt moved into it.

Of the first wedlock there is but one child living. There were six children, of whom only one died in infancy and of whom Mr. D. V. Flummerfelt, of Pleasanton, was the youngest.



Cornelius F. Winterfeldt.

but Mr. Watson held the fort. The result was that Mr. Watson was blamed very severely by those who were in favor of a bridge at Pool's mill. Much bad blood was stirred up at these bridge fights in Pleasant, and there was scarcely a citizen in the township that took no part in the fight.

Mr. Watson's bridge was more of an experiment than a good job. The timbers were left exposed, and the bridge was not anchored well. When the great hurricane swept over the northern part of Seneca county in June, 1875, unroofed some of the houses and other buildings in its track, blew down the M. E. church of Fort Seneca, throwing it flat on the ground, it also blew the Watson bridge into the river in a body, leaving the abutments only.

The people living near Fort Seneca (town), on both sides of the river, now began a fresh agitation for a bridge. (The reader who is a stranger in Seneca county, must distinguish between this town of Fort Seneca and the old fort; they are of the same name, but distinct places, more than two miles apart. There is no town at the old fort at all.) The first petitioners wanted a bridge at the Pool mill—often called Fort Seneca mill. Now new efforts were made to have a superstructure put upon the abutments of the Watson bridge, and the conflict grew warm again. Both parties urged as a strong reason for a bridge the great public demand, and cited a very sad occurrence that took place on the 3d day of April, 1848, when two citizens lost their lives in the river for want of a bridge. On that day James M. Figgins, Joshua Stackhouse, George Shannon and John Watson, who lived on the east side of the river, were in a "dug-out" canoe, endeavoring to cross the river to attend the election that came off on that day at the township house, on the west side of the river. The place was near the present "Flummerfelt bridge," now so called. When they were about the middle of the river, the hat of one of the men blew off, and in the effort to catch it the boat upset, and all the men fell into the river. Shannon and Watson reached the shore in safety, but Figgins and Stackhouse were drowned.

This occurrence, with many other reasons, were urged up on the attention of the commissioners for a new bridge by both parties, and especially by those who wanted a bridge built upon the old abutments. In the height of excitement the commissioners determined to build a new bridge, and to give the money for it out of the county treasury.

The friends of the lower bridge, however, were not to be discouraged. They secured a resolution from the commissioners and a credit to the county. The friends of the lower bridge were discouraged, and abandoned all hopes of having the old Watson bridge rebuilt.

Those that know Mr. D. V. Flummerfelt well and intimately need no explanation about him. To strangers, however, it is sufficient to say that he has inherited from his father a great deal of his looks and personal appearance, but more so his German tenacity and perseverance.

When the township was first organized, the bridge over the river was a simple affair, and the bridge committee, at the time, were not able to make any estimate of the cost of a new bridge. Mr. Flummerfelt, however, was able to do so, and he made his estimate at a very low figure. He offered to build a bridge of the Howe-truss, on the old abutments of the Watson bridge, for the sum of \$1000. This offer was so low that the commissioners themselves had no idea at first that it would be accepted. Lumber, labor and iron were low in price at that time. Mr. Flummerfelt had made his figures; he accepted the proposition, and the present beautiful Howe-truss, on the old abutments of the Watson bridge, is ample proof of the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. Flummerfelt. He pledged his own responsibility for the payment, furnished some 14,500 feet of oak lumber, iron and paint, that cost him some \$500 over and above the appropriation.

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Mr. Flummerfelt is that much out of pocket, but Pleasant township is the best bridged township in this county.

The bridge is a fine monument to the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. Flummerfelt. It is a fair monument of perseverance and sagacity.

Mr. D. V. Flummerfelt is one of the old settlers here now. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1810, and came to this country in 1837. He has since that time been a resident of this township, and has been a member of the township committee for many years.

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On the 21st of April, 1844, he married Miss Elvira S. Clark, L. A. 1841. There were four children of the marriage. Their children are four living children. A daughter, the wife of Francis J. Fry; Colena M. married Lorenzo A. Abbott, Flora married Oliver S. Watson, and Little married

Mr. Titus was born in 1832. His mother lived to a fine old age, and died in 1872, when she was eighty-three years old. R. R. Titus started out on his own hook, when about twenty years of age, by working among the farmers of Pleasant township, at \$11 per month at first; then \$12, and then \$13, and \$14 per month.

well have called it Richland township, for that would have meant them all in the county had they so called. I suppose it would have been approved, but I believe it was better to have it as it is, and so it is, and so it will be.

On the night of January 1, 1880, Pleasant township was divided into two parts, Pleasant township and Pleasant city. The latter was made a city, and the former a township. The city was then divided into four wards, and the township into four wards. The city was then divided into four wards, and the township into four wards.

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1880-1881-1882-1883

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REID TOWNSHIP.

2, 8, 11, 17, 18.

It is very strange that the county officers of Seneca county ever consented to have the proper name of this township mis-spelled into *Reid*, and thus its quality. The *Reid* family, after whom the township was named, were of Scotch descent, and invariably wrote their name with an "a," and so it ought to have been preserved.

Settlers, viz., George Raymond, came from Steuben county, New York, with his family, soon twenty to thirty, in what now constitutes Reid township, on the 18th day of January, 1825, and were the first settlers in the township. They entered their lands at the Delaware land office.

They were followed soon after by Edward Cassety and Elijah Read, John Crocker, Thomas Baumer, Samuel Scothorn, Isaac Bennett and others.

The township was organized December 31th, 1826. The first election was held on the 1st of January, 1827, at New Year's day following.

The soil of Reid township is generally undulating, and the soil very fertile. There are no mill streams within its limits, and the principal occupation is farming.

The population of Reid township in 1841, 1844, 1847, and 1850, was 1,241, 1,674, 1,724, and 1,741, and it is now about 1,800.

The principal occupations are, farming, stock raising, &c. The principal persons in Reid township are, Benjamin Scothorn, John B. Schuyler, Benjamin H. Crocker, Thomas Baumer, James Harrison, Levi Read, John Crocker, John B. Schuyler, &c. &c. &c. Among the principal families are, the Crocker, the Schuyler, the Baumer, the Scothorn, the Read, the Crocker, the Schuyler, &c. &c. &c.

The principal families in Reid township are, the Crocker, the Schuyler, the Baumer, the Scothorn, the Read, the Crocker, the Schuyler, &c. &c. &c. The principal families in Reid township are, the Crocker, the Schuyler, the Baumer, the Scothorn, the Read, the Crocker, the Schuyler, &c. &c. &c.

The principal families in Reid township are, the Crocker, the Schuyler, the Baumer, the Scothorn, the Read, the Crocker, the Schuyler, &c. &c. &c.

in College Hill, and know where the vines now grow in the garden, grapes and peach trees.

—I must tell you now, that I have never seen any of the people who were in the garden with me.

—How now, were you not with them, when they were in the garden?

—I was not there, when they were in the garden, but I was there, when they were in the garden.

—I was not there, when they were in the garden, but I was there, when they were in the garden.

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—I was not there, when they were in the garden, but I was there, when they were in the garden.

Dr. Williams practiced medicine in Peru two years before he came to Reedtown, making forty seven years in all in constant practice without losing a day, except the time spent in attending lectures at Wilkes College, at the Cincinnati Medical University, and at the Cleveland and Western Reserve College, where he graduated. The Doctor was married to the Starling at Columbus afterwards. He is now the veteran physician in that part of the country, and I will say, without flattery (for I never flatter), that the Doctor is highly esteemed in the country, far and near, for his personal excellencies, his skill, and his unflinching courage.

Dr. Williams was so kind as to send me some of his early recollections of Reed, from which I have collated the following:

Captain Hanford was an early settler here. He was one of your plain, old-fashioned men, swore a little at times, a little rough, but kind hearted. One day while the Captain, with his dog, were out in the woods, and chased a weasel into a hollow log, and while they were trying to catch it, a Presbyterian preacher from Monroeville, whom the Captain did not know, came through the woods and got off his horse to help catch the weasel. So the preacher took his post at one end of the log to watch, with his riding whip held up to strike. The position did not suit Hanford, and he said to the preacher: "You don't hold your whip right, by -- --, my friend, hold it so, and strike quick, for they are the d -- t, quickest things you ever saw, b -- --." "Sure enough!" The Captain scared the weasel out, and when the preacher struck, he hit the ground about a rod behind the weasel. "There," says Captain Hanford, "I told you so, b -- --." The preacher then asked where Captain Hanford lived. The Captain gave him the information, and they separated. The preacher stopped at the house, and Mrs. Hanford, who was a Presbyterian, and had not seen a preacher since she had left the "land of steady habits" about three years before, and was very glad to entertain him. After a while the Captain came home and was quite surprised to see the weasel catcher. Captain Hanford said to him: "I guess I must have scared you with my swearing." The preacher said: "Yes, I was frightened a little and greatly surprised to think that a man having such a Christian lady for a wife would indulge in such language." The Captain felt the effect of the rebuke, but entertained the preacher with his usual hospitality.

Thomas Bennett was the first postmaster in this township, and it was then called Reed. Judge Mr. Catlin had this town surveyed, but never had it named. It was then called "Catlinville." It was also called "Reedville." Tom Croukite and Thomas Bennett were both old settlers in Reed, and the Baptist church at what is now called Omar. They had been married some years, and agreed that they would not be buried in the same cemetery, and so they each owned a piece of land for a separate cemetery. Bennett owned the land on the west side of the road, and Croukite owned the land across the road. Croukite died first, and was buried on his land some years ago. Bennett died, and was buried in the

housekeeping, his wife had her home at her father's, in Sherman town-
ship. So one Saturday evening the young Doctor started, rather
late, however, to pay a visit to his father-in-law, and surprise the young
lady. It was a dark night, the fogs had covered the road. Night
was coming on, and no light was discernible. The Doctor got out
his saddle and felt around for the road or path, but could not find
it. He latched his horse to a tree and gave the "bush hallo" several
times, but nobody responded only the owls. The Doctor came to the
conclusion that the troubles of a married life had commenced in dead
earnest. After crowing around through the woods for two or three
hours, a lady accidentally heard him and answered. She got a man up
out of bed, and sent him after the strange voice. The man was afraid
that it might be a panther, but found the lost Doctor, and took him to
the house. It was the house of a stranger, however, and two miles
away from the house of the bride. In the morning the horse was found
and cared for, and a new start taken for the father-in-law. He took
breakfast with his wife's people, and they all had a good laugh at the
Doctor's misadventure.

Seneca John, who was executed on the reservation, as already related,
went through Reed, and had a wigwam on the knoll where Dr.
Williams lived, and died, on the 21st of 1832. His illness continued up to
the day of his death, and he was attended with John A. An
accident occurred, and a pot of water was suspended over
the fire, and a daughter of Seneca John was lying on the ground
near the fire, and the pot fell, and the lid broke, spilling
the hot water over the child. They wrapped her in a blanket and took
her to Dr. Williams, who attended her. In remov-
ing her, the blanket was torn, and the child was found lying on the ground,
leaving her almost a skeleton. Dr. Williams did all in his power to relieve
her, but she died.

Seneca John was a very good man, and was respected by hand,
and foot of Indian boys, and a mournful cortege conveyed the
body to the burying ground. Seneca John became a very

popular man, and was respected by hand, and foot of Indian boys, and a mournful cortege conveyed the
body to the burying ground. Seneca John became a very

popular man, and was respected by hand, and foot of Indian boys, and a mournful cortege conveyed the
body to the burying ground. Seneca John became a very

and me some historic in-

T. M. KELLEY.

CHAPTER XL.

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

1824, Nov. 10, 1911.

Now we will give the fact that the Anways were the first who identified their names with the early settlement of Scipio township. About the time of the land sales at Delaware, William Anway, from Seneca, Cayuga county, New York, settled in the woods upon land that is now embraced within the geographical limits of this township. It is said that when Mr. Anway arrived and located here in 1821, there were two families living upon the school section, who soon moved away.

The late Mr. Laughery, the father of my old friend, James Laughery, was the first man who purchased land in this township, but the first deed recorded for land purchased in the county was that mentioned in the record as being for Mr. Anway.

William Anway, John A. Wright, Aaron H. Hager, Abraham Spencer, Nicholas, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Osborn, Timothy P. Roberts, Morrison M. Smith, Mr. Brown, Saml. L. Foster, Nathan Foster and William H. Brown were the first of the Anway settlers.

Mention has already been made of the time and manner of organizing the township, and that it then took in Keed and contained sixteen sections, etc. It was also stated that Mr. Anway named it after his home in New York. The time and manner of its survey was also mentioned.

On the 10th of November, 1824, a petition was presented to the county commissioners of December, 1824. The petition was granted, and the township was organized on the following 25th day of December, 1824. At that time there were seventeen votes cast for the township name, and the name of Scipio was chosen, leaving but four votes for the name of Keed. It is the hope of the writer and the other thirty-five persons who were present at the meeting, that this distinctive feature in our township's name may ever so remain; that our public

It is a very fine specimen of a place of about seven hundred acres, one of the best in the country, and the owner is a very comfortable man with plenty around him.

union was blessed with success and from those of a more liberal variety. Finally, now the wind of reform has freshened, and the time will come when the people will be able to elect their own representatives.

Mr. Rosenbloom stated that since November 4, 1905, the Senate has had 100 members. Of these 100 members, 60 are Democrats, 30 are Republicans, and 10 are Independents. The Senate is now composed of 60 Democrats, 30 Republicans, and 10 Independents.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the House of Representatives is now composed of 435 members. Of these 435 members, 217 are Democrats, 217 are Republicans, and 1 is an Independent.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the President of the United States is now William Howard Taft. He was elected in 1908 and will serve until 1912. He is a Republican and is a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the Vice President of the United States is now Charles Fairbanks. He was elected in 1908 and will serve until 1912. He is a Republican and is a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the Chief Justice of the United States is now William Howard Taft. He was elected in 1908 and will serve until 1912.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the Secretary of the United States is now Charles Fairbanks. He was elected in 1908 and will serve until 1912. He is a Republican and is a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rosenbloom then stated that the Attorney General of the United States is now Charles Fairbanks. He was elected in 1908 and will serve until 1912. He is a Republican and is a member of the United States Senate.

bank of Rocky creek. There was a very old Indian among them, who had large silver rings in his nose. He was in the habit of boasting that he had the tongues of ninety nine white men, and needed just one more to make one hundred. The Indians often stayed over night at Mr. St. John's.

ANTHONY ST. JOHN was born the 27th of June, 1797, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was raised on a farm, and married Martha Johnson, who died here. He is about five feet nine inches high, has a large, round face, a full head of hair, well proportioned and well preserved; has large blue eyes, a fine forehead; his heavy head of hair, which was once black, is now white, and is kept white by the heavy frosts of Scipio county. He still walks erect, and is as good and interesting in conversation as he was when he first came to become a centennarian.

At the age of twenty years, in 1817 Jonathan Witter, Sr., moved from the town of New York, to Keed township, near Captain Hamford's and Dr. Gilbert's. The writer knew Mr. Witter very well. He died in 1860, at the age of eighty over forty years.

Other persons who came to Seneca county, Humphrey Bromley, Michael Hendel, John C. Hendel, Henry Kendal, J. H. Drake, Dr. Maynard, William Parker, Sylvester Watson, the Neikirks, A. H. and R. G. Perry and Michael Chamberlain may also be said to belong to the pioneers here.

NEWLY SETTLED.

When about twenty years old, emigrated from Madison county, New York, to Thompson township, in this county, where he arrived at his present residence, on the 11th of October, 1831. In 1832 the writer lived at Esquire Knight's cabin, a few rods east of John Rovers, where Colwell voted for Jackson for president of the United States. He lived in Thompson two years, and then went to Amsden's Corners, where he built a wagon and carriage shop, and remained there two years, when he returned to New York, and lived in the city for a year, and returned here, located in Republic in 1838, where he has since lived on the same street ever since. Here he has been engaged in wagon and carriage business until 1860, when he moved to Thompson township, where he has since remained. He is now seventy eight years of age, and is still in the vigor of life. He has been married three times, and has twelve children, six of whom are now living. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years.

came into this neighborhood soon after the Todds settled here; also John Hall.

After the reservation came into market, the country settled up very rapidly, and soon the land was all taken up. Then roads were opened, land cleared, and houses put up, so that it began to look like an old

settled place. Mr. Todd cleared twenty-five acres and about thirty-five acres in woods. He helped to open and start six farms in this neighborhood, and still lives on the place where he located, fifty-two years

TABLE 1. (Cont.)

S. J. NIELSEN AND S. H. HILL

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

a Wyandot woman, and to John Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States. It was a section of 640 acres lying mostly within the present limits of Seneca township, and directly west of the Van Meter section. This grant was secured to these Walkers at the treaty of 1817, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake. The writer knew the old lady and William Walker, another of her sons, when they kept store at Upper Sandusky. Judge Lugenbeel bought a large part of the section when the Walkers sold it.

On the 15th of April, 1845, Henry F. Kaestner, William Brinkerhoff and John Campbell caused to be surveyed, on section nineteen, a town, to which was given the name of Berwick. (Mr. Campbell came from Berwick, in Pennsylvania, and named this new town after that old one. The Berwick in Pennsylvania is also the birthplace of the wife of the writer.) Berwick is a station on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad, eight miles from Tiffin, and is the only village in the township.

Seneca is one of the wealthy townships in the county. The soil is rich and under a good state of cultivation. Its citizens are intelligent and enterprising. Their homes exhibit taste and comfort.

Mention should also be made of some other old settlers here, German pioneers that located in Seneca township about the time the writer came to this. John Duckweiler, Conrad Schmitt, Ignatz Neumeier, John Houck, George Weisenberger, Michael Wagner, John Feck, Jacob Kappler, Michael Stippich, Conrad Heirholzer and John Wank.

FRANCIS JOSEPH HIRT

The reader must excuse the space occupied in the mention of this subject. I would rather speak of men—yes, and of good men, than to describe brutes. The event I am about to describe here took place nearly forty years ago, and has almost been forgotten. A "logging" meant the hauling together and piling up of logs to make a clearing, preparatory to the burning of them. When the logs were cut to the proper length to be handled, and everything was ready for the work, the neighbors were invited for a certain day to come to the "logging." Some brought their ox teams, others their axes, and worked hard all day.

The neighboring women came to help the housewife getting supper for the men, and after supper it was very usual to sit around a general good time. It was very customary in those days for the men to drink beer, and to get drunk. The men would sometimes take too much, and sometimes a man would take too much.

The logging was done on a piece of forty acres in the southwest

The following named persons were subpoenaed as witnesses for the state and put under their own personal recognizances for their appearances at the next term, each in the sum of \$100, viz: John Neumeyer, John Wank, William Kabala, Joseph Keppler, Henry Naeth, John Wenzel, Josef, Meng, Joseph Smith, Francis Lenhart, Anthony Sanders, Joseph Hummell, Clements Marks, John Baptist Ilchert and Alexander Swier, Schwartz.

Hirt broke jail and escaped to Canada, where he lived for many years. His wife instituted proceedings in court, by which she became the owner of all the property of her husband, and it was supposed for a while that she would follow him to Canada. She was a very pious lady, and settled in New Reigel, in this county, near her church, where she lived until about two years ago. She had no child, but her mother lived with her. Hirt himself made his way to Iowa City, Iowa, from whence he kept up a regular correspondence with his wife, and finally prevailed upon her to sell her property in New Reigel and meet him in Iowa City. She complied, and taking her old mother with her, met Hirt at Iowa City. The sight of her husband so horrified her that she could not consent to have him live with her, and finally absolutely refused. She had already purchased a house and lot in the suburbs of Iowa City, where she lived with her mother.

One afternoon, when the two ladies were alone in the house, Hirt came, drew a revolver, and shot his wife and then her mother. It is also said that he set the house on fire and hung himself.

Both ladies were killed, however, and the particulars in the closing scene of the horrible life of this monster are not known here. If they can be ascertained before these pages go to the printer, the proper connections will be added.

My old friend John Houck, the merchant, says the murder of John Feck took place after the raising of a log barn, and not after a logging. I write from my own best recollections and those of others that knew of the crime at the time.

JOHN A. HELLER, PRINCIPLE

John Heller was one of the German pioneers of Seneca county. The history of Seneca County would not be complete without a short sketch of him. He was born at Wendenberg, Germany, on the 6th day of January, 1810. He was educated at Wendenberg, in the black woods (Schwarzwald) and afterwards placed under the tutorship of Prof. Heller, who taught him the languages. He next spent two years at the Agricultural Academy at Hohheim. After he left the

pond with. Provisions became scarce, and we were compelled to grate unripe corn to make bread. I was lucky enough to buy a barrel of flour from a trader who came from the south for \$7.00. The man sold the balance of the barrel to him for half of that sum.

The European apple plants that I brought with him began to bear in two years, and the European trees were planted and produced delightful fruit, but in 1831 the locusts killed them, and finally destroyed them. We raised pines soon after we settled with us, which became the first ever green trees in the county. We also had the first grafted fruit in the county, cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, etc. We partook of the work and hardships incident to the pioneer life. The climate was very unfavorable; great storms, heavy frosts, and heavy winds, which, interchanging rapidly, was very destructive to wheat, and we depended more on cheat than wheat. What has become of the cheat now? Why are not farmers pestered with it now? WRITER.

In the spring of 1834 we had frosts from the 12th until the 20th of May. The fruit trees froze, vegetables, the wheat, and even the leaves on the trees in the woods, so that on the 1st of June the woods looked like winter time. The springs were very wet; the summers exceedingly hot and dry. In the summer of 1834 we were pestered greatly with squirrels; the woods were literally filled with them. We could raise nothing within a few rods of the fences. They often destroyed whole fields of wheat and corn. The woods were full of ravenous animals also, that made it almost impossible to raise sheep or hogs for a while.

In 1840 a cow belonging to Martin Spittler died, and the wolves devoured her in two days. In 1858 I found a nest of young wolves on my farm, about thirty rods from the river, in a hollow tree, where we burned them up. The old one made the nights hideous with her howling.

We also had our share of malarious fevers, and at times were not able to wait upon each other. Sometimes we could not take care of our crops, but made up for it by the good potatoes. There were no rich people here then, and therefore we had no thieves; there was nothing to steal. The greater number of the early settlers have passed away, and there are but a few of us left who can look back upon those early days, which were, after all, among our most happy times, in spite of all hard work and privations.

In the summer of 1834 we made a school house. Our district embraced nearly 1000 acres of land. We all met on the same day, chopped down the trees, and prepared the timber, raised the house and put the clap-boards on before we quit work. Even the floor was laid, the benches put up, the house painted, and ready for use. A new one after school was kept in it.

In the summer of 1835 I was sent out from the river to Julius Fellows, a German settler. Mr. Fellows had a lease from Mr. Hedges for 1000 acres of land, and I was to divide it into 100 lots. My brother Louis and I took a horse and wagon, and went down to the river. We were alone for a long time, and found at a point about 100 rods from the river a large tree, which I cut out with a sharp instrument. The hole was four metres deep and oblique, and the trunk was between this wound and the river. The trunk was between this wound and the river, and the trunk was between this wound and the river. The trunk was between this wound and the river, and the trunk was between this wound and the river.

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his own self, which often brought him into conflict with others. He was a very hospitable and for many years a leader in the vicinity. He was born in Martinshoehe, now in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, then belonging to France, on the Rhine, in the French Republic January 16, 1801.

Mrs. Dockweiler's maiden name was Mary Schirk. She was born in the Palatinate, near Nieder, Alsace. They were married near Philadelphia, in the Principality of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dockweiler died March 7, 1880. His widow is still living.

Christian Scherer, Philip Bauer, Theobald Wagner, Francis Bartz, Frederick Becker, Franz Masson and John Brandt were also early German settlers in this town.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

Close by Seneca township, where the state road crosses Thorn creek, a little south of McCutchenville, William Arnold and his young wife located in the Spring of 1823. They were married in the fall previous, 1822, in Frederickburg, Maryland.

William Arnold was born in Frederickburg, in 1802. Mrs. Arnold, whose maiden name was Noel, and who was a sister of Michael Noel, was born in Frederickburg, Maryland.

Michael Noel lived a short distance south of McCutchenville, also, and was a man of good repute as a farmer and citizen. He raised a family of interesting sons and beautiful daughters, two of whom were married to citizens of this county, one being the wife of my good old friend, the distinguished hardware merchant, Martin Kingseed, of Fosterburg.

Here at Thorn creek, Mr. Arnold entered a piece of land and put up a cabin. The state road was surveyed close to his house, and this being the only road running north and south, west of the Sandusky river, it was the only thoroughfare for emigrants and others traveling north and south. Forty years ago, new as the country then was, there was more travel on that road than there is now. The Wyandots were then still living on the Seneca river, west of Mr. Arnold and his wife, who were very friendly to them, and gave them a good fire and finger bread stand; they had baked bread, of all of which the Indians were fond. The Indians would get too much fire-water at McCutchenville, so they would stop in at Mr. Arnold's, acting ugly. One time a Wyandot wanted more beer, and the stock being very headstrong and bolsterous and drew a tomahawk to strike him in the house. For want of any other pro-

children, of whom five are still living, the others having died in childhood. The oldest one living is his daughter, Catharine, wife of Harry E. Heck, Esq., now wife of Thomas Bowlin, and Maria, wife of John S. Heck, Esq., now wife of Isaac Pratt; Daniel G. Heck, the popular superintendent of the Seneca County Infirmary, and John, the youngest son, who is living near his father on the old homestead. The children of George Heck are all doing well.

Soon after the land sales, Mr. Heck's father bought, at the Delaware land sale, the northwest front quarter of section twenty five, in this township, and made a deed for it to his son George. Three years after he was married he moved onto the land here. Mrs. Heck died on the 17th of December, 1841. About one year thereafter, he married Sarah, the sister of John Kerr, Esq., now residing in Tiffin. She dropped dead on the floor in 1875 after living on the old homestead with Mr. Heck thirty five years. At breakfast, on the morning of the day she died, she told Mr. Heck her dream of the previous night. She said she dreamed that their canoe got loose (their house stands near the river), and drifted to the other side of the river; that she walked after it on the top of the water, and as she reached the other shore, she stepped onto a log, and looking back saw her steps on the log.

Mr. Heck says:

I am my father's youngest son. I had one brother and four sisters, and am the only one remaining of my father's family. My parents talked German to one another, but always English to its children, and therefore I never learned the German.

We moved here and moved up here, in the spring of 1823, by the way of Upper Seneca, along the Negrotown road, as it was then called. It was not a part of Negrotown road, but a trail by that name that wound through the woods. Anderson's and Crocker's were all the houses between Mr. Heck and Tiffin, and they were cabins in the woods.

We moved up here, and found out land, we hunted for, and found, a place where to build the look-out of the river in the woods. We made a cabin of logs, and took the man \$20 to bring us here, and then he went back to Tiffin and to his wife with a wife, five children, five horses, and a cow, no team, no neighbor and no friend near. I cut four poles, and made a group of four poles across them, made a cabin of logs, and here we camped until my father came. My father's wife's sister, helped me to build the cabin. When we had a want of a team, we carried together and built a cabin of logs, and made a floor, I took the bark of large trees, and made a floor. When we were very well. There was a river, near this cabin, and here we lived for a year, and then I moved to Tiffin. There was a river, near this cabin, and here we lived for a year, and then I moved to Tiffin. There were a river, near this cabin, and here we lived for a year, and then I moved to Tiffin.

When I was a boy, grown up, my father moved

and Pumpkin. He was the biggest Indian I ever saw, and the most savage of the tribe. Every body, even the other Indians were afraid of him. He was very strong, and had a glaring look, showed his teeth very much and weighed more than two hundred pounds.

Some years ago, near Cold creek a white man by the name of Snow, had a corn field. In the absence of Snow, Pumpkin came into the house and stole a corn from Mrs. Snow. He then cut her open and took out of her womb a corn, and stuck it on a stick and roasted it over the fire in the house. The white neighbors gave the alarm and the Senecas caught Pumpkin and brought him to Snow, telling him that he should kill him or do anything else to punish him. Mr. Snow, fearing the consequences, let Pumpkin go. Some time after that, Pumpkin stole a corn hoe from my neighbor, Aiken. Aiken told Pumpkin to leave the country and never show his face again. It was not long after that, when Pumpkin got into a fight with a Wyandot and killed him. They made him sit on a log, when some six of them plunged their tomahawks into his brain.

Joseph Fencannon, two of his brothers and his father, settled near the mouth of Honey creek, in Eden. Joseph was married. His wife was a Quaker. Peter Lott, David Foght and Frederick Wagner also came in soon. Peter Baum settled near Mexico. He moved to Missouri afterwards, and he and his wife both died. Baum was never satisfied anywhere.

We raised hemp and flax and spun and wove tow-linen. Many a cold day I chopped in the woods all day in tow-linen pants, my bare feet in shoes full of water and ice. Sometimes the ice packed around my feet so tight that when I came into the house I had to hold them to the fire a while before I could get them off; but I never had my feet frozen. I often had to go to Tiffin on cold days in winter with tow-linen pants on. We lived very fine and we could raise sheep and have the whole family dressed in linsey-woolsey.

One time my father paid us a visit, and when he started back my wife gave him a loaf of bread to take along on the road. He met a man on the road near Upper Sandusky, who was nearly starved. He had not eaten a mouthful of food for three weeks, and had lived on boiled nettles and milk. He had a little hut near the road.

JOHN GOENIGSAMEN.

JOHN GOENIGSAMEN, 1769, at Dreyson, in the Palatinate of Bavaria, Germany, was married to Margaret Rauth, of the same place. She was born July 28th, 1796. They had six children, the eldest of whom followed the trade of a cabinet-maker. He died in 1810, leaving six children. His wife died in New York in the latter part of October, 1832, and was buried in the same place. Her children were located in Hamden, Conn., and followed her trade.

Martin Kingseed was noticed under the head of
He was the oldest son of the family, and
17. The other five were Catharine, Peter,

Christian, Magdalena and Margaret. From Berks county Mr. Koenigsamen, in April, 1833, moved to Pine Grove, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he located on a farm and undertook farming. The mountains and the stony fields were not congenial to him, and in 1834 he sold out and came to Ohio by wagons.

After a short sojourn in a new settlement, he moved to the 10th of June, 1834. Here he rented a new wagon for the purpose of carrying his family and household goods to the new settlement, and he was accompanied by his wife and children.

Here he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, bounded by the river between Alfred, William Hartman, and John W. Connor on the north, Benjamin Peck on the west, and the Sandusky river on the south. Across the river lived Alex. Bowland and William McCannell.

Starting here in the woods he experienced all the hardships of the pioneer who had to grub and clear a new settlement. He was one of the first American pioneers to attempt to grub and clear a new settlement to remove the forest in order to make a farm. The first year is generally the hardest, because while you are not able to raise anything, you are obliged to buy all your food and clothing from the stores of Mr. Koenigsamen, but the next year he had cleared ten acres and began to raise provisions. Mr. Koenigsamen speaks very feelingly of the hardships of the pioneer life, and says that he would not have remained until he got a better start in the world. The readiness and willingness with which the pioneers were aided by the settlers of the neighborhood has been mentioned. So here, help was never refused. Now the open prairie was before them, and the family were happy. The next year they prospered, and the family were happy until, on the 19th of May, 1842, Mr. Koenigsamen's wife, Magdalena, died of a sudden attack of cholera. The babe died six weeks thereafter.

From this time until Mr. Koenigsamen's death, which occurred on the 10th of June, 1844, the family were happy and contented. He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among the settlers of the neighborhood.

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He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among the settlers of the neighborhood. He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among the settlers of the neighborhood.

there, with their wives, husbands, and children, and were very happy and contented. He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular among the settlers of the neighborhood.

and filial affection possible, and gladdening the evening of his life with renewed assurances of their love and devotion.

Mr. Koenigsamen is still in the enjoyment of good health, and rather robust for his age. He enjoys his old pipe and a good joke as much as ever, and promises fair to so continue for many years yet to come. His son Anthony lives with him, and has charge of the farm.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THOMSON TOWNSHIP.

(1850-1851.)

THE THOMSON TOWNSHIP, it will be remembered, was organized in 1850, and its first meeting and proceedings were held on the 10th of January, 1851, at the corner of Jones' street and Exchange street. The following officers and agents were chosen:—Jas. W. Allen, Town Clerk; John W. Allen, Treasurer; and Samuel W. Allen, Supervisor.

The first township meeting was held on the 10th of May, 1851, at the corner of Joseph's street.

Among the persons sitting at the table were:—Wm. Allen, Nathan Whittow, John W. Parmenter, H. Allen, David A. Rogers, John W. Allen, James Eaton, Thos. E. Whittow, Joseph Parmenter, and George S. Allen. James S. Allen and Murray and A. H. Allen were the only persons who withdrew. They are designated as Agents Whittow, and no mention will be made hereafter.

The township was organized on the 10th of June, 1851, and with the following officers and agents, viz:—

Supervisor, James S. Allen; Town Clerk, Wm. Allen; Treasurer, Thos. E. Whittow; and Agents, James S. Allen, Thos. E. Whittow, and John W. Allen.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the township meeting held on the 10th of June, 1851, at the corner of Joseph's street. The same are taken from the original record, and are given as they appear in the original. The names of the persons who were present are given in full, and the names of the persons who were absent are given in full. The names of the persons who were present are given in full, and the names of the persons who were absent are given in full.

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John Hart, John Glassner, Anthony Zahm, George Zahm, J. M. Zahm, Franz Hen, David Umlor, Peters Schoendorf and John Gerhartstein.

Among the prominent men of later years may be mentioned Jacob and John Bunn, Samuel Stewart, Jacob and Peter Karn, John Royer, John Decker, Daniel Close, M. Good, John Heter, Peter Dewalt, and others, also the Schochs, the Douglas's the Manleys, the Purdys, the Murrays, the Bloomers, John Hobbes, Elder Jackson and others.

The soil in Thompson, as elsewhere in the county, is drift, resting upon a sub stratum of loose, shaley limestone, which is full of fissures, forming numerous sink holes, which are found all over the township. A little stream called Sink creek runs into one of these, where it disappears. Many years ago a saw mill was erected upon this stream, with sufficient water to run it about three months in the year. There is a similar creek with a small saw mill a little west of this. Whenever there is a heavy or continuous rain, these sink-holes overflow, doing a great deal of damage sometimes.

The greatest natural curiosity in Thompson is its celebrated cave. The entrance to the cave is near the south end of the east half of the northwest quarter of section one, on the land once owned by Mason Kinney, one and one-half miles from Bellevue, and three-quarters of a mile from Flat Rock. The discovery of the cave is generally attributed to George and Henry Hasson. It was probably first discovered by Lyman and Asa Strong. It was known as early as the year 1815 by the settlers on the Fire land, and visited frequently by the hunters for the purpose of killing rattle snakes, which were found here in great numbers, and which gave the name of Rattle Snake's Den to the cave. The mouth of the cave is six feet long and three feet wide. Upon examining the land in the immediate vicinity, it appears that about five acres, from some unknown cause, have sunk several feet. Some have conjectured that the limestone rock once rested upon a bed of sandstone, which being washed away in course of time, left a cavity which swallowed up the whole mass above. There is no doubt but that this is the case, for a great convulsion has racked the sub-stratum here, for as you descend the cavity, you find the rocks on one side in a horizontal position, while on the other side they incline to

the right. From the cave a natural passage leads downwards, gradually increasing in size in proportion to the descent. At a depth of about thirty feet, the passage is again obstructed, below which, darkness forever reigns, and no light is admitted, except by the torch of the curious explorer, who examines the interior of the cave. After a descent of about forty feet, you

amongst its branches, more than twenty feet from the ground, floated there when the water was at that height.

In connection with the above I will mention a circumstance that took place a few years ago in the region of the sink holes: A man well known to myself had a team of three yoke of cattle plowing in the spring. When it commenced raining he stopped his work and turned his cattle loose in the field. The rain proved to be a long storm, lasting several days. When it held up and the cattle were looked after, one of them was missing, and supposed by the owner to have jumped the fence and strayed off, until more than three weeks afterwards the ox was found in the lot, where he had been driven through the soil into a crevice of a rock below, and nothing but his head and shoulders out. He was taken out and lived, with no other injury than the loss of hair from the buried part. Another ox was lost three weeks, and found at the bottom of a sink hole in the woods, the sides of which he had browsed clean.

I have to offer to state that when some parts of the country I have been describing were first settled, they were very much infested with rattlesnakes, which were sometimes found early in the spring in large numbers upon the surface of the earth in their torpid state, driven from the rocks below by the rising of the water, before the sun was sufficiently powerful to warm them into active life.

I have written so much more than I had intended when I commenced that I will finish by adding, that notwithstanding the immense quantity of water in the country above, Cold Creek is never affected by the rising or falling of the water in Thompson to the extent of six inches. Yours respectfully,

W.

I have thus copied at length for the purpose of directing the attention of some geologist to the investigation of the subject. The old notion that Cold creek is the outlet of the subterranean stream in Thompson, might as well be abandoned.

Esquire Sherk, of Bellevue, tells me that whenever the water was high in Thompson after a freshet, and running into the sink holes, great quantities of water came out of the ground in the southeast corner of Seneca county—York township, and in Groton also, in Erie county—and overflowed great tracts of land there, showing that Thompson has a higher altitude than either of the other places named. In 1872 the Thompson and Groton turnpike was constructed, which now carries away all the surface water in its vicinity, and since this time the overflowing in the sink holes has ceased.

The first settler in Thompson, Jonas Harshberger, the surveyor, died in 1812, and was succeeded by his son, John, who died in 1820, when he was ten and twelve, in Thompson. George and William Harshberger, and John C. Koerner were the proprietors, and the first school was opened in 1821. The first teacher boarded it, and checked its progress. The first postoffice was established at Lewistown, but the name of its postoffice was changed to Thompson, and the name of the town is heard but seldom. The

and buried him in a great many ugly things of those who want to be buried in the earth. The coffin broke, and the family put it in a new one. For many years thereafter, it was called the broken coffin. Some years thereafter the father of the man who broke the coffin died in the same coffin. His name was John Berman.

There is a small spring about one mile west of Woodville, in Wood

County, which is called Samuel Horner's. Samuel Horner, lived on a farm about one mile east of Flat Rock, which had a little spring on it. All the water from the spring was in bad condition. Mr. Horner thereupon made up his mind to have a well for his own family use, and dug down some six feet, when he came upon a rock. He took a crow bar and struck the rock, when a stream of water burst forth, overflowed the well and formed a constantly running stream. Mr. John Berman lives on the farm now.

Colonel Kilbourn, who has been often mentioned as one of the pioneer settlers here, on the 25th day of February, 1828, surveyed and platted the town of Attica, containing one hundred eleven, and named it after a daughter of his. He was the first settler in the town and one of the proprietors. His sons, John and Byron Kilbourn being the others.

Andrew Moore settled in this town in 1830, on the first day of April, and resided there to the time of his death, which occurred on the 6th of August, 1896. (His widow died at this writing.) He was county clerk, and was a most excellent citizen. James McKibben settled here on the 17th of June, 1830. There were but fifteen families in the town at that time.

On the 1st of May, 1833, William Miller and Samuel Miller, two brothers, from Pennsylvania, laid out Attica. David Risdon was the surveyor. The name was derived from the postoffice by that name, which had been located there before the survey of the town. Ezra Gilbert named the postoffice after the town in New York, where he formerly resided. Mr. Gilbert kept the first public house here, and Nathaniel Miller kept the first store. In 1830 Attica contained twenty dwellings already, and a population of one hundred. In 1840 it had eighteen more. It is now a very lively country town, and has a fine trade. A lawyer, Mr. Lester Sutton, is located here, and some six or seven physicians. *The Attica Free Press* is a very readable weekly newspaper, and very ably edited by my old friend Dr. J. C. Myers. The rich farming community surrounding Attica will always make the town a good place to live in. It has a fine school house, a healthy situation, and a fine view of the country and of the lake people.

At the annual meeting of the Association in Attica, 1876, my venerable friend Mr. Johnson Ford, had read to the assembled multitude a paper in which he said, "My country friend Dr. Myers was so kind as to place at my disposal, and from which I quote. It was ably

Atroc A. December 29, 1879.

Atroc A. December 29, 1879. I have been in Attica township and Attica, as well as in the town of Attica, since the 1st of January, 1876. It could hardly matter to me whether I were in Attica or not, for I am so completely rewarded. My best wishes to you and yours.

J. C. MYERS.

Atroc A. December 29, 1879. The following address was delivered at the annual meeting of the Association in Attica, 1876, by Mr. Johnson Ford, who was then president of the Association.

A CENTENIAL HISTORY OF VINCETOWNSHIP AND HILLBURY TOWNSHIP AND A

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED LIST OF THE RESIDENTS OF VINCETOWNSHIP IN 1890

For the purpose of making a correct record of the residents of Vincetownship in the year 1890, the names of the residents of Vincetownship were taken from the Little Michigan and Little Chicago Directories, and from the census of 1890. The names of the residents of Vincetownship in 1890 were taken from the Little Michigan and Little Chicago Directories, and from the census of 1890.

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Joseph and Nathan, 2300 ft. as these important cross-roads, which proved the value of the latter to the farmer.

Philip Mack, in the spring of 1829, erected a cabin on the corner of the lot where the hardware store now stands, and opened a public room. Shortly thereafter, Nathan Merriman, from Bucyrus, opened out a general store, and groceries in a log building on S. A. Ringle's place.

On the 15th of March 1829, Esther, the wife of Johnson Ford, died, leaving a child, who was now grown. A neighbor went to Republic to assist in the funeral, and to bury the remains. At the funeral the remains were placed in a coffin by Henry H. Ayres. Samuel Halsted drove the team and Ezra Gilbert walked by the side of the lone husband eight miles, to the cemetery at Seneca Falls. It had been arranged that a funeral discourse should be preached by the Rev. John Smith, near the place of burial, and the settlers gathered there, but no minister came, and without so much as a Christian prayer, the body was put to rest. The pioneer returned to his lone cabin, and although nearly a half century has passed away, he is with us yet.

The second death was a child of Samuel Halsted. Mr. Ford donated an acre in the center of his farm for a burial place, and cleared the same. The remains of Philip Mack was the first interment there and the third death.

In 1829, the following persons settled here: Nathan Merriman, G. Samuel F. D. Phelps, Mack, John Arrudtage, Jacob Cook, Henry Speaker, Jr., James Willoughby, David Roop, David Kemp, John Woollet, Samuel Wood, Samuel Croxson and Jollier Billings. Men were also employed on the farm.

On the 10th of June, 1829, this township was a part of Bloom, and the persons who were present here went to the polls of Bloom township to vote for Andrew Quincy Adams, opposite candidate to Andrew Phelps, who was elected in 1828.

On the 10th of June, 1829, a petition to the county commissioners was presented, asking that this township be as originally surveyed. The petition was granted, and the name of the township in Seneca County, N. Y., was now as it became.

On the 10th of June, 1829, the first township officer made any record was Philip Speaker, Jr. His post office name was taken away by Gilbert, and the name of the township was changed to Caroline. The appointments for Caroline were made on the 10th of June, 1829.

The first school house of the township and village was erected on the 10th of June, 1829, on the site of New York, erected by the Seneca County Board of Education, on the site of F. H. Steiger, who was the first teacher. It was the property of David Ayres.

The first school house of the township was erected by Henry Speaker, Sr., on the 10th of June, 1829, on the site of New York, erected by the Seneca County Board of Education, on the site of F. H. Steiger, who was the first teacher. It was the property of David Ayres.

in this centennial year of our nation, and I am confident that you will find

In the township we have shafts 8 miles and Martine's school houses and a population including A.T. = estimated at 2,000.

farm he owned until 1863. The contract between the parties was that he should chop and clear one hundred acres of land, and for this service he was to receive the full and free title for the one hundred acres which he owned. All in the world he possessed was a strong body and a willing heart. He earned his living by threshing out grain with a flail by the light of a lantern. His board bill was not extravagant, for he told me of many days of hard toil with nothing to eat but batter, baked upon an iron griddle, and maple syrup.

After an arduous life for several years, he received the title for his land, and the place was cleared and a log house upon it. He then returned and moved to Michigan, who knew nothing of his whereabouts all these years of absence to their new home in the west.

A few years of such severe toil and the deepest privation and he has enlarged his forest into a beautiful farm, producing abundance. But in those few years death has visited their circle and taken his wife, and soon after fire consumes his house and its contents, save himself and children, but soon upon the ashes of that house is built a better one, and his second wife makes cheerful its hearth. Another farm is added to the first, and prosperity smiles upon every effort.

About the year 1850 he commenced to shake with the palsy. That strong frame was wrecked. It grew weaker and still less able to battle with the realities it had known so well in life, and fell to its last resting place in Lehigh county, Michigan, in the spring of 1865.

In politics my subject was an Abolitionist, a Republican and a true Union man during the dark days of the rebellion.

In religion he was a member of the Baptist church.

The hard circumstances through which he had past made him a close dealer, though in money, weights and measures, strictly honest. He was naturally noble, kind-hearted and true.

MAURICE MOORE

Was born in Germantown, Huntington county, New Jersey, July 15, 1798, and is therefore eighty two years old. He was raised on a farm, and when twenty-five years of age, he was married and then moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where he located near the county line of Tuscarawas in 1823. Here he lived three years, and being dissatisfied with the new country, he left it in the spring of 1834, and packing his goods into a covered wagon, he arrived in Venice township with his wife and two children early in June, the same year. Here he purchased and entered a quarter section of land in the east part of the township where he pitched his tent. On the 19th of June he moved to the new place, and on the following night a heavy thunder storm drove the water down the creek, and filled the open spaces between the logs, and the water was so high that they were obliged to leave their goods and making a raft of logs, floated them down the creek, and landed at the mouth of the same, and landed lots of New Jersey. On the next morning the water was a lake. Intercourse with neighbors was com-

After the turnpike was finished, the company put a toll on the turnpike, and Mr. McPherson's hotel and arranged with him to keep it until the time when it was destroyed by a mob that broke down the gates all along the road. The traffic on railroads had increased so much that travel on the public roads and hotel keeping in the town was no longer profitable. Mr. McPherson removed to Caroline, where he continued his mercantile business. Here he practiced that honesty and integrity in dealing that have characterized his whole life. He bought for cash and sold for ready pay only. He was so honest and fair that it was said of him, "he would bite a grain of coffee in two to balance the scale." He never changed the price of his goods, and sold them as they were marked, often holding them until they were out of fashion.

His old tavern is still standing and was used as a residence in 1879, but Mr. Ph. Schimp, its present owner, has built a fine residence near to it, and the old house is destined to go into decay. It is now used as a shop and tool house. It should be preserved as the first house built in Venice township, being erected in 1828.

After he kept store in Caroline eight years, he sold his stock of goods and moved about five miles further south, to near the edge of Crawford county, where he owned large tracts of land and which he wished to bring into market. He lived here eight years and until he had sold all his land, when he again returned to Caroline and took his old store again.

The Seneca County Academy was then in a prosperous condition, and the children of Mr. McPherson being of such an age that required attention to their education, he moved to Republic and placed them under the tutorship of Professor Aaron Schuyler, whose name has been mentioned by many educators since.

He resided in Republic until about 1860, when he again returned to Caroline, where he had built for himself a new house. Here he still resides, and will stay until called to go higher. He is now over a man of 88 years, his mind is still vigorous and he still enjoys his handsome fortune among his children, retired into a warm corner while the shades of evening fall.

Mr. McPherson was so kind as to furnish the author with the following facts pertaining to Venice township in relation to the rebellion and matters pertaining to the general

VINCE JOWNSHIP IN THE WAR

7.00 00000000 N 1.96...

COMPANY, L. 1400 L. 10 CHINA CO. 19

Cryptosporidium, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Sarcocystis hominis*] [1].

1863, Fayette Parmenter and Henry Ames, wounded at Peach Tree creek and died in consequence in July, 1863.

COMPANY I, 123D REGIMENT OF V. I.

W. J. B. Thompson, wounded at Farmville, Virginia, April 6, 1865; A. W. Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Sylvester Ostmer, Joseph Spencer, John S. Smith, M. B. Fisher, M. W. Mitchner, died from wounds, September 3, 1864; W. J. B. Thompson, died from wounds received June 15, 1864, at Winchester, Virginia; J. L. Henry, W. Sheely, Samuel Carpenter, Wright McKim, J. J. H. Hill, D. J. Hillis, James Hillis, Wilson W. English, L. C. Hillis, J. H. Hillis, died July 18, 1864; Henry Ebersole, killed June 15, 1864; W. J. B. Thompson, John Fink, Isaac Scavault, John W. Rogers, J. J. B. Smith, David Thompson, wounded June 15, 1864; S. S. Carson, Hugh M. Cory, John H. Carpenter and J. F. Schuyler, lieutenant. This company was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1865.

Ames, John, Leonard, Peter and David Cassner, were also members of this company.

Quinty, nineteen of them served under Captain W. M. Miller in the O. S. G. A. J. J. H. Hillis, E. M. Bartholomew, F. M. Seed, E. Crow, Joseph Harbaugh, M. S. Smith and W. B. Ours were stationed on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, during the summer months.

Samuel Brown, J. Foster, John Huddleson, William Millon, killed in battle; J. J. H. Hillis and John Thompson served in regiments whose numbers were not known. Many men from Venice also enlisted in other states.

13TH OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Company B, James C. Wright, H. Courtwright, S. Grove, Isaac Seppard, S. M. D. A. J. J. H. Hillis, W. Sheppard and James Pangborn.

4th National Association of Venice sent to the sufferers by grasshopper locusts, \$100,000, in 1874 and 1875, and provisions, \$387,72, all raised in America.

A. J. J. H. Hillis, secretary of the association.

A. J. J. H. Hillis, secretary of the Association, vicinity, sent to the sufferers \$100,000 in 1874 and 1875.



W. H. Jones



W. H. Jones



W. H. Jones



W. H. Jones



W. H. Jones



W. H. Jones

| | 1870. | 1880. | Loss. | Gain. |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Adams | 1,557 | 1,624 | | 7 |
| Barton | 1,462 | 2,162 | | 670 |
| Bowling Green | 2,084 | 2,048 | 36 | |
| Canastota | 1,525 | 1,701 | | 175 |
| Carthage | 1,483 | 1,598 | | 115 |
| Hartford | 1,770 | 1,935 | | 165 |
| Jonestown | 1,151 | 1,504 | | 263 |
| Leicester | 1,668 | 2,159 | | 491 |
| Liberty | 1,400 | 1,277 | 127 | |
| Lyons | 1,733 | 3,045 | | 1,312 |
| Phelps | 1,552 | 1,417 | | 65 |
| Rochester | 1,654 | 1,501 | | 167 |
| Seneca | 1,583 | 1,337 | 46 | |
| St. Albans | 1,665 | 1,836 | | 201 |
| Throspite | 2,070 | 1,500 | 170 | |
| Verona | 1,781 | 2,231 | | |
| First Ward | 1,275 | 1,330 | | |
| Second Ward | 2,373 | 1,568 | | |
| Third Ward | | 1,997 | | 2,231 |
| Fourth Ward | | 1,378 | | |
| Fifth Ward | | 1,639 | | |
| Total | 139,827 | 152,947 | 370 | 6,395 |

POPULATION OF TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

| | 1870. | 1880. |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Greensboro | | 746 |
| Barnes | | 689 |
| New Richmond | 236 | 368 |
| Arden | 257 | 214 |
| Arden | | 63 |
| Bellows Falls | | 518 |
| Kanawha | | 204 |
| Bowling Green | 188 | 169 |
| Greenville | 481 | 715 |
| Arden | 575 | 693 |
| Leicester | 1,743 | 3,578 |

POPULATION OF CHURCH, 7,882.

The church population of Le Roy is 7,882, as follows, by wards:

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| First Ward | 1,330 |
| Second Ward | 1,538 |
| Third Ward | 1,997 |
| Fourth Ward | 1,378 |
| Fifth Ward | 1,639 |
| Total | 7,882 |

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW YORK, 1913.

Timothy A. Hennessey appointed in 1834.
 C. F. Decker was appointed in 1840.
 Henry D. Decker was appointed in 1846.
 George S. C. Jones was elected in 1841, and re-elected in 1854.
 George S. C. Jones was elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1890.
 William M. Jones was elected in 1893, and re-elected in 1896.
 James C. McMillan was elected in 1899, and re-elected in 1872.
 John C. McMillan was elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1878.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

John S. Smith was elected in 1821, and served by re-election until 1832.
 John F. Moore was elected in 1832, and re-elected in 1844.
 Levi Decker was elected in 1846, and re-elected in 1858.
 George Jones was elected in 1849, and re-elected in 1862.
 F. W. C. Jones was elected in 1844, and re-elected in 1846 and 1848.
 Rufus W. Williams was elected in 1850.
 John J. Smith was elected in 1862.
 James M. Smith was elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1866.
 F. C. Jones was elected in 1868.
 John K. Jones was elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1892.
 John F. Hennessey was elected in 1894, and re-elected in 1896.
 William F. Jones was elected in 1898.
 George A. Jones was elected in 1870.
 Leander K. Jones was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1874.
 Arthur J. Z. Jones was elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1878.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Miller M. Neal was appointed in 1821, and elected in 1826.
 Alexander Smith was elected in 1827.
 John P. Jones was elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1829 and 1831.
 James C. Jones was elected in 1834, and re-elected in 1835 and 1837.
 Joseph Samuel was elected in 1839, and re-elected in 1841.
 Rufus W. Williams was elected in 1843, and re-elected in 1845.
 George Knapp was elected in 1847, and re-elected in 1849.
 George H. Hennessey was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864.
 Thomas Hennessey was elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1868.
 Samuel Hennessey was elected in 1890, and re-elected in 1892.
 Samuel W. Smith was elected in 1894.
 John M. Z. Jones was elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898.
 William F. Jones was elected in 1899, and re-elected in 1872.
 F. W. Jones was elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876.
 John A. Jones was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1879.

At the first meeting of the county, held on the 20th of June, the treasurer was elected, and the following officers chosen:—
 John P. Jones, clerk; George H. Hennessey, assessor; and
 John F. Hennessey, sheriff. The following is a list of the officers who have served in the various offices since the first meeting of the county, in Octo-

Interpretation of the results of the present study is not possible without consideration of the following:

$$[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] - 2[\text{X}^{2-}]$$

Under the conditions of the present study, $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$.

Also, $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] - 2[\text{X}^{2-}]$.

Since $[\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 0.0001 \text{ M}$, $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$.

Substituting:

$[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 0.0001 \text{ M} - 2(0) = 0.0001 \text{ M}$.

Just as $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = 0.0001 \text{ M}$.

When $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$, $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$.

When $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$.

When $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$.

For $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$, $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$.

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For $[\text{X}^{2-}] = 0$, $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$.

Also, $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] - 2[\text{X}^{2-}]$.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Year
Elected.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Year
Elected.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Thomas Boyd | 1824 | David Burns | 1850 |
| Benjamin Whitmore | 1824 | Samuel Saul | 1851 |
| David D. Smith | 1824 | Calvin Clark | 1852 |
| Thomas Boyd | 1825 | David Burns | 1853 |
| Timothy P. Roberts | 1825 | Isaac Stillwell | 1854 |
| James Gordon | 1826 | James Boyd | 1855 |
| Case Brown | 1827 | Enoch Trumbo | 1856 |
| James Gordon | 1828 | Henry Opt. | 1857 |
| Timothy P. Roberts | 1829 | Robert Byrne | 1858 |
| Case Brown | 1830 | Michael Beard | 1859 |
| David R. Sison | 1831 | Henry Opt. | 1860 |
| John Keller | 1832 | Robert Byrne | 1861 |
| John Crain, one year | 1833 | Peter Ebersole | 1862 |
| Marcius Y. Gault, two years | 1833 | Samuel Grelle | 1863 |
| John Seitz, three years | 1833 | Thomas W. Watson | 1864 |
| Lorenzo Abbott | 1834 | Peter Ebersole | 1865 |
| Benjamin Whitmore | 1835 | Samuel Grelle | 1866 |
| John Seitz | 1836 | H. B. Rakestraw | 1867 |
| Lorenzo Abbott | 1837 | J. E. Magers | 1868 |
| John Terry | 1838 | S. M. Ogden | 1869 |
| Andrew Moore | 1839 | H. B. Rakestraw | 1870 |
| George Stoner | 1840 | J. E. Magers | 1871 |
| John Terry | 1841 | S. M. Ogden | 1872 |
| Joseph McClelland | 1842 | Robert McClelland | 1873 |
| Morris P. Skinner | 1843 | Solomon Gambee | 1874 |
| Jacob Decker | 1844 | Nathaniel G. Hayward | 1875 |
| Joseph McClelland | 1845 | Robert McClelland | 1876 |
| Morris P. Skinner | 1846 | Solomon Gambee | 1877 |
| Jacob Decker | 1847 | William T. Histe | 1878 |
| Samuel Saul | 1848 | James H. Fry | 1879 |
| Barney Zimmerman | 1849 | | |

SURVEYORS.

David Wisden was appointed in 1824, reappointed from time to time and served until 1836.

James Darden was appointed in 1837.

John Harshbarger was elected in 1839.

Thomas Henning was elected in 1842, and re-elected in 1845.

Samuel H. was elected in 1847, and re-elected in 1850.

George Hoyt was elected in 1851.

George Henning was elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859.

Thomas Moore was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1871.

Patrick H. Ryan was elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1874.

Samuel N. C. Wither was elected in 1877.

CORONERS.

By the laws of Ohio the office of a coroner is a sinecure, and the officer

expiration of these five years, the land was put upon the duplicate. To do this correctly, was the principal work of the county assessors.

CONCLUSION.

In conformity with the plan I had laid out in the beginning of this work, as to the manner and order of introducing subjects, where to begin and where to stop, I am admonished that this is a very good place to close. I have described a great number of old settlers of Seneca county, and I am fully aware of the fact that very many distinguished men and women of the old pioneers have not been mentioned and were overlooked. I had very little aid in that line.

Nearly all my pen-pictures of persons are from my best recollections. The editors of the newspapers of Tiffin were so kind as to call upon the people of Seneca county during last fall and winter very frequently, to furnish me with such material as might aid in this enterprise. A few have responded. Others saw proper to ignore the call. It would have been a very easy task to have told me of some worthy ancestor, who drove his stake in these Seneca woods for a home, and where he came from, what family he had, who his neighbors were, when he died and how he had lived.

I described those I could remember. If others have not been noticed, will you just be so kind as to blame yourself? My purpose was history more than biography, and I picked out such characters as connected history with their lives. In writing of these, it was a pleasure, and like living again with friends I loved, and whose memory I am still left to cherish.

Now, dear reader, you and I are about to part. If the perusal of the preceding pages has instructed, amused or entertained you, it is well. If I have failed to warm up in your heart a feeling of love or veneration for your worthy ancestors, who selected the woods of Seneca county to build homes for themselves and their children; if a glance over Seneca's past and the efforts and struggles of the frontier settler to redeem and build up this heaven-blessed country, will not wake up in the bosom of the living generation, the love and gratitude so nobly earned and so highly due your ancestors, I shall regret that I have failed in my mission, and will hope that I may never find it out.

Oh! that we had the capacity to comprehend the toils, sufferings and hardships, the deprivations and distresses these pioneers of the new civilization endured, in rescuing this land from the grasp of the British lion and his savage ally through two bloody wars; could we but recall the manly strife, the fortitude, the patriotic devotion to country and

cause that inspired those men to actions and deeds of noble daring and doing, how much more that we, who stand as we do, in the main, and carry within our bosoms, hearts, minds, a reward for the work

Crown their deeds with praise; crown their memory with gratitude, let their hardihood, labors, self-denials and deep poverty excite their descendants and those who occupy the fields of their conquests, to emulate their courage, their toil and their public virtue.

A people, to be truly free, must be both virtuous and intelligent.

APPENDIX.

NO. I.

THE EARTHQUAKE THE GREAT HURRICANE THE JERKS THE MORMONS
VAN BURENITE SALUTATORY- THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

(O)CCURRENCES of great importance at the time, but seldom, if ever, mentioned in these days, are recorded here for several reasons: First of all, to add to the general interest of this enterprise, and secondly, to preserve, as much as possible, records of events that at one time or other attracted the attention of the entire country, and defied the power of science to account for some of these wonderful manifestations.

A quantity of other matter is added here for the convenience of the student of history, and for ready references to the subject embraced; some of these are statistical, and others are historical in their nature. These are hoped will prove a benefit as well as a pleasure to the reader, though, in fact, forming in themselves no part of the history of Seneca county.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PHENOMENA.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

On the 15th day of December, 1811, the first great shock of an earthquake occurred, that shook the whole majestic valley of the Mississippi to the center, and made the Allegheny mountains tremble beneath its gigantic throes. Its convulsions agitated even the waves of the Atlantic ocean. The subterranean forces which produced such results must have been of inconceivable magnitude.

The region on the west bank of the Mississippi and in the southern part of the state of Missouri seems to have been the center of the most violent shocks. They were repeated at intervals of two or three months. These shocks, in their terrible upheavings of the earth, equal any phenomena of the kind of which history gives any record. The country was very thinly settled, and there were but few educated men in the whole region who could philosophically note the phenomena which were witnessed. Fortunately, most of the houses were very frail, being built of logs. Such structures would sway or tumble with the surging of the earth, but they were not easily thrown down. Vast tracts of land were precipitated into the turbid,

ated gases that were discharged during the shocks tainted the air with their noxious effluvia, and so impregnated the water of the river for one hundred and fifty miles to render it unfit for use.

In the intervals of the earthquake there was one evening, and that a moonless one, in which the western sky was a continued glare of spectral sparks of subterranean thunder, seeming to proceed, as the flashes are called, with the motion. The night, which was so conspicuous for subterranean thunder, was the same period in which the fatal earthquakes at Caracas, in South America, occurred, and it is supposed that these flashes and the earthquakes were part of the same scene.

One result from these terrible phenomena was very obvious. The people in this region had been noted for their profligacy and impiety. In the midst of these scenes of terror, all Catholics and Protestants, the prayerful and the profane, became one religion, and partook of one feeling. Two hundred people, speaking English, French and Spanish, crowded together, their faces pale, the mothers embracing their children. As soon as the omen which preceded the earthquake became visible, as soon as the air became a little obscured, as soon as a certain mist arose from the east, all in their different languages and forms, but all deeply in earnest, betook themselves to the voice of prayer. The cattle, much terrified, crowded about the people, seeking to demand protection or community of danger.

The general impulse, when the shocks commenced, was to run. And yet, when they were at the severest points of their motion, the people were thrown upon the ground at almost every step. A French gentleman told me that in escaping from his house, the largest in the village, he found that he had left an infant behind, and he attempted to mount up the raised piazza to recover the child, and was thrown down a dozen times in succession. The venerable lady in whose dwelling we lodged, was extricated from the ruins of her house, having lost everything that appertained to her establishment which could be broken or destroyed. The people at the Little Plaine who suffered most, had their settlement, which consisted of a hundred families, and which was located in a rich and fertile bottom, broken up. When I passed it and stopped to contemplate the traces of the catastrophe, which continued after several years, the crevices, where the earth had burst, were sufficiently manifest, and the whole region was covered with sand to the depth of two or three feet. The surface was red with oxydized pyrites of iron, and the sandblows, as they were called, were abundantly mixed with this kind of earth and with pieces of pit coal. But two families remained of the whole settlement. The object seems to have been in the first paroxysms of alarm, to escape to the hills. The depth of water that soon covered the surface precluded escape.

The people, with few exceptions, were unlettered backwoodsmen, of the common type of the region. And yet it is remarkable how ingeniously they were able to escape from apprehension sharpened by fear. The motion of the earthquake was in the earlier part in the direction from south-west to north-east, and the people were so far as to swallow up not only men, but animals, and even houses. A few persons were carried off frequently, and the bodies were found in the most singular positions, pressed into triangles by the motion of the ground, or hurled upon the felled trees. At nighttime

their cattle and harvests, both there and at New Madrid, were nearly perished.

able fury. It then apparently rose in the air, rushing along above the tops of the highest trees. Soon it descended with increased violence, and tore its destructive way through Licking, Knox and Coshocton counties. Its general course was a little north of east.

The force and violence of the wind, which accompanied this tempest, have probably never been equalled in a northern latitude. Gigantic forests were instantly uprooted, and enormous trees were hurled like feathers through the air. Some were carried several miles. There was no strength of trunk or root which for a single instant could withstand the assault. Cows, oxen, and horses were lifted bodily from the ground and carried to the distance of one or two hundred rods. There was a creek, flooded with recent rains, over which the tornado passed. The gale so emptied it of its flood that in a few minutes there was only a small, trickling stream to be seen in its bed.

There had been so much rain that the roads were very muddy, and the fields were like sponges saturated with water. The tornado seemed to dispel every particle of moisture, and both roads and fields were left dry and almost dusty. The track of the tornado through Licking county was about two-thirds of a mile in breadth, gradually increasing as the blast advanced. The air was so filled with trees, buildings, and every kind of debris, whirled as high as the clouds, that the spectacles resembled immense birds pressing along in hurried flight.

The very ground trembled beneath the gigantic tread of this terrific storm. Many persons who were at a distance of more than a mile from the track of the tornado, testified that they distinctly felt the earth to vibrate beneath their feet. Those who experienced the fury of the tempest state that the roar of the wind, the darkened sky, the trembling of the earth, the crash of falling timbers, and the air filled with trees, fragments of houses and cattle, presented a spectacle awful in the extreme.

The cloud from which this terrific power seemed to emerge, was black as midnight. It was thought by some careful observers that it rushed along at the rate of about a mile a minute. It sometimes seemed to sink low to the ground, and again to rise some distance above the surface. Tremendous as was the velocity of the storm, sweeping in one continuous course, it is remarkable that no one could tell from the fallen timber in which direction the wind had blown, for the trees were spread in every way.

There were well-authenticated incidents which seem almost incredible. An iron chain about four feet long, and of the size of a common plow chain, was lifted from the ground and hurled through the air with almost the velocity of a shot from a gun, for the distance of half a mile, and was there lodged in the topmost branches of a maple tree. A large ox was carried eighty rods and was then so buried beneath a mass of fallen trees that it required several hours' chopping to extricate the animal, which, strange to say, was not materially injured. From the same field with the ox, a cow was carried forty rods and was lodged in the thick branch of a tree. The tree was blown down and the cow was killed. An ox cart was carried through the air forty rods, and when it crashed to the ground with such violence as to break the axle and to entirely demolish one of the wheels.

Colono Wezball had a house strongly built of heavy logs. His son was standing in the doorway when the gale struck him, and hurled him across

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The whole body was often similarly affected, and the individual was driven, notwithstanding all his efforts to prevent it, in the church over pews and benches, and in the open air over stones and the trunks of fallen trees, sometimes escape from twisted and mingled limbs seemed almost miraculous. Attempts were made to attempt to hold or restrain one thus affected. The endeavor was time consuming and finally exhausted itself. Moreover, all were agreed with the opinion that there was something supernatural in these cases, and that it was opposing the spirit of God to attempt, by violence to resist them.

The convulsions commenced with a simple jerking of the fore arm, from the elbow to the hand, violent, and as ungoverned by the will as what is called the shaking palsy would be. The jerks were very sudden, following each other at short intervals. Gradually and resistlessly they extended through the arms to the muscles of the neck, the legs and all other parts of the body. The convulsions of the neck were the more frightful to behold. The bosom heaved, the features were greatly distorted and so violent were the spasms that it seemed impossible but that the neck must be broken. When the hair was long, as was frequently the case with these individuals, it was often thrown backward and forward with such velocity that it was a truly snap like a whip-lash. We are not informed whether the victim suffered pain under these circumstances or not.

All witnesses give the following graphic description of the inexplicable phenomenon. "Nothing in nature could better represent this strange and unaccountable operation than for me to goad another alternately on one side with a piece of red-hot iron. The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backward and forward and from side to side with a quick jolt, which the person would naturally labor to suppress, but in vain; and the more any one labored to stay himself and be sober, the more he staggered and the more his twitches increased. He must necessarily go as he was inclined, whether with a violent dash on the ground and bounce from place to place like a foot-ball, or hop around with head, limbs and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction, as if they must inevitably fly asunder. And how such could escape without injury, was no small wonder amongst spectators.

"By these strange operations the human frame was commonly so transformed and disfigured as to lose every trace of its natural appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched right and left to a half round, with such velocity that no feature could be discovered, but the face appeared as much behind as before; and in the quick, progressive jerk, it would seem as if the creature was transformed into some other species of creature.

"The most common of the accidents among the female jerkers. Even when the head was jerked so violently that it would be parted from almost with the neck, the body would appear to be thrown into convulsion. This was a common occurrence, and was generally followed by a severe hemorrhage from the nose, and sometimes from the mouth. Some were described with the head thrown back so far that the face was completely out of sight, and the body was thrown into such a violent convulsion, that they could not be held in any position, and they would fall on their backs, and remain there for some time. Yet they would not be conscious of the operation, though

without and deliberate enmity, and refused to comply with the injunctions which it came to enforce.

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colony. Their arts, sciences and civilization were brought into view, in order to account for all the curious antiquities found in various parts of North and South America."

Mr. John Spaulding testifies that the Mormon Bible, so called, is essentially *this* book. Mr. Henry Lake, of Conneaut, also corroborates this testimony, using the following emphatic words:

"I left the state of New York late in the year 1810, and arrived at Conneaut the 1st of January following. Soon after my arrival, I formed a co-partnership with Solomon Spaulding for the purpose of rebuilding a forge, which he had commenced a year or two before. He very frequently read to me a manuscript which he was writing, which he entitled the "*Manuscript Found*," and which he represented as being found in this town. I spent many hours in hearing him read said writings, and became well acquainted with their contents. He wished me to assist him in getting his productions printed, alleging that a book of that kind would meet with a rapid sale. I designed doing so, but the forge not meeting our anticipations, we failed in business, when I declined having anything to do with the publication of the book.

"This book represented the American Indians as the descendants of the lost tribes; gave an account of their leaving Jerusalem, their contentions and wars, which were many and great. One time when he was reading to me the tragic account of Laban, I pointed out to him what I considered an inconsistency, which he promised to correct. But by referring to the Book of Mormon, I find to my surprise, that it stands there just as he read it to me then. Some months ago I borrowed the Mormon Bible, put it into my pocket, carried it home and thought no more about it.

"About a week after, my wife found the book in my coat pocket as I hung up, and commenced reading it aloud, as I lay upon the bed. She had read but a few minutes till I was astonished to find the same passages in it that Spaulding had read to me more than twenty years before from the "*Manuscript Found*." Since then I have more fully examined the Mormon Bible, and have no hesitancy in saying that the historical part of it is principally, if not wholly, taken from the "*Manuscript Found*." I well recollect telling Mr. Spaulding that the so frequent use of the words: "*And it came to pass*," rendered it ridiculous. Spaulding left here in 1812, and I furnished him *four* dollars to carry him to Pittsburgh, where he said he would get the book printed and pay me. I heard nothing more from him."

The testimony of six other witnesses is equally clear on this point. Spaulding was fond of his writings and was continually reading them to his neighbors. It is much easier to write such a book than to get any one to believe it. He not only made use of the manuscript, but he made it. He remained at Pittsburgh for over three years and died in Amity in 1816.

Some time after he came from this manuscript, with sundry additions and alterations, appeared as the Mormon Bible. Spaulding's widow testified that she saw the "*Manuscript Found*," and handed over the manuscript to the printer, Messrs. Patterson & Lambdin, but that she did not know that it was ever returned. Lambdin died. The establishment was broken up. Patterson had no recollection of the manuscript.

About the year 1823, a man by the name of Sidney Rigdon came to Pitts-

the plates into his hands. At length the angel told him where they were to be found. About four miles from Palmyra, New York, there was a small hill or mound. Smith dug down on the left side of the mound and found a large stone box, so carefully sealed that no moisture could enter it. Here the plates were found. Orson Pratt, one of the first converts to Mormonism and one of its most distinguished advocates, gives the following account of the plates as first found:

"These records were engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold. Each plate was not far from seven by eight inches in width and length, being not quite so thick as common tin. They were filled on both sides with engravings, in Egyptian characters, and were bound together in a volume, as the leaves of a book, and fastened at one edge with three rings running through the whole. This volume was something like six inches in thickness, a part of which was sealed.

"The characters or letters upon the unsealed part were small and beautiful, engraved. The whole book exhibited many marks of antiquity in its construction, as well as much skill in the art of engraving. With the record was found a curious instrument, called by the ancients the Urim and Thummim, which consisted of two transparent stones, clear as crystal, set in the two ends of a bow. This was in use in ancient times by persons called seers.

"It was an instrument, by the use of which, they received revelations of things distant or of things past or future."

Is it not provoking that a boy who had ever attended a school in Tiffin should embrace such a flimsy as religion?

Joe Smith boldly exhibited these apparently golden plates, but no unsanctified hands were permitted to touch them. He also showed a very highly polished marble box, which he said had contained the plates, and which, in that case, must have miraculously retained its lustre for countless centuries. But it had been observed some time before that Joe Smith, his brother, Hiram and another man by the name of McKnight were very busily employed in some secret work, which particularly engrossed their time in the hours of darkness. It was suspected that they were engaged in some counterfeiting operations. According to Joe Smith's account, they were engaged in some vigils and in prayer.

It was emphatically true of the new prophet that he had but very little honor in his own country. His peculiar claims excited ridicule and contempt. Mobs beset his house, demanding a sight of the most famous plates. At length the annoyance became so great that he fled from Palmyra and took refuge in the northern part of Pennsylvania, where his father-in-law resided. He secreted his plates for the journey in a barrel of beans. Being quietly housed in his retreat, he commenced, by divine inspiration, translating the plates into English. As he scarcely knew how to write himself, he dictated to Oliver Cowdery. Stationed behind a screen, the latter copied what he looked through the Urim and Thummim. The plates were covered with engravings, and the words were written in a peculiar character, which was interpreted by Smith.

On the 22d of June, 1827, the prophet's mortal part passed away. On the 24th of June, 1827, the Baptist appeared to Joseph Smith, and on the 25th of June, 1827, Peter, James and John, and on

the 'gold book' in print, and offered it to me for sale. I declined purchasing. I adverted once more to the roguery which, in my opinion, had been practiced upon him and asked him what had become of the gold plates. He informed me that they were in the trunk with the spectacles. I advised him to go to a magistrate and have the trunk examined. He said the curse of God would come on him if he did. On my pressing him, however, to go to a magistrate, he told me he would open the trunk if I would take the curse of God upon myself. I replied that I would do so with the greatest willingness and would incur every risk of that nature, provided I could only extricate him from the grasp of a rogue. He then left me, etc.

"Yours respectfully, CHARLES ANTHON."

Again the community became clamorous to see the plates, and it was revealed to Joe, to show them to three witnesses chosen by the Lord. These were Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and David Whitmer, a new convert, who subsequently getting into a quarrel with some of the Mormons, was accused, together with Cowdery, of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters, thieves, liars and blacklegs of the deepest dye, to deceive, cheat and defraud the saints. This tirade of abuse was set on foot, however, only after the Mormons had finished their temple at Nauvoo, and Joe Smith found Cowdery to be very much in his way for the leadership, when he resorted to all manner of violence to drive Cowdery out of his way.

The *Elders' Journal* also spoke of Martin Harris in the following disrespectful terms:

"Martin Harris is so far beneath contempt, that a notice of him would be too great a sacrifice for a gentleman to make."

These were the apostles to testify to the golden plates. Their meagre testimony was as follows:

"An angel of God came down from heaven and brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw, the plates and the engraving thereon."

No one doubted that Joe had prepared these things; yet he was accepted as a divinely appointed prophet. On the 1st of June, 1830, he organized a band of thirty followers at Fayette, Ontario county, Pennsylvania, but these saints were held in such slight repute where they were known, that their leader concluded to remove them to Kirtland, Ohio. Here they assumed the name of the Latter Day Saints. Three thousand persons gave in their adhesion to Joe Smith. Some of these had wealth. Now it was revealed to Joe that they should build for him a house and give him food and raiment and all he needed, which was done. Joe became rich and established a bank which, he said, could never fail, as it was instituted "by the will of God." But it did fail—and badly.

The losers by the failure of the bank procured process for Joe and Rigdon, who both ran away. For this runaway Joe excused himself afterwards upon Bible grounds: And as Jesus said, when they persecute you in one city, flee to another. Joe said, "these persecutors followed them more than two hundred miles, armed with swords and pistols, seeking their lives."

Thereupon the Mormons moved to Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, where they bought a large tract of land. Converts were multiplied, a newspaper established and a town sprang up as by magic. Soon they numbered twelve hundred.

well armed and disciplined. Joe had another new revelation, not only authorizing the saints to take more than one wife, but enjoining it upon them as a duty to take several maidens to wife, and thus lead them to heaven.

This step shocked quite a number of the simple-minded victims and led them to withdraw, but more were lured to join them by the license, and converts were multiplied faster than ever. Joe was accused of seducing the wife of J. D. Foster. The injured husband published affidavits, clearly proving the charge. A warrant from a neighboring magistrate was secured for the arrest of the culprit. Joe called out his armed men and drove the sheriff from the city. This caused great excitement and the state militia was called out to enforce the laws. There was every prospect for civil war. The governor came to Nauvoo. Joe knew what was coming, and he and his brother, Hiram, surrendered to the warrant under a pledge of personal safety. They were both taken to the jail at Carthage, where they were held under the charge of treason. Popular excitement and indignation were intense. A guard was placed around the jail to protect the prisoners from an exasperated community. The cry was loud for the destruction of Nauvoo, and the expulsion of all the inhabitants.

At six o'clock on the evening of the 27th of November, 1844, two hundred men in disguise approached the jail, thrust the guard aside, broke open the doors, and shot the two Smiths. Joe's last words were, as the balls pierced his body, "O, Lord, my God."

The governor was deeply aggrieved by this violation of the public faith. He issued a manifesto, in which he said :

"I desire to make a brief statement of the affairs at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths. They have been assassinated in jail; by whom, it is not known, but it will be ascertained. I pledged myself to their safety. Upon this assurance they surrendered themselves as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms and submitted to the command of Captain Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me. I had secured a pledge of safety for the Smiths, by the unanimous vote of all the officers and men under their command.* * * * * When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrence at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered."

The news of the death of the prophet created the wildest excitement at Nauvoo. In their organization a man by the name of Brigham Young was president of a band called "the Twelve Apostles." These chose Young as the successor of Joe Smith, and to be the head of the church. Sidney Rigdon rebelled, demanding the position for himself. Brigham arrested him; declared him to be an emissary of the devil, excommunicated him, and "delivered him over to the buffetings of the devil in the name of the Lord."

A new plan for a city, and the Mormons built a temple one hundred and twenty-eight feet long by eighty-eight feet wide. The *Mormon Times* said : "The temple, when finished, will show more wealth, more art, more science, more revelation, more splendor and more God than any other temple on earth."

During the winter of 1844-5 Nauvoo and south of Nauvoo were in circulation some 50,000 copies of the *Times*, so simply committed within the city.

existence, were upon the bright summit of glory, and have lived till this late day, are willing to declare that our *system* of government has eminently exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who achieved the glorious victory upon which it was established, and became an object, not only of admiration, but of emulation by all the world.

The *efficiency* of our ability, rendered imperious by the position we occupy as a nation, to preserve for its character as pure and untarnished as the original and glorious spirit of liberty, which dictated its existence among its framers, and still serves as a beacon light to the benighted, and a home for the oppressed of mankind, the object for which the blood of our forefathers and heroes—and labor of our ages have been bestowed to obtain.

"In regard to the present federal administration, we unhesitatingly declare that we will wage against it and its measures an unyielding opposition. We would banish from us all prejudice—cast off all party predilection, and admonish the American people to view the awful and deplorable condition of our country, brought about by the short federal predomination of one year, and ask themselves if this is the 'change' to which they were invited.

"The Democracy, who, in trying times, have been entreated to rally and rescue our government, must appreciate the present as a crisis equally important, and prepare to restore her from the dominion of an unprincipled and reckless political party, who are now plunging her into debt, disgrace and dishonor, regardless of consequences. We shall endeavor to maintain a courteous but decided position in regard to the principles we intend promulgating, and in discussion have a strict observance for the truth of what shall appear in our paper.

"With these remarks we throw ourselves upon the support of our friends in the cause of Democracy, and by an honest, fearless and independent course, we hope to merit the support which they shall be pleased to bestow upon us."

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

The reader will find no fault with the writer for preserving for him a short history of the old State House, and I am sure he will value the "Dirge on the State House Bell." Governor Chase's speech must not be lost.

Columbus took great pride in this occasion of welcome, and the historic data referred to by Governor Chase are so important, and the "Dirge" so beautiful, that they are attached without further comment:

On the evening of the 6th of January, 1867, there was a superb banquet given at the Capital by the citizens of Columbus to the members of the legislature, heads of departments, judiciary, citizens and strangers—a mighty throng. Visitors were seen from all parts of the state, male and female, and some resided in a prodigious crowd. In fact almost everybody seemed to be there, and they were welcome.

The "Cleveland Grays," a fine looking company, arrived at one o'clock, and were received by the "State Gentlemen," of Columbus, whose guests they were. The two companies, when marching, made a splendid appearance.

The interior of the State House was duly prepared for the great convocation. All the seats and furniture were removed from the halls. The rotunda was draped in a new way, lavishly decorated with tri-colored muslin,

Exhibit 10-1: The tables for Distribution Learning Model are derived from our normal response:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the second trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fourth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the tenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eleventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twelfth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the thirteenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fourteenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifteenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixteenth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the seventeenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighteenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the nineteenth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twentieth trial | 0.00 |

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|--|------|
| At the time of the twenty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-second trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-fourth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the twenty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-sixth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the twenty-eighth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the twenty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirtieth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-second trial | 0.00 |

| | |
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| At the time of the thirty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-fourth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-sixth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the thirty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-eighth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the thirty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fortieth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the forty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-second trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-fourth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the forty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-sixth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the forty-eighth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the forty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fiftieth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-second trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the fifty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-fourth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-sixth trial | 0.00 |

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|--|------|
| At the time of the fifty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-eighth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the fifty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixtieth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| At the time of the sixty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-second trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-fourth trial | 0.00 |

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| At the time of the sixty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-sixth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the sixty-eighth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the sixty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventieth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-second trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the seventy-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-fourth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-sixth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the seventy-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-eighth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the seventy-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eightieth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the eighty-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-second trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-fourth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the eighty-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-sixth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the eighty-eighth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the eighty-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninetieth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-first trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-second trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| At the time of the ninety-third trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-fourth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-fifth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-sixth trial | 0.00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| At the time of the ninety-seventh trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-eighth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the ninety-ninth trial | 0.00 |
| At the time of the hundredth trial | 0.00 |

hela; the latter, indefatigable in his endeavors to rouse attention to the importance of extending English colonization beyond the Alleghanies, confidently predicted that the country between the Lakes and the Ohio would "become, perhaps, in less than another century, a populous and powerful dominion."

"The efforts of Franklin were partially successful. Nine years later the French dominion had passed away forever. By the treaty of Paris, of 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all her North American possessions east of the Mississippi.

"But the substitute for French civilization proposed by Great Britain was barbarism. Already jealous of the increasing strength of her American colonies, or believing that they would be, commercially, more profitable if confined to the Atlantic slope, she attempted to restrict their westward extension by a Royal Proclamation prohibiting settlements west of the Alleghanies.

"Under the effect of this proclamation Ohio remained a wilderness for twenty years, until, in 1783, another treaty of Paris annihilated British dominion within its limits, and transferred its possession to the American Republic, then first acknowledged as an Independent member of the Community of Nations.

"A new era was now to begin its course. Anglo-Saxon civilization and Republican institutions were now to take the place of savage barbarism. Plans of emigration and settlement were promptly devised and adopted. At the mouth of the Muskingum, between the Miamis, and on the borders of Erie, the noble old pioneers of the west, many of them distinguished officers and soldiers of the revolution, commenced the work of subduing the wilderness. Regular institutions of government were organized under the ordinance of 1787, and that grand career of development and progress, which has so far outstripped anticipation, was fully inaugurated.

"Another twenty years passed away, and Ohio was a state of the American Union. Her first public act recognized the inviolability of personal rights; the sacredness of private obligations; the absolute freedom of conscience, and the indispensable necessity to good government, of religion, morality and knowledge. Upon these stable foundations she has built wisely and prosperously. I need not recite her recent history; you know it well. Nor need I remind you of her great works of improvement, of her liberal provision and organization of education, or of her noble charities. It is sufficient to say that "progress" has passed and the prophetic anticipation of Franklin is more than fulfilled.

"Permit me now to turn from this brief retrospect of our general history to that which forms the special interest of this occasion.

"The first building of the school on which we now stand was covered by the general assembly of the general assembly in 1811-12, ordained the establishment of an office of the school government for the state.

The foundations of the old State House were laid the next year. Three years later it was ready for occupancy, and was actually occupied by the general assembly in December, 1816.

"In that edifice for thirty-five years, the general assembly, invested not only with the power of legislation but with the whole power of appoint-

ment also directed the government of the state. The new constitution was adopted in the fall of 1847, and a few months later the old State House, now unwilling to survive the old constitution, resisted the ap-

Of the stone tablets which were placed in the wall of the entrance at entrance two have been preserved. The inscriptions upon them amply illustrate the honest manliness and straightforward principles of the donors.

The Aristophanes-*Yes, He!* is a delightful surprise, as is this

represented by a k -wise function \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{N} is a k -wise function \mathbf{g} applied to each of the k inputs x_1, \dots, x_k of \mathbf{f} . Let \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} be

* Over the centuries and poem upon a theme, we have come to these poems, lines by the poet of the Columbian, perhaps, 150 years from that of a passionate and most unphilosophical poet, the sentiments of which will be admitted to be excellent, whatever may be said of the poetry.

Equality of Right is Nature's plan
And following Nature is the march of man.
Based on his rock-solid right your empire lies—
On walls of wisdom let the fabric rise.
Preserve your principles, their tenor unfold;
Let nations prove them, and let kings behold.
Right, every, your first firm ground and limit,
Then Fair, Kind, Peace, Unity on Firm, all BAND.
This holy bond should forever stay
The great cementation of all Right, Deity.
Great moral schools, whence virtue flows by millions, from
The throne of Right, their shining crown.
Honors and wonder, justice, order, calm,
How can we cure, how can we cure, how can we cure
BAND

ermine for the shroud; there Hitchcock, clear in judgment and inflexible in integrity; and there—but I must break off the enumeration. Time would fail me were I to attempt to name even half of those whose elevation of character, purity of purpose, sagacity in council and vigor in action distinguished themselves. Happy shall we be if we prove ourselves worthy successors to such worth.

Those who remember the clear and cheerful tones of the old capitol tower, will appreciate the insertion of the following appropriate dirge, taken from one of the Senator's papers, as an appendix to this book:

By the Editor.

DIRGE OF THE STATE HOUSE BELL.

BY J. M. D.

Columbus, farewell! no more shall you hear,
My voice so familiar for many a year
Those musical sounds which you recognized well,
As the clear-sounding tones of your State House Bell.

Ere the red man had gone, I was mounted on high,
When the wide-spreading forest which greeted mine eye,
Gave forth from its thickets the panther's wild yell,
As he heard the strange sounds of your State House Bell.

Unaccompanied, unanswered, I sounded alone,
And mingled my chime with its echo's deep tone;
Till spire after spire, rising round me, did swell
Their response, to the sound of your State House Bell.

I called you together to make yourselves laws,
And daily my voice was for every good cause;
When aught of importance or strange was to tell,
You were summoned full soon by your State House Bell.

As a sentinel, placed on the watch-tower's height,
Colored, I've watched thee by day and by night
Through sun and moon and mists, when danger befell,
You were warned by the clang of your State House Bell.

But still, I've feared of you, for the King came,
A tyrant, who pressed his tower with his mantle of flame;
Yet still, I've rung, and I've rung, till my tongue
Was hoarse, to warn you of the State House Bell.

And now, the Empire of Freedom is free,
And the tyrant is gone, and his mantle of flame,
But still, I've rung, and I've rung, till my tongue
Was hoarse, to warn you of the State House Bell.

When my capsule travels I take a little round
 Organ for a good little organophosphorus
 But when it is not in use it is not in use
 The great smooth is prepared in a smooth

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APPENDIX.

NO. 2.

THE TIFFIN PAPERS. JOURNAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—FIRST MESSAGE OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR TO THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO. MESSAGE OF 1803.—MESSAGE CONCERNING THE ARREST OF THE BURR-BLANNERHASSET EXPEDITION. TIFFIN IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. ELECTION OF SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO.

THE TIFFIN PAPERS.

THE following records, papers and documents pertaining to the life and public services of Governor Tiffin, were collected with great care. They are so full of historic data and record so many interesting events, that, while the careless reader may treat them lightly, the author feels sure that the thinker and lover of history will value them highly, and for his especial benefit has called them the "Tiffin Papers."

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

In July, 1787, the congress of the United States, acting under the provisions of the "Articles of Confederation," enacted the widely known "Ordinance of 1787," for the government of the territory of the United States lying to the northwest of the Ohio; and this may be said to have been the first movement towards the establishment of civil government within that vast region.

For the purpose of carrying that ordinance into effect and of organizing a territorial government, on the 5th of October, 1787, congress appointed General Arthur St. Clair governor and Winthrop Sargent secretary of the territory; and a few days thereafter, Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Vanmum were appointed its judges.

During the summer of 1788, without respecting the opinions prevailing at that time, when the states, as such, were supposed to possess more dignity and more political rights than belonged or could possibly belong to an unorganized community, even when acting under supposed Federal authority, the governor and one of the judges of the territory assembled at Marietta, and commenced what they conceived to be their duty of legislating for the residents of the territory, but their enactments were disallowed by congress, because they had been framed without warrant in law by those who possessed no power to enact a law.

The organization of a new administration under President Washington was followed soon after by a third organization of the Government in the western territory. General St. Clair and Messrs. Sargent and Parsons having been reappointed and Messrs. Symmes and Turner added to the bench as judges.

In 1805, 1780, the secretary, the new 1802 as Governor, and the Judges Symmes and Turner met at Vincennes and together with the Governor and the secretary, and the other two territorial judges, and the inhabitants of the territory, and in which, however, no one appeared to be in the presence of those that had been selected as judges and had not been admitted from 1805 yesterday, but in the case of the judges, and the Governor of 1787, without a further notice of their return.

In the summer of 1788, 1805, the Governor, the judges, and the secretary, and the other two territorial judges, and the inhabitants of the territory, and in which, however, no one appeared to be in the presence of those that had been selected as judges and had not been admitted from 1805 yesterday, but in the case of the judges, and the Governor of 1787, without a further notice of their return.

In 1801 the territory was divided into two parts, the western and the eastern, and the Governor, the judges, and the secretary, and the other two territorial judges, and the inhabitants of the territory, and in which, however, no one appeared to be in the presence of those that had been selected as judges and had not been admitted from 1805 yesterday, but in the case of the judges, and the Governor of 1787, without a further notice of their return.

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produce this very important western document, complete, and we assure ourselves that our readers will be glad to see it." (Editor Historical Magazine.)

JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION.

Began and held at the town of Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and territory aforesaid, on the first Monday in November being the first day thereof in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-seventh.

On which day, being the time and place appointed for the meeting of the convention for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government, by the act of congress entitled: "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory, northwest of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," the following members appeared, who produced certificates of their having been duly chosen to serve in the convention, and having severally taken the oath of fidelity to the United States and also an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, took their seats, to wit: See the names of the members as signed to the constitution.

On motion, the convention proceeded to the choice of a president *pro tem*, who, William C. Gerth, Esq., was chosen and took the chair.

On motion, the convention proceeded to the choice of a secretary *pro tem*, whereupon Mr. William McFarland was chosen and proceeded to the duties of his office.

On motion,

Resolved, That a standing committee of privileges and elections, to consist of five members, be chosen by ballot, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the credentials of the members returned to serve in the convention, and to take into consideration all such matters as shall or may be referred to them, touching returns and elections, and to report their proceedings, with their opinions thereon, to the convention.

And a committee was appointed of Messrs. Worthington, Darlington, Smith, Morgan and Huntington.

On motion, the convention proceeded by ballot to the choice of a door-keeper, to serve during the pleasure of the convention, and upon examining the ballots a majority of the votes was found in favor of Adam Betz.

On motion, ordered that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report rules for the regulation and government of the convention, and that Messrs. R. W. McFarland, W. Worthington and J. Smith be the committee.

And the convention adjourned to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Transacted, November 2d, 1802.

Second day of the meeting, appointed, when several produced certificates of their having been duly chosen to serve in the convention, and having taken the oath of fidelity to the United States and also an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, took their seats.

Mr. W. Worthington, from the committee appointed for privileges and elections, to whom a resolution was referred, reported the names of members to serve in the convention, and the names of the clerks and of the secretary's table, where the same were read and adopted following to wit:

On motion, leave was given to lay before the convention a resolution on the subject of forming a constitution and state government, which resolution was read the first time.

On motion, the said resolution was read the second time, whereupon,

Resolved, That the convention do immediately resolve itself into a committee on the subject of said resolution.

The convention accordingly resolved itself into the said committee, Mr. Goforth, in the chair, and after some time spent therein, Mr. President resumed the chair, and Mr. Goforth reported that the committee had, according to said resolution, said resolution under consideration, and made no amendments thereto.

The said resolution was then amended at the secretary's table, and read the second time, and on motion, that the convention do agree to the same, it was so ordered.

Whereas, the people of the above entitled tract act to enable the people thereof to form a constitution and state government, to wit: at the river Ohio, to form a new state, to be known as the State of West Virginia, and for the admission of said state into the Union, and to be known as one of the original states, and for other purposes, and to that end have elected a convention, to wit: the convention, thus duly elected, to be known as the Convention of the People of the State of West Virginia, shall first determine by a majority vote whether or not it shall be expedient at this time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, to wit: the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that it is expedient at this time to form a constitution and state government.

Resolved, That the said constitution be in force for three years.

The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote in the negative was Mr. Cutter.

Sec. 7. No negro or mulatto shall ever be eligible to any office, civil or military, or give their oath in any court of justice against a white person, be sworn to, or be admitted to any public office, or to this state; provided always, that no person shall be eligible to any office, or to this state, who is a negro or mulatto now residing in this state, or who has been so, or who shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of this state by the constitution."

A yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay.

A yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay.

A yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay.

A yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay.

A yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was resolved in the affirmative yeas, 10 yeas, 1 nay.

From Clermont county Philip Gatch, James Sargent.

From Fairport county Henry Abrams, Emmanuel Carpenter.

From Hamilton county John W. Browne, Charles William Byrd, Francis Danahoy, William Gosholt, John Kitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Reiley, John Smith, John Wilson.

From Jefferson county Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraph, Bazabel Wills.

From Ross county Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington.

From Trumbull county David Abbot, Samuel Huntington.

From Washington county Ephraim Cutter, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McEntire, Rufus Putnam.

William Creighton, Jr., secretary of state: salary, \$500.

THE FIRST MESSAGE OF THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF OHIO TO THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We now exhibit another sovereign, free and independent state, organized northwest of the Ohio, which is about to be added to the confederate government, emphatically styled "the world's best hope;" many of our citizens have looked forward to that period, and not without reason, when they should become a free people, and I sincerely congratulate you and them, that they have now an entire legislature of their own choice, assembled under a constitution sacred to liberty: a constitution which rests upon equal rights and displays a pure representative system, a constitution whereby the rulers are derivable from, and amenable to the people: a constitution calculated to excite in all our citizens a patriotic zeal, by giving each individual an opportunity, by merit, of being called upon to participate in the government, that all may strive habitually to feel and distinctly understand its first principles.

The period wherein we commence our national existence is peculiarly auspicious: the government of the United States respected abroad, strong in the confidence of its citizens at home, and by a wise and prudent policy in expiation of enormous exactions from the body politic, requires less fiscal exactions to preserve it in its pristine health and constitutional vigor: the good effects resulting from union to us, in our first essay towards self-government are evident; and it is a pleasing reflection that the sons of Ohio, thus united, feel a more solicitous and lively interest manifested for the happiness and welfare of every portion of the American people, as well, are fast proving to be well disposed to co-operate in the other states towards a union of sentiment and action.

DEMAND FOR A FREE PASSAGE TO THE SEA.

The recent embarrassments to our infant commerce, occasioned by the irregularity of New Orleans, and the consequent relief, will soon be removed by the prompt and efficacious measures taken by the president of the United States, and which has been aided by the minister of his Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan Rodriguez. What has been wisely adopted, we may further hope

with certain propositions, is daily expected, and which, if acceded to by them, will affect this subject. As soon as official information is received it shall be immediately communicated.

The constitution having made an entire change in the judiciary system necessary, it will be proper to direct your particular attention to the third article of that instrument upon this subject. To erect and establish courts with common law and chancery powers, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, at whose bar, life, reputation, property and everything dear to freemen may be at stake, as well as to fill the benches with proper characters to pronounce the law, and to provide for an impartial selection of juries, are of such vast importance in every well regulated government as to require the utmost deliberation and caution. Under the same article it will be necessary to provide by law for the election of a competent number of justices of the peace in each township, in the several counties; and it may be an object worthy your enquiry, whether it would not be economical and judicious to establish each county into a court to manage its internal concerns and regulate its general police.

Within one year after the meeting of the first legislature it is required that an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be made: it will therefore be necessary to provide by law for the accomplishment of that object, in order that a due apportionment of senators and representatives may be assigned to each county or district.

A well regulated and disciplined militia, being justly considered in every republic as its safeguard for protection and defense, I cannot but recommend to your consideration a review of the existing laws relative thereto. The first, passed in the year 1799, is a good system, but as it was adapted to the state of the district, when the Indiana and northwestern territory was one, and much injured by a subsequent act, passed in the year 1801, which repealed that part relative to the appointment of general officers, and which the constitution now recognizes, it is suggestive whether it would not be best to revive the former law, with such alterations as will make it applicable to our present situation, aided with such other improvements as you may find it susceptible of, as well as to provide for the election of its officers.

The season of the year in which you were necessarily convened to carry the government into operation, being inconvenient to many of you, will doubtless excite a wish to entail the present session, and devote your immediate attention to such objects as are most pressing, and more especially as there is reason to believe you will be much importuned with business of a local nature from different parts of the state; otherwise it would have been advisable to have taken a review of all the present existing laws, many of which were adopted in the first and enacted under the second grade of the territorial governments, requires much revision; one, however, adopted at an early period, "regulating marriages," whereby the governor is exclusively authorized to grant marriage licenses, and which has been justly complained of, I hope, now be expunged from our code, and one better adapted to the character of its jurisdiction, and more congenial to the spirit of the government, supplied in its stead.

When we consider the present prosperous situation of the United States, and contemplate our own present and future prospects, situate as we are, in

a country where nature has been lavished with favours to the point where our soil, climate, and navigable waters present to the mind of observation and contemplation the most glorious and varied spectacle. The fruits, diseases, and superstitions of this part of the American empire, we will mention incidentally while the subject demands it, so that it may be seen that this so highly favoured land, and so independent of the ocean, is not enjoying these natural advantages, and is not really advanced in the progress of civilization.

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$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T, \quad (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}, \quad (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}^T, \quad (\mathbf{A}^T)^T = \mathbf{A}^T$$

a time, not to suffer a single boat to pass without an arrest and examination. The execution of these operations was entrusted to Generals Gano and Phelps, and Judge Nims. I have also given authority to Jacob Wilson, Esq., of Steubenville, to act, if occasion offers, for his interposition, in that quarter, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that I last night received a communication from Judge Meigs, of Marietta, announcing the complete success of the operations intrusted to him and General Buell, and whose patriotic efforts entitle them both to my warmest thanks.

It is suspected notice was conveyed to Blennerhasset's island of the passage of the law, and the preparations making here to carry it into immediate effect; for it appears that on the night of the 9th instant, Comfort Tyler passed Marietta with a number not yet ascertained of fast rowing boats, with men armed indiscriminately with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, and anchored at the island, and immediately sent an express after Blennerhasset, who was hurrying on his flotilla: that upon discovering the movements of our militia, they fled full speed to the island, which was guarded at night by sentinels and lighted lanterns at proper distances, and none suffered to pass except by countersign or watch-word. Spies were also placed at Marietta to give notice of the movements there. In the meantime, General Buell, by direction of Judge Meigs, with a detachment of militia, proceeded up the Muskingum river in the night, and arrested ten of the batteaux as they were descending the river to join Tyler's forces: they were so hurried that four more of the batteaux were not got ready to embark and would also be seized, which is, I believe, the whole of the Muskingum flotilla. There were near 100 barrels of provisions seized on board, and which, I expect, he also seized with the same remaining batteaux: these batteaux are each forty feet long; wide and covered and calculated to carry one company of men. It is believed notice was immediately given to the island of this seizure, for in about three hours afterwards, on the same night, Blennerhasset and Tyler made their escape from the island, and have pushed, it is said, through Kentucky. Colonel Phelps, of Virginia, with a few mounted men, is in pursuit of them.

I expect Tyler's boats will descend the Ohio, to meet him and Blennerhasset at some point low down on that river, and I have no doubt but that General Gano will render a good account of them as they attempt to pass Cincinnati.

I also received last night a communication from the secretary of war of the United States, directing me, on the part of the government, requiring me, without delay, to raise, on the 20th of the month, 1000 men, to be formed in companies with me, 2000, 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 70 men, commissioned officers, privates and musicians, to each company, in the pay of the United States, and to be sent on the 10th of May next, with arms, accoutrements, and provisions, to the place of rendezvous, to be named by the War Department, and to be sent on the 10th of May next, with arms, accoutrements, and provisions, to the place of rendezvous, to be named by the War Department, and to be sent on the 10th of May next, with arms, accoutrements, and provisions, to the place of rendezvous, to be named by the War Department.

I have also received a communication from the War Department, directing me to raise one company of volunteers, to be composed of one major, one captain, two lieutenants, and 100 privates and musicians, to be sent on the 10th of May next, with arms, accoutrements, and provisions, to the place of rendezvous, to be named by the War Department.

future, on the expediency of suspending the sixth article of the compact contained in the ordinance passed July 13, 1787, concerning the admission of slaves; also a remonstrance against the same from citizens of Clark county, which was read and ordered to be referred to Messrs. Franklin, Kitchill and Tiffin to consider and report thereon. Upon the report of the committee, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That it is not expedient to so suspend."

On the 10th of November, 1807, the following resolution was passed in the senate:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether it be competent to withdraw the honours and privileges of the house that John Smith, a senator from Ohio, who had been guilty of an indictment were found in the circuit court at Cincinnati, on the 12th of August last, for treason and misdemeanor, should be permitted any longer to have a seat therein; and that the committee do so report hereafter the facts regarding the conduct of Mr. Smith as an alleged associate of Aaron Burr, and report the same to the senate.

During the discussion, Mr. Tiffin, by permission, read in his place a letter from Mr. Smith, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, November 27, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—I have heard that a motion is pending in the senate to adjourn until after the inquiry into certain charges exhibited against me at Richmond, Pennsylvania. I beg you, sir, to assure the senate in my name, that nothing will afford me more pleasure than to have a public investigation, and I beg you to seize this opportunity to vindicate my innocence, and I beg you from your seat to make this statement.

"I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, etc.,

"JOHN SMITH.

"Hon. Mr. Tiffin."

Smith was not expelled, however.

In a letter to the author on this subject somebody remarked: "In the case of John Smith, I think there were not quite enough votes to insure his expulsion. I think it is correct, gentlemen." D. M. T.

According to the same source, Mr. Tiffin supported with his influence the motion to suspend him.

At the same time, however, and in furtherance of the authority of the United States government, the following was issued under their jurisdiction.

"Whereas, the laws of the United States extend to this territory,

"And whereas, the laws of the United States require certain compliance to be made by the citizens of this territory in relation to all ships and vessels of the United States,

"That the laws of the United States require the whole body of the citizens of this territory to be sworn to the laws of the United States,

"That the laws of the United States require the citizens of this territory to be sworn to the laws of the United States,

January 10, 1801.

Mr. Tiffin was not a member of our house of public lands in 1801, and it is probable that he was the cautious incidents to which new settlers were exposed, and more especially from the great uncertainty of com-

Mr. Tiffin having received a majority of all the votes of the members present, was declared by the clerk to be duly elected speaker.

The general assembly began and held at the town of Zanesville, on Monday the 3d day of December, 1840, being the first session of the ninth general assembly of Ohio.

Members from Ross—Edward Tiffin, Abraham Claypool, James Manary, Henry Berstrom and William Greighson, Jr.

Mr. Tiffin was again elected speaker.

FIRST DIVISION, CAPTAIN L. K. SHAWHAN, COMMANDING.

Musical, C. M. Johnson, and Tiffin Police.

Tiffin Band Concerts.

Tiffin Junior Band.

Seneca County Agricultural Society.

Tiffin and Otisco Junior Masons.

Rationalists Churches.

Vassar Students.

Tiffin Union Ward No.

Continental Obsequies.

SECOND DIVISION, CAPTAIN W. W. MYERS, COMMANDING.

Seneca County F. A. & B. Band and Association.

First Band Concerts.

Tiffin Police Department.

THIRD DIVISION, CAPTAIN A. M. SNYDER, COMMANDING.

Boose Band.

Independent Zouaves.

Tiffin S.

Band Concerts.

Legions of Humbolt Grays.

Knights of Pythias.

Knights of Honor.

C. Menden's Heavy Wagon.

The T. & C. Smith's Stone Quarry Wagon.

Citizens in Carriages.

The procession, continued through the most important streets, after which these platoons, at the court house, and to listen to the other exercises. Mayor Fishman introduced the president of the day, R. W. Shawhan, who made the following brief and very appropriate remarks:

THE MAYOR.—The pleasant duty now devolves upon me of calling this day a "day of rejoicing and of being so I may be permitted to state that we are here gathered to commemorate the birth of the great statesman, George Washington, and to celebrate all the traditional and historic events of the past. From the birth of the nation down to the ushering in of a new millennium, we have lived the life of a nation, twenty-six years ago.

Washington was born on the 22d of February, the birth of our nation, and we are here gathered to commemorate the birth of our nation, and to celebrate the birth of our nation, and to celebrate the birth of our nation. And now with this day of rejoicing and of being so I may be permitted to state that we are here gathered to commemorate the birth of the great statesman, George Washington, and to celebrate all the traditional and historic events of the past. From the birth of the nation down to the ushering in of a new millennium, we have lived the life of a nation, twenty-six years ago.

And now with this day of rejoicing and of being so I may be permitted to state that we are here gathered to commemorate the birth of the great statesman, George Washington, and to celebrate all the traditional and historic events of the past. From the birth of the nation down to the ushering in of a new millennium, we have lived the life of a nation, twenty-six years ago.

dom is "that form of government where man is left free to do as he pleases, except where the rights of his neighbor and public safety need restraint." Blackstone. Now if that be freedom, the form of government must be shaped to meet all its demands. Nothing but a republic with democratic institutions can secure that degree of liberty. And I desire here to be strictly understood that I shall use the words "Democracy" and "Republicanism" in no party sense, for both terms are synonymous, mean and express the same thing. "Demos" people and "Kratos" government, put together make "Democracy," which is the people's government, or a "Republic," and "Republicanism" in its best sense is nothing more than an attachment to a republican form of government. If Alexander Pope had lived in the present age and observed the spread of the principles, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, man everywhere claiming his rights, had noticed the progress of events: the demands of humanity and human rights throwing their storm-waves against thrones that are simply permitted to exist while they reel and totter before they fall—he would not now say again:

"For forms of government let fools contest,
 Whatever's best administered is best."

It is not true. A bad form of government cannot be well administered. You can enjoy no right as a free man under a despotism. Talk about free speech, free press, freedom to worship God in accordance with the dictates of your own conscience, where the crude will of a Czar is the supreme law of the land. The form of government is all-important for the preservation of human rights in their purity. What a spectacle to the patriot, the organization and form of the government of these states! Thirty-eight free and independent states, each with its own Republican form of government, making up in its municipal organization a free and independent government of its own, surrendering for unity only such of its natural rights as are absolutely indispensable for the purposes of the general government, and reserving all other rights "to the state and the people." This principle kept intact and cherished and loved as the fathers did, will forever protect and defend the constitution in its purity, make succession and centralization both alike impossibilities. Such a form of government requires for its perpetuation and perpetuity a people who are both intelligent and virtuous intelligently moral. People well educated in letters and figures, but vicious, are no more capable to preserve and maintain a Republic than a people merely moral but abjectly ignorant. Intelligence, embellished by all the virtues of religion and morality, alone qualifies man for the rich boon of freedom. And if this Republic shall ever suffer the fate of Republics that have flourished in time past and are no more, it will be because the people shall, by corruption, luxury and vice, make themselves unfit for the enjoyment of it.

As a man wears clothes that fit him, so does a nation wear just such a form of government as it is capable of maintaining. Now, if we claim to have, and to love, and to possess, of, the best form of government ever conceived by man, a government just grown out of its childhood to manhood, triumphant, preserving its integrity through a thousand trying ordeals in its history, now necessary and indispensable, that we, to preserve it, should

also be inspired with a just appreciation of the responsibility to "open up".

April 17, 1999

gress of our own immediate neighborhood, of some country, of society, her resources, and her people.

the mighty dollar. Even the tales of the trials, difficulties and hardships, the deprivations and sufferings of the early settlers, when told and repeated to the present generation, are received with doubts or indifference. Yet will I venture to call to mind the life in the cabin with some of its incidents as I saw it. The tower, chimney of my German countrymen in Seneca when, in the summer of 1791, I came to this place with my father's family. The large number by far came and located afterward, and as you pass through the county now, and observe a vast "Dutch barn," with many well cultivated fields, some containing a brick mansion with orchard, gardens, and everything denoting and speaking of the comforts of life, you ask who lives there, and how it came to be so. I tell the tale of that gray-headed venerable looking old man, "the old Dutch people," "smoking his pipe of clay," entered into the bargain with the "white man's" game from Germany, for which he paid fifty dollars, all the money he had, and perhaps a part of that was borrowed from a friend. Right back of where his brick house now is he built for himself a small cabin and made a little opening round about it for a garden, a little milk patch to raise potatoes. He was young then, and his young wife, a good looking and hard working girl, all she could, to fix up their home in the best way she could under the circumstances. Now their money was gone. Money was scarce. He got a cow, some hogs, tools, a wagon, oxen, etc., and without which no further progress upon the forest could be made. The chances to earn money in the neighborhood were very bad. He had to do something for a general thing, and the few that had could not afford to pay him. A small stipend it took a long time to buy the necessaries of life, and not die of dependency under such circumstances, and would become than we, in these degenerate days, possess. The endurance and self-denial of the men and women of those days is beyond the power of a pen to describe. Imagine, now, that cabin, miles away from any neighbor, with only a very crooked road, marked by blazed trees, leading to it; dark forests all around and a small opening made by the little clearing for the cabin site.

The place to go to look where money could be earned was the Dayton & Michigan canal, 100 miles away. Here necessity compelled him to leave his cabin, and go upon the canal all summer, returning home in the fall, and then he had to go back to his house economizing with his earnings, and then he had to go back to the canal from time to time, until the clearing had enlarged enough to produce the support of life, and perhaps some more.

The women of those days, you know, these pioneer women must have felt the same necessity to go upon the canal, 100 miles and months, all summer and fall, and then come home and have to feed and protect them? You know that the women of those days were well acquainted with the pioneers and their families, and that the women of those days lived by the sweat of their brows.

The only way that can be accounted for the success of the pioneers is that they were well acquainted with the pioneers and their families, and that the women of those days lived by the sweat of their brows. The only way that can be accounted for the success of the pioneers is that they were well acquainted with the pioneers and their families, and that the women of those days lived by the sweat of their brows. The only way that can be accounted for the success of the pioneers is that they were well acquainted with the pioneers and their families, and that the women of those days lived by the sweat of their brows.

holms, or to chop. Then all we need, young and old and the little entry of baby birds, are used to the same to capture some that will grow to with all those time improvements comes all around. No one can do it every other time, but these birds and wings will be the best of the world, for the first time, and respect of the entire one, and the old, who have been in the first year, is the first time, with good life.

can contribute to elevate our people higher and still higher in the scale of humanity, and I feel justified when I say that on the score of wealth, health, morals and intelligence, old Seneca has no superior amongst her neighbors.

Let me say a few words about Tiffin. Josiah Hedges laid out Tiffin proper in 1821. Fort Ball had already been located by Mr. Spencer. The postoffice was over there and some of the most influential of the early settlers lived in Fort Ball. The troubles between the rival proprietors of these villages were at times very severe, but ended in the purchase by Mr. Hedges of the entire plat of Fort Ball, and the location of the court house on the Tiffin side of the river. Fort Ball was named after Lieutenant-Colonel James V. Ball, the commander of a squadron of cavalry under General Harrison. Tiffin was named after Edward Tiffin, who was the first governor of Ohio after her second admission as a state, and a particular personal and political friend of Mr. Hedges. Your humble servant had the honor of being the last mayor of the old town of Tiffin and the first mayor of the city of Tiffin upon the union of the two villages. Let me remind you of the old sycamore that stood on the right bank of the river now in Mechanicsburg. The boundary of the city is there marked, run through the sycamore southwardly. Forty-three years ago a couple of exiled German boys formed a closer agreement, as a condition of procuring that tree, one that lasted for life. When the city council entrusted the description of the boundaries of the new city to me, I described that tree as a land-mark. The tree and one of those boys have long since passed away. The residence of Dr. Hovey, in the second ward, covers a part of the ground where the old fort stood.

But's into the population of the several villages in Seneca was as follows:

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Figure it up for me to give you anything like a statistical statement of the resources of the county. Allow me only to say that Seneca in the score of wealth, population, etc., is an average county amongst the eighty-eight counties of the state.

In 1874 the public debt amounted to \$10,828. In 1875 she harvested the crop of 319,000 bushels of wheat. In 1876 she pays \$244,996 taxes. Her public buildings more than on the top; her courts, her schools and other institutions of learning are not surpassed by any county around her. She is one in only eighteen counties in the state that is not in debt. Her people commit less crime compared

ERRATA.

- Page 5 7th line from top read "Captain " Bagby."
- " 141 12th line from top read " John Keller."
- " 243 10th line from bottom read " Grummel "
- " 367 10th line from foot read " Q. M. General."
- " 377 5th line from top read " tussue " for " tissue."
- " 387 3d line from top read " Winweiler."
- " 412 6th line from top read " Stalter."
- " 419 11th line from bottom read " Feldkuemmels hochzeitstag."
- " 424 Last line read " base drum."
- " 432 10th line from bottom read " Tecumseh."
- " 450 12th line from top read " people."
- " 474 Bottom line read " of " after the word " lines."
- " 499 3d line from bottom read " Shants."
- " 506 15th line from bottom read " chiefs."
- " 506 2d line from bottom read " southwest quarter."
- " 507 22d line from top read " camel-back bridge."
- " 511 10th line from bottom read " Levi Creasey."
- " 521 8th line from bottom read " Yingst family."
- " 564 8th line from top read " N. Ports & Co."
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- " 635 In " sheriffs " read " Weirick " for " Wurick."

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